Reg. No. 1—M

3/6/21

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 5.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN JOURNEY FROM SIMLA TO OOTACAMUND IN JUNE 1921.

Month and Date.	Day of week	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks
1921. June ..	Thursday ..	Summerhill (Simla).	Departure ..	..	3-27	By rail motor. Departure private.
		Kalka	Arrival ..	..	7 23	Arrival private
		Do.	Departure ..	..	9-0	By special train. Departure private.
„ 3 ..	Friday ..	Delhi	Arrival ..	3-45	..	.....
		Do.	Departure ..	3 5	..	.....
„ 4 ..	Saturday ..	Nirmal	Arrival ..	8-28	..	.....
		Do	Departure ..	8-55	..	.....
„ 5 ..	Sunday ..	Raichur	Arrival ..	4 0	..	.....
		Do.	Departure ..	4-15	..	.....
		Arkonam	Arrival ..	..	4-15	.....
		Do.	Departure ..	..	5-0	.....
„ 6 ..	Monday ..	Kuttapalaiyam ..	Arrival ..	7-20	..	Arrival private.
		Do ..	Departure ..	7-30	..	By motor. Departure private.
		Ootacamund ..	Arrival ..	10-0	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and Party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—

E. C. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major K. O. Goldie, C.B.E., Military Secretary.
Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon.
Major J. Mackenzie, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain D. Powell, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Ootacamund,
16th *May* 1921.

K. O. GOLDIE, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 155.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 188-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1913, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., privilege leave for four months and twenty-one days from or after the 8th June 1921.

No. 156.—Under articles 282, 280, 301 (3) and 316-A of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 188-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1913, Mr. P. Macqueen, I.C.S., combined leave for one year from date of relief as follows :—

(1) Privilege leave and furlough on average salary for ten months; and
(2) Furlough on half average salary for two months.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 157.—Mr. H. R. Pate, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Godavari.

No. 158.—Mr. H. R. Uzielli, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Godavari, temporarily from the date of Mr. G. T. H. Bracken's departure on leave and until Mr. H. R. Pate, I.C.S., joins.

APPOINTMENT AND TRANSFER.

No. 159.—The following appointment and transfer are notified :—

(i) Mr. R. S. Shuld, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Guntur.

(ii) Mr. F. W. B. Robertson, I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, from Guntur to Salem.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 63.—Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, M.B.E., District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Calicut, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 64.—Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Cannanore, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Cannanore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 65.—Mr. E. J. Bower, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Nellore, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Nellore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 66.—Lieutenant-Colonel Shaick Abdur Razzack, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly, and Mr. C. McC. Conway, Acting Chief Auditor, South Indian Railway Company, Trichinopoly, to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 67.—Major E. C. Cecil Macneil, M.D., C.M.G., D.S.O. & M., I.M.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mark's Church, Mercara, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 68.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Broughton, R.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington, to fill an existing vacancy.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

No. 69.—Brevet-Major H. W. Andrews, M.C., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington.

No. 70.—Mr. C. A. Senter, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mark's Church, Mercara.

No. 71.—Mr. C. H. Grundy, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Cannanore.

No. 72.—Mr. A. L. Alexander and Mr. G. V. James, M.D., to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Tellicherry.

No. 73.—Mr. R. H. Hiks, I.C.S., and Mr. C. Hungerford-Morgan, to be Lay Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Mangalore.

No. 74.—Mr. J. A. Hart and Mr. E. B. Gager, to be Lay Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, Pallavaram.

No. 75.—Mr. G. Egan and Mr. E. J. Potter, to be Lay Trustees of St. Mark's Church, North Georgetown, Madras.

No. 76.—Mr. R. K. Maytin, A.M.I.C.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly.

No. 77.—Dr. John William Wright, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kumbakonam.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 27.—Mr. J. Elliot, acting Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district, to act as Principal, Provincial Training School, Vellore, *vice* Mr. F. L. Mullaly granted leave.

No. 28.—Mr. G. V. Stanbury, acting Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, to act as Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district.

No. 29.—Mr. F. Savers, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district, to be Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

No. 30.—Mr. A. F. Bulkley, acting Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district.

No. 31.—M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly district, to act as Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district.

No. 32.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramanujam Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly district.

No. 33.—Mr. W. H. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, to act as Superintendent of Police, Godavari district.

No. 34.—Mr. L. B. Greaves, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly district.

No. 35.—Mr. G. W. Deane, Superintendent of Police, Kistna district, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, *vice* Mr. H. B. G. Hasted on leave.

No. 36.—Mr. O. H. Gadsden, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam district, to be Superintendent of Police, Kistna district.

No. 37.—Mr. A. C. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Parvatipuram, to act as Superintendent of Police, Ganjam district.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 103.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Leonard Tatham Harris, I.C.S., to be President of the Board of Examiners, *vice* Mr. Malcolm Edward Couchman, I.C.S., who has resigned his appointment.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 104.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Cocanada, in the district of Godavari, conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

Muhammad Tahir Sahib Bahadur.

No. 105.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Narasaraopet in the district of Guntur conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointments :—

M.R.Ry. Ramadugu Ramakrishna Sastri Garu.
M.R.Ry. Nur Hanumaiah Rao Garu.
The Reverend John Edward Graefe.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

No. 106.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Mavulipatam in the district of Kistna conferred on the undermentioned gentleman, who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Pasangi Venkataramayya Garu.

No. 107.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Mavulipatam in the district of Kistna conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Pinapala Venkatadasu Nayudu Garu.

No. 109.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ottapalam in the district of Malabar conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Kuthiravattath Janardanan Thampan Avargal.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 109.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area noted against their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 919, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Rs. Kuppathai Subbaraya Mudali Avargal
M.R.Ry. Kavaripakkam Lakshmipati Ramakrishna Nayudu Garu

} for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Kaveripakkam in the district of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Mulladi Gunnayya Pantulu Garu
M.R.Ry. Kolluru Abraham Garu
M.R.Ry. Madasetti Pangayya Garu
M.R.Ry. Mallavarapu Narayya Garu

} for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Narasaraopet in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

Saiyid Ahmad Hussain Afsar Sahib Bahadur—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Masulipatam in the district of Kistna.

M.R.Ry. Mingu Subbannayya Nayudu Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Masulipatam in the district of Kistna.

M.R.Ry. Aman Mana alias Kanhiyermana alias Thekkumyadath Kizangat Mana alias Desamangalath Mana Cheriya Narayana Nambudripad Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ottapalam in the district of Malabar.

No. 110.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Anandampiliyar Rama Ayyar Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Srinivasa Tirumalai Ayyangar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Guntur.

No. 111.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

Muhammad Husain Chide Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of North Arcot.

No. 112.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. Seiyu Rangalum Chowdappa Ayyar Nanjunda Rao Avargal, a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first-class and further to direct under section 14 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

No. 113.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Srinivasa Tirumalai Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Guntur.

No. 114.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Anandampiliyar Rama Ayyar Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Tanjore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas George Rutherford, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George excepting the Presidency town.

No. 116.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the City of Madras and to empower them to sit on the Benches constituted for that city :—

John Sullivan Curtis, Esq.
M.R.Ry. Periyapat Vijayaraghavalu Chetti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Lakkapaga Ootappah Garusamy Avargal, M.L.C.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 117.—It is hereby notified that Mr. H. W. Innes, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Tuticorin, has been permitted by the Government of Madras under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit the accounts of the under-mentioned companies for the half-year ending 30th June 1921 and to sign the balance sheets thereof:—

(1) The Coral Mills Company, Limited.
(2) The Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited.
(3) The Madura Mills Company, Limited.

(This cancels the permission granted to Mr. K. G. Nicoll in notification No. 93, dated 6th February 1921, on page 129 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1921).

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

No. 118.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a subordinate judge for the district of Ramnad and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said court shall hold its sittings at Madura with effect from the 27th June 1921 and the Court shall be styled "The Court of the second Additional Subordinate Judge of Ramnad." The Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Ramnad, under section 10 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·31 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Lakshmivada village.

	Acre.
Sivayati, dry, S. No. 25-4, belonging to Chikkam Sotbaravada of Samavilli, bounded on the north by S. No. 25; east by S. No. 26-2; south by S. No. 24; west by S. No. 24-5	0·31

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·47 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Samavilli village.

	Acre.
Government, wet, No. 144-4, belonging to Chikkam Venkappa and Viranna (the latter being minor and not guardian Venkappa), bounded on the north by No. 143-2, east by Nos. 143-3 and 167; south by No. 150, west by Nos. 144-3 and 9	0·29
Government, dry, No. 167-5, belonging to Chikkam Venkappa and Viranna (the latter being minor and not guardian Venkappa), bounded on the north by No. 144-2, east by No. 167-3; south by No. 150; west by No. 144-4	0·13
Government, wet, No. 143-1, belonging to Venga Lingamma, bounded on the north by No. 143-2; east and south by No. 167-3; west by No. 144-4	0·05
Total ..	0·47

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Rayavaram, hamlet of Vaderupaka village.

	Acre.
Eyetvari, dry, S. No. 173-2 D, belonging to Sellayya Chintamani, bounded on the north by No. 176; east by Nos. 171 and 173; south by No. 175-1; west by Nos. 173-2 C and 173-2 A	1·25

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site; and, under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Ramachandrapuram village.

	acs.
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 563-1, belonging to Krittivanti Perraju Garu of Cocanada, bounded on the north by S. No. 562 and Mosharidi; east by S. No. 563-1; south by S. No. 563-2, west by S. No. 565	0·98
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 563-2, belonging to Krittivanti Perraju Garu of Cocanada, bounded on the north by S. No. 563-1; east and south by S. No. 563-2; west by S. No. 564	0·29
Total ..	1·27

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating tanks for the use of Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Kesariyapuram village.

	acs.
Wet, S. No. 122 B-1 C, belonging to S. Natesa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 124; east by No. 120 A-1; south by No. 122 B-2; west by No. 1-3 B-1 A	0·32
Trakattupalli village.	
Wet, No. 300 A-3 B, belonging to Sivagnanammal, bounded on the north by No. 300 A-2; east by No. 302; south and west by No. 300 A-3 A	0·75
Total ..	1·07

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·54 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Amalapuram and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Allavaram village.

	acs.
Government, wet, No. 485-A, belonging to Narayana Pallayya, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 439 and 440; east and south by S. No. 485 B; west by S. No. 484	1·54

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·93 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site in Tanelanka; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Amalapuram and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Tanelanka village.

	acs.
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 363 B, belonging to Reddi Venkata Reddi alias Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 363 B; east by S. Nos. 363 A and 364; south by S. No. 364; west by Mosquitoram	0·61
Ryotwari, A. No. 363 A, belonging to Reddi Venkata Reddi alias Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 363 A; east by S. No. 364; south and west by S. No. 363 B	0·32
Total .	0·93

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·50 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of school site, etc., for Pallas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 18. Polemaneri village.

	acres.
Wet, No. 181 A, belonging to Alya Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 181 B, south by No. 183, west by No. 182	0·10
Dry, No. 189 A-2, belonging to Swaminatha Ayyar, Panchapakesa Ayyar and Subba Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 189 A-1; east by No. 189 C, south by No. 189 A-3; west by No. 189 B	0·25
Wet, No. 189 C, belonging to Raghunatha Gounti, bounded on the north by No. 188 B; east by No. 185; south and west by No. 189 A-2	0·05
Total ..	0·40

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·20 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of town-site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in

the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Muramidivaram village

Inam, fly. S No. 78-2, belonging to Kakarlapati Kavajagapati Raju, bounded on the north by No. 78-3; east by Nos. 74, 75 and 78-3; south by No. 69; west by Nos. 77 and 78-3	.. ..	acs. 6·26

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 23.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the undermentioned gentleman to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

M.E.Ry. Talluri Periah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

The Reverend William Townsend Revell of the Christian Mission residing at Kadayanallur in the taluk of Tenkasi in the district of Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 23.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to M.E.Ry. Bonta Ratnam of the American Baptist Telugu Mission on the 7th March 1912 is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 24.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licenses to the undermentioned gentlemen to solemnize marriages, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Reverend William Townsend Revell of the Christian Mission residing at Kadayanallur in the taluk of Tenkasi in the district of Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

The Reverend David Paterson of the Independent Gospel Mission residing at Palacole in the taluk of Narasapur in the district of Kistna.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 19.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, K.R.Ry. C. N. Saravana Mudaliyar Avargal, Tamil Translator to Government, privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from or after the 16th of May 1921.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 47.—Under section 3, sub-section (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 15th February 1921, declaring certain ancient monuments in the district to be protected monuments.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description.	Name of owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT.				
Coonoor taluk.				
Hethal village ..	Hethal Drug fort consisting of a rough stone wall all round. The fort is now in ruins, dry, S. No. 287	Government.	Bounded on all sides by S. No. 287 (Hethal Drug reserve forest).	28 acres.
Kunukkani village ..	Group of sculptured dolmens at Hetta'n Achani, a hamlet of Kunukkani village. The group consists of three flat stones standing in vertical position, dry, S. No. 358	Do.	Bounded on all sides by S. No. 349.	20 cents.
Kotagiri village ..	Group of sculptured dolmens at Bunagadi Hola of Jakkanarai a hamlet of Kotagiri. The group consists of two flat stones standing in vertical position, dry, S. No. E. 28.	Do.	Bounded on all sides by S. No. E. 28 (Kundahnbola reserve forest).	20 cents.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 48.—The following notification of the Controller of Currency, dated 8th May 1921, is published :—

With reference to this office notification, dated the 29th January 1921, it is hereby explained that the percentages notified as admissible during the months of January and February 1921 are applicable to salaries paid during January and February respectively, irrespective of the month in which the salary was earned.

No. 49.—Under section 3, sub-section (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1921, declaring certain ancient monuments in the district to be a protected monument :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monument described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of district, taluk or village—Kistna district, Divi taluk, Ghantasala village.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey and patnam numbers—Buddhist remains in a mound, S. No. 393-1913. Pecamboke designated as Laiyadibba in the land register and adangal.

Name of owner or occupier—Government.

Boundaries—North, Nos. 386-4 and 386-5, patta lands; east, Nos. 386-5 and 379, patta lands; south, No. 387-3, patta lands; west, No. 386-14, patta lands.

Extent—0·25 acre.

No. 50.—Under section 3, sub-section (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th March 1921, declaring certain ancient monument in the district to be a protected monument :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monument described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village—Kistna, Ellore, Pedavegi village.

Description of land, etc.—Ancient Mounds situated in S. No. 501-1. It is noted as 'Dibba' under heading old waste.

Name of owner—The Zamindar of South Vellur estate.

Boundaries—North, S. No. 503-2; east, S. No. 501-2; south, S. No. 503; west, S. No. 503-1.

Extent—0·03 acre.

No. 51.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the annexed schedule.

Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

Under section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the 'stamba' in front of the Kotagiri Jain Basti, described in the annexed schedule, to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of district, taluk and village	..	South Kanara district, Mangalore taluk, Bappanad village.
Description, wet or dry, with survey or puimash number.		Perumbuka (Jain temple), S. No 4-2 A of Bappanad village.
Name of the owner	..	Appa alias Gommanna Indra, Mektessor (Trustee) of the 'Basti' (Jain temple).
Boundaries	..	North, S. No. 4/5 and 1-A-1; east, S. No. 4/4 and 20; south, S. No. 4/3; west, S. No. 4/4-2B and 7.

The above survey numbers belong to Bappanad village.

Note.—The 'stamba' has not been separately subdivided. The site of the stamba lies wholly within the limits of S. No. 4/2A and is surrounded on all sides by that survey field.

Extent	..	S. No. 4/2 A is 54 cents in extent while the actual extent of the area occupied by the stamba is about one cent.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1921.

No. 51.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 5th May 1921.

No. 347-A.—The following draft of amendments to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June 1921.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

1. Rule 2 of the said rules shall be numbered 2 (1) and—

(a) for clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub rule (1) as so numbered the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) 'Controller of the Currency' means the head of the Currency Department within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

(*c*) 'Deputy Controller of the Currency' means the officer in charge of a circle of issue within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

(*e*) 'District Magistrate' has the same meaning as in the explanation to sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Act"; and

(*b*) after sub-rule (1) the following sub rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) In these rules, all references to the Imperial Bank of India or to any branch or local head office thereof shall be construed as including the banks constituted by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876."

2. Omit sub-clause (*a*) of rule 10 and re-letter sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) as (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) respectively.

3. In clause (*a*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 and in clause (*c*) of sub rule (2) of rule 21 of the said rules, for the words "Presidency Bank" the words "branch of the Imperial Bank of India" shall be substituted.

4. In rule 15-A of the said rules—

(a) in sub rule (1)—

(*i*) for the words "Calcutta (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of Madras), or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the Bank of Bombay)," the words "Calcutta (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India, Madras), or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay)"; and

(*ii*) for the words "Presidency Bank" the words "local head office of the Imperial Bank of India" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in sub-rule (4) for the words 'Presidency Bank of Issue" the words "local head office of the Imperial Bank of India which issued the treasury bill" shall be substituted.

5. In rule 17 of the said rules—

(*a*) in sub-rule (1) after the words "Public Debt Office" the words "Calcutta, Madras or Bombay" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) for sub-rule (2) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of the Currency the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India which issued the treasury bill may on the application of the holder thereof renew it."

6. In rule 18 of the said rules, for the words "Collector of the district in which the applicant resides" the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

7. In proviso (I) to rule 23 of the said rules, for the words "a Presidency Bank" the words "the Imperial Bank of India" shall be substituted.

8. In sub-rule (3) of rule 35 of the said rules, for the words "Magistrate of the district in which such person ordinarily resides" the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

9. In Form XI in the schedule to the said rules, for the words "Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office," wherever they occur, the words "Imperial Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta," shall be substituted.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 187.—Under article 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.By. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avergal, acting Deputy Collector, Kurnool district, privilege leave for three months from the date of relief.

POSTING.

No. 188.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered :—

M.R.By. Patri Seshagiri Rao Garu, on relief from general duty, Kistna, to general duty, Kurnool.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1921.

No. 189—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE—INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 3*rd May* 1921.

No. 1336-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(3) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make an exemption in respect of income-tax in favour of the following class of income, namely :—

Prize money paid to members of the Naval and Marine Forces in British India under the terms of the Royal Proclamation published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Marine Department, No. 88, dated the 18th July 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 7*th May* 1921.

No. 3442.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st March 1921, to exempt from the import duty leviable under item 82 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921), pearls imported pierced.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·6 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the houses of depressed classes ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Vallar village.

	Acs.
Zamindari jirayati, No. 185-A, belonging to pattadar and shottadar Kandurati Jogamma, wife of Rama-swami (deceased) and Zamindar of Elamarru and Ambapota estate, bounded on the north by No. 186, east by Nos. 186 B and 184; south by No. 185 A-2, west by No. 64	3·0

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 100.—M.R.Ry. Chinnakavanam Tadolingam Avargal, Assistant Lecturing and Systematic Botanist and Assistant Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three weeks from the 16th May 1921

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 101.—M.R.Ry. E. B. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, District Forest Officer, North Salem, and M.R.Ry. V. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, District Forest Officer, West Vellore, each privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1921.

No. 102.—M.R.Ry. T. V. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, extension of privilege leave for three weeks in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 103.—M.R.Ry. Tarakad Vaidyanatha Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Government Entomologist, will act as Assistant Principal, Agricultural College, in addition to his duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. C. Tadolingam Avargal on leave.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 104.—M.R.Ry. A. Raju Nayakkar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer, Central Salem, to hold charge of the North Salem division in addition to his own during the absence of M.R.Ry. E. B. Ramachandra Rao Avargal on leave.

No. 105.—Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer, South Vellore, to hold charge of the West Vellore division in addition to his own during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. Narayana Ayyar Avargal on leave.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

No. 106.—M.R.Ry. T. V. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. B. S. Keava Vittal Avargal are confirmed as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from 22th March 1920. (This cancels notification No. 241 published at page 340 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th July 1920.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVISED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF YAPERLAPAD RESERVE.

No. 107.—With reference to the notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1892, published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, at page 126 of paragraph 1 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th January 1892, constituting the Yaperlapad reserved forest in the Karnool taluk, Karnool district, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and revised boundary description be substituted for the portion of the eastern boundary contained in the said notification :—

For "Then again to the aforesaid Teker stream to the north western corner of survey No. 231, all of Boddavaripalli; then a straight line south-south-east to the north-west corner of survey No. 15 of Yaperlapad; then the northern and western limits of khandam No. 2" occurring in the eastern boundary description of the Yaperlapad reserved forest.

Read "Thence again to the aforesaid Teker stream to the northernmost corner of survey No. 231 of Boddavaripalli; thence a straight line south-south-east to the stone at the third angle in the side of survey No. 3-A about 6 chains south-west of its northernmost corner; thence westwards along the same side of survey No. 3-A to its south-west corner; and thence the northern and western limits of khandam No. 2 of Yaperlapad village."

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING VETERINARY DIPLOMAS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 109.—Applications are invited for State Scholarships to be granted to enable young men to visit the United Kingdom with the object of gaining a Veterinary diploma and thereby rendering themselves eligible for appointment to the Imperial branch of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. A candidate must be a person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or within the territory of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if selected as State scholars, must remain unmarried until completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India.

2. Applicants, who should not be more than 23 nor less than 19 years of age on the 30th June 1921, must possess an honours degree in science of a University incorporated by law in British India.

3. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for the grant of a scholarship. Testimonials or other recommendations should not be attached to the application.

4. Applications, which should be addressed direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, must be in the form* attached to these regulations, and must reach Simla not later than the 20th June 1921. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, but applications may be made in manuscript form if desired.

*Appendix II.

5. Applications must be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Civil Veterinary Department signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the district or Agency in which the applicant resides. This certificate is intended to prevent applications from candidates who are obviously physically unsuited for the veterinary service and will not exempt candidates from appearance before the final Medical Board.

6. Applications from officers already in the public service, whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained.

7. Candidates who from their papers appear *prima facie* to be suitable for appointment to the Department will be summoned by the Government of India to undergo a strict medical examination when, if passed as fit for the work of the Veterinary Department, they will be interviewed by a Selection Board appointed by the Government of India. The names of those candidates who are provisionally selected will then be forwarded to the local Government or Administration or Political Officer or Agent concerned, for the necessary verification of their qualifications and character, on receipt of which the final selection will be made.

8. Candidates will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys performed in connexion with these regulations, with the exception that those summoned to appear for the medical examination and interview, who come from a greater distance than 200 miles for the purpose, will be paid half the cost of a second class fare [by rail or (and) by sea] for the journeys.

9. Those candidates who are finally selected will be granted scholarships of the annual value of £250, in addition to the cost of fees, at a Veterinary College in the United Kingdom selected by the Secretary of State for the purpose of training. This sum, however, is unlikely to be sufficient to meet all the needs of a scholar, who should be in a position to provide himself with at least a further £100 per annum from other sources. The period of training in the United Kingdom is ordinarily four years. Free second class passages will ordinarily be given though first class passages may be allowed if second-class passages are not likely to be available within a reasonable time. The cost of travelling to the port of embarkation will not be paid. Scholars will be required to leave for England early in September 1921 and on their obtaining the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and undergoing successfully the prescribed post-graduate course, they will be given a preferential claim to employment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, provided (*a*) they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and (*b*) they satisfy the Secretary of State by any tests including riding, which he may determine, of their fitness for employment in the Department.

10. Scholars will be required to defray all expenses of lodging and board in the United Kingdom.

11. The grant of scholarships is subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the progress of the scholar in his studies is satisfactory;

(*b*) that the scholar gives security† to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department or to embark for India when directed by the Secretary of State or to join the Indian Civil Veterinary Department in due course or to sign the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13.

12. Every scholar is required to conduct himself during the period of training in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies, in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his scholarship forfeited.

13. A scholar is required, on qualifying for appointment to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment.

14. Each scholar on appointment to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department will be provided with a free passage to India.

15. The scale of pay in force for officers of Indian domicile is given in Appendix I to these regulations.

16. Practice is governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

† Scholarship-holders will be required to give security to the local Government or administration or Political Officer or Agent concerned. If this condition is not satisfied, they will not be permitted to leave for England.

APPENDIX I.

Rates of pay for officers of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department other than those of non-Indian domicile

Years of service.	Pay.	Years of service.	Pay.	Years of service.	Pay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	350	4	500	7	600
2	400	5	550	8	650
3	450	6	550		

Efficiency bar.

9	700	16	1,000	Selection grade for selected minority of special merit after 14 or more years' service (the increments are annual).	1,350
10	750	17	1,050		1,300
11	800	18	1,100		1,350
12	850	19	1,150		1,400
13	850	20	1,200		1,450
14	900	21 and upwards ..	1,250		1,500
15	950				

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATION FORM FOR STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE GRANTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING VETERINARY DIPLOMAS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*The entries on this sheet to be filled in by candidates in their own handwriting.*)

Write your usual signature here_____

Before filling up this form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for, and grant of, the scholarships.

To be filled up and submitted direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of *Revenue* and Agriculture.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate, he will be liable to refund all payments made to him and will, if appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

Answers.

1. Name in full.
2. Postal and telegraphic address *in full*. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.)
3. Exact date of birth and age last birthday.
4. Place of birth.
5. Your nationality at birth.
6. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.
7. His postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).
8. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
9. Schools—
   Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any university scholarship you won.
10. University—
    Name your university with dates of entering and leaving. State degree (specifying division) and any other distinctions.
    Name your college and college tutor.
11. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
12. Have you on any former occasion endeavoured to enter Government Service? If so, when and for what appointment? Give reasons for rejection.
13. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? Are you able to provide yourself with such sum as may be required, over and above the amount of your scholarship, during the period of your training in the United Kingdom?
14. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of three references, one of whom should be the Principal of the College from which you graduated, and the other two responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives and unconnected with your school or university.
15. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.
16. Signature and date.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1921.

No. 109.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—WOOL.

Simla, the 30th April 1921.

No. 3270.—*The following Order in Council is published for general information.*—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 9th day of March 1921.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is provided by section one of the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, that His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for preventing the importation into the United Kingdom, either absolutely or except at specified ports and subject to any specified conditions as to disinfection and otherwise, of goods infected or likely to be infected with Anthrax ;

And whereas it is further provided by the said section that an Order under that section may contain a declaration that goods of any specified class which are of any specified origin, or are exported from or through any specified country or place are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax, and that any such declaration shall be conclusive for all purposes ;

And whereas it is further provided by the said section that an Order in Council under that Act may apply as respects any goods specified in the Order any of the provisions (including penal provisions) of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, or any Act amending or extending that Act, with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under those Acts with such modifications as appear necessary or expedient ;

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the goods hereinafter described are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Him by the said recited Act and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf to declare, and it is hereby declared :—

That all goat hair produced in or exported from or through India, and all wool and animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt, including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan and all goods mixed therewith are goods likely to be infected with Anthrax, and that such goat hair and wool and animal hair and all goods mixed therewith are referred to in this Order as "infected goods"

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered :—

1. Except at the Port of Liverpool and subject to the conditions specified in the next following paragraph of this Order, the importation into the United Kingdom of any infected goods on and after the 1st day of June 1921, is hereby prohibited and the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under that Act are hereby applied to infected goods prohibited by this Order to be imported as if such goods were enumerated and described in the Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards contained in Section 42 of that Act.

2. (1) The conditions under which infected goods may be imported into the Port of Liverpool are the conditions following, that is to say :—

(a) All packages containing goat hair produced in or exported from or through India shall be secured by means of red lashing bands and shall be visibly and legibly marked with the letters and words "E.I. Goat Hair" or "E.I. Goat" and all packages containing wool or animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt (including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan) shall be visibly and legibly marked with the letters and word "Egypt"

(b) The Importer of infected goods at the time of making entry of such goods with the Customs shall state in writing the country of origin and the true trade description of such goods

(c) All packages containing infected goods shall when landed be placed together and shall not be mixed with any other goods, and shall be delivered to the Director of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Home Office) at Liverpool or any duly appointed agent of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who shall remove them to such Station for disinfection.

(d) Infected goods shall not be removed from the said Station until the Director of such Station has issued a certificate that such goods have been disinfected ; and if such goods are not removed by the Importer from such Station within 48 hours of the issue and delivery to him of such certificate such goods shall be removed and warehoused at the expense of the Importer as the said Secretary of State or his duly appointed agent shall from time to time direct. For the purposes of this condition such certificate if not delivered by hand shall be deemed to be delivered when the same is sent by post addressed to the Importer at his last known place of address in the United Kingdom.

(e) The Importer shall pay the necessary expenses in respect of any such removal to and from the said Station and of disinfecting the goods and of any such warehousing after disinfection.

(f) If infected goods are lost destroyed or damaged whether by fire or any other means whatsoever and whether whilst being removed either to or from the said Station or at the said Station or being warehoused as aforesaid no claim for compensation shall be brought

against His Majesty or any Officer or Servant of His Majesty or against the said Secretary of State or any of his Agents in respect of any such goods so lost destroyed or damaged as aforesaid.

(2) If any of the foregoing conditions is not complied with in respect of any infected goods imported into the Port of Liverpool Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall apply to such goods as if they were goods enumerated and described in the Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards contained in that section and as if the importation of such goods had been absolutely prohibited and the provisions of that Act with respect to goods whereof the importation is prohibited under that Act shall apply to such infected goods accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

J. M. TURNING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

THE OOTACAMUND MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made on the 8th day of March 1921 to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department by the Ootacamund Municipal Council for the grant of a license under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for the supply to the public at Ootacamund of electrical energy for power and lighting in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified in the draft license of which the following is a copy.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1910.

The Ootacamund Municipal Electric License, 1921.

License for the supply of energy under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Draft: Applicants—The Municipality of Ootacamund constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920; address—Signature of chairman accepting the draft.

License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Madras under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. License is hereby granted to the Municipality of Ootacamund constituted under the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920) to supply electrical energy within the area and with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified below:

Short Title. 1 The License may be cited as the Ootacamund Municipal Electric License, 1921.

Interpretation. 2. The several words, terms and expressions, to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings provided that in this License:—

(1) "The Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include the Municipality of Ootacamund, and their permitted assignees.

(3) The expressions "first annexure," "second annexure," and "third annexure," shall mean the first, second and third annexure to this License respectively, and

(4) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department and by the Chairman of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

Commencement of License. 3. The date of the ratification by the Government of India in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that this License has been granted is the date of the commencement of this License.

Area of Supply. 4. The area wherein and within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area described in the first annexure, the limits of which are more particularly delineated in the deposited map.

Purpose of Supply. 5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and to the rules thereunder the Licensee shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

System of Supply. 6. The Licensee may adopt any system of supply provided that the pressures of supply shall conform to those pressures recommended by the British Engineering Standards Committee and provided that in the case of alternating current, the frequency shall be 50 complete cycles per minute.

Compulsory Area. 7. In pursuance of section 3 sub-section (2), clause (f), of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clause IV of the schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of incorporation in this License be added to and varied by the substitution of the following clause, namely:—

The Licensee shall within a period of three years after commencement of the License execute works within the area bordered red on the deposited map to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of a full supply of energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the second annexure, and which are shown on the deposited map and therein coloured green and the Licensee shall also within a period of three years after the commencement of the License execute works within the area bordered red on the deposited map to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of a full supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Government of Madras may by order in writing issued within two years of the date of the commencement of this License direct.

Limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy

8. The prices to be charged by the Licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the third annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Madras in accordance with clause X of the sub-code or the Act such maxima as the Government of Madras shall fix on approving the method.

9. If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of any of the clauses hereof the License may be revoked.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Description of the area of supply.

The area contained within the limits of the Municipality of Ootacamund, and Lawrence Asylum as constituted at the commencement of this License and which is delineated in the deposited map and thereon bordered red.

SECOND ANNEXURE

Consultory area.

Streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 7 within the limits of the Ootacamund Municipality (coloured pink).

Names of Roads	Names of Roads.
Lower Bazaar Road.	Commercial Road.
Main Bazaar Road.	Government Garden Road.
Fayton's Hill Road	Church Hill Road.
St. Bartholomew's Road.	Commissioner's Road.
Sylk's Road	Snowdon Road.
Westbury Road,	Elsmere' Road,
Club Road.	Walsham Road
Woodcock Road.	Sandal Mund Bridle-path.

THIRD ANNEXURE.

Maxima Charges—Clause I.

The term "unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy consumed in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electric motive force of one volt an hour.

Clause II.

When the actual quantity of energy used is measured by a meter the Licensee shall be entitled to charge any consumer at the following rates:—

Annas 8 per unit for lighting, annas 6 for heating and Annas 4 for power; also a maximum rate of Rs 2-8-0 per lamp for small consumers whose total connected load does not exceed three 30 watt lamps, provided the energy supplied from 6 p.m. till midnight.

Clause III.

The pressure at which the Licensee is to supply energy at a consumer's terminals under the Rules and which is to be declared, to a consumer before the commencement of the supply shall be the standard low pressure for the time being prescribed by the British Engineering Standards Committee.

Dated this date of one thousand nine hundred and twenty one.

Signed by Order of His Excellency the Honourable The Governor of Madras in Council.

Acting Joint Secretary to Government.

Copies of the map referred to in the draft License have been deposited for public inspection at the Municipal Office of Ootacamund and printed copies of the draft License will be furnished at Rupee one per copy to all persons applying for same at the Municipal Office, Ootacamund.

Every local authority, company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the application to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department may do so by application to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department within 3 months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

W. HUTTON,

Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·41 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for field bathing under Chavadi Chowry channel; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village.

Government, wet, No. 923-1 A, belonging to Madhavphala Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by No. 901, east by No. 923-1 B 1; south by No. 923-2 B 1; west by No. 923-1 A 1	ACRE.
Government, wet, No. 923-2, belonging to Vattiva Guravayya, bounded on the north by No. 923-1 A 1; east by No. 920-2; south by Chavadi; west by No. 920-3 a	0·06
	0·05

Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chavali village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, No 2-1 B, belonging to Somarouta Kotayya, son of Peddayya, Somarouta Viraswami and Rama Viraswami, bounded on the north by No. 1, east by No. 2-2; south by No. 14-3 A; west by No. 2-1 A	0-11
Government, wet, No. 2-3 A, belonging to Somarouta Nagayya, Somarouta Viraswami, Rama Viraswami and Somarouta Kotayya son of Peddayya, bounded on the north by No. 1, east by No. 2-3 B, south by No. 14-3 A, west by No 2 B	0 11
Government, wet, No. 14-1 B, belonging to Tadikonda Ramakrishnayya, bounded on the north by No 2-3 B, east by No. 14-2; south by No 14-3, west by No. 14-1 A	0 16
Government, wet, No. 14-3 A, belonging to Tadikonda Ramakrishnayya, bounded on the north by No. 2-3 A, east by No. 14-3 B, south by No. 15-1; west by No. 14-2	0 52
Government, wet No. 377-3 B, belonging to Vadrevumchinta Veerayya, son of Veerayya, Vishnumolakala Rayayya, Vishnumolakala Sellayya alias Rama Rayayya and Vishnumolakala Hanumantayya, bounded on the north by No 3 7 B east by No 377-2, south by No. 378-1 B; west by No 377-3 A	0-02
Government, wet, No 377-1 A, belonging to Vishnumolakala Nagayya, son of Krishnamma, Vishnumolakala Hanumantayya and Vishnumolakala Narayya, bounded on the north by No 367-1; east by No. 377-1 B; south by No. 378-3 A; west by No. 377-2	0-03
Government, wet, No 378-1 B, belonging to Chavali Bhavoji Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 377-3 B; east by No. 378-2; south by No 381-3, west by No 378-1 A	0-03
Government, wet, No 378-3 A, belonging to Chavali Chavali Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 377 1 A; east by No. 378-3 B; south by No. 381-5 A; west by No. 378-2	0 02
Government, wet No. 381 5 B, belonging to Pothuri Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 378-1 B; east by No. 381-4; south by No 381-3 A 2; west by No 381-3 A	0-07
Government, wet, No 381-3 A 2, belonging to Pothuri Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 381-2 B; east by No 381-4, south by No. 381-3 B 2, west by No. 381-3 A	0-01
Government, wet, No 381-3 B-2, belonging to Pothuri Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 381-3 A-2; east by No 381-4, south by No 381 3 C-2, west by No. 381-3 B-1	0-01
Government, wet, No 381-3 C-2, belonging to Pothuri Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 381-3 B-2, east by No. 381-4, south by No 386-1, west by No 381-3 C-1	0-01
Government, wet, No 381 5 E-1, belonging to Chavali Raja Gopala Rao, Chavali Raja Satyagunna Parasurama and Chavali Raja Lakshmisurayana, bounded on the north by No. 381 5 A; east by No. 381-5 E-2, south by No. 385-9 A, west by No. 381-4	0-04
Government, wet (dry actual) No 385-3 A-1, belonging to Vishnumolakala Nagayya, son of Krishnamma, bounded on the north by No. 381 5 E-1; east by No 385 A 2, south by No. 386 B-1; west by No 385-3	0 01
Government, wet, No. 385 3 B-1, belonging to Vishnumolakala Nagayya, son of Krishnamma, bounded on the north by No. 385-3 A-1; east by No 385-3 B-2, south by No. 412 5 C-1; west by No. 385-3	0-01
Government, wet, No. 412 C-1, belonging to Vishnumolakala Nagayya, son of Krishnamma, bounded on the north by No. 385-3 B-1, east by No. 412 C-2, south by No. 413-3 A; west by No. 413 B	0-01
Government, wet, No. 413-3 A belonging to Vishnumolakala Nagayya, son of Krishnamma, bounded on the north by No. 412 C-1; east by No 413-3 B, south by No. 414, west by No. 413-2	0-01
Government, wet, No. 411 A-1, belonging to Kodali Manikyamma, bounded on the north by No 411 A-1, east by No 411 B-1, south by No 410; west by No 413 3 A	0-03
Government, wet, No 411 B-2 belonging to Sriramulayya, bounded on the north by No. 411 B-1; east by No. 411 C-2, south by No. 413, west by No 411 A-2	0-01
Government, wet, No. 411 C-2, belonging to Sreeram Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 411 C-1; east by No 411-2; south by No 410, west by No 411 B-2	0-01
Government, wet, No. 402-2, belonging to Patura Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by No. 402-1, east by No. 402-3, south by No. 410, west by No. 411 C-2	0-00
Government, wet, No. 404-1, belonging to Somarouta Pitchayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 404-2; south by No. 408, west by Nos. 420 and 436	0-36
Enfranchised, personal inam, wet, No. 19 1 B, belonging to Pachchi Lakshmi Narayana Sastri, bounded on the north and east by No. 19 1 A; south by Potvoh; west by No. 18-3	0 07
Total	0-91

Fort St. George, May 17, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvements of Yenamadurru drain, and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Gollalakoderu village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, S. No. 211-2, belonging to Gadiraju China Venkatarao of Gollalakoderu, bounded on the north by No. 212, east by No. 211-2, south By Palakoderu, west by No 212	0-10
Government, dry, S. No. 205-A, belonging to Penumatcha Tirumalarao, Gangapatra bounded on the north by Gangapatra, east by No 205-B, south by No 207, west by No 201	1-35
Government, dry, S. No 207-A, belonging to Penumatcha Tirumalarao Gangapatra and Kottapalli Mangayya Palubotam, bounded on the north by No 205; east by No. 207-B; south by No 217; west by Nos. 206 and 212	1-24
Government, dry, S. No. 211-1 B, belonging to Gadiraju China Venkatarao, Gollalakoderu, bounded on the north by No. 207; east by No. 211-A; south by No 211-2 and Yenamadurru drain; west by No. 211-1 B	0 27
Government, dry, S. No. 213, belonging to Gadiraju Kesavarao Kuppalli (enjoyer and pattadar), bounded on the north by No. 204; east by No 212; south and west by No. 214	3 30
Total	5·26

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 41·2 acres, be the same a lit. a more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for River Conservancy purposes; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the same is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Yernagudem taluk. Kovvur village.

	Acs.
(Lands washed away.)	
Government, jirayati, dry, No. 730, belonging to Bolabati Sanayya, bounded on the north by No. 739 and Godavari; east by Godavari; south and west by No. 740	0·23
Government jirayati, dry No. 147, belonging to Pandarti Sulli Ammayi, bounded on the north by Nos. 36 and 37, east by Godavari, south by Nos 146 and 145; west by No 148	0 08
(Lands in high margin.)	
Government, jirayati, dry, No. 147, belonging to Pandarti Sulli Ammayi, bounded on the north by Nos. 36 and 37; east by Godavari; south by Nos. 146 and 145; west by No. 146	0·01
Government, jirayati, dry, No. 31, belonging to Chitturi Narayana Sarbana Venkatramma and Jaggayya, bounded on the north by No 36; east by Godavari; south by No. 32; west by No 32	0 31
Inam, dry, No. 38, belonging to Pattipalli Krishnavenamma, bounded on the north by No. 31; east by Godavari; south by No 37, west by No. 38	0 10
Inam, dry No. 148, belonging to Vaddiraju Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 147; east by Godavari; south by Nos. 146 and 145; west by No 146	0 23
Inam, dry, No. 149, belonging to Molladi Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by No. 148; east by Godavari; south by No. 150; west by No 146	0·58
Inam, dry, No. 150, belonging to Molladi Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by No. 149; east by Godavari; south by No 151; west by No. 146	0 21
Inam, dry, No 151, belonging to Kongalla Kistnavenamma, bounded on the north by No. 150; east by Godavari, south by Nos. 152 and 153; west by No 14	0·16
Inam, dry, No. 152, belonging to K. Lakshi Narayanappa, bounded on the north by No. 151; east by Godavari, south by No. 154; west by No 153	0 40
Inam, dry No 153, belonging to Kanayala Virabhadrudu, bounded on the north by No. 151; east by No. 154; south by No. 156, west by No. 146	1·69
Inam dry, No. 154, belonging to Singarajiberla Seshayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 152 and 153; east by Godavari; south by No. 155, west by No. 146	1·31
Inam, dry, No. 155, belonging to Lakamsani Venkatachalam, bounded on the north by No. 154; east by Godavari; south by No 156; west by No. 146	2·32
Inam, dry, No. 156-1, belonging to Palaboj la Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by No. 155; east by Godavari; south by No. 712, west by No. 157	1·14
Inam, dry, No. 156-2 A, belonging to Venamoru Venkatrayudu, bounded on the north by No. 156 1; east by Godavari, south by No. 712, west by No. 157	2 49
Total ..	11·26

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation).

Fort St. George, January 3, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·18 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairing Penugondavari tank of Vemulapalli; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district. Ramachandrapuram taluk, Vemulapalli village.

	Acs.
Dry, wather assessed Inam, S. No. 143, belonging to Kavali Sattigadu, bounded on the north by No. 133; east by No 142; south by Nos. 139 and 108, west by No. 141	0 12
Wet, jirayti, S. No. 139, belonging to Gunapatiraju Ananda Bhaskararaju, bounded on the north by No. 143; east and south by No 109; west by No. 108	0·05
Dry, jirayti, S. No. 138, belonging to Gunapatiraju Ananda Bhaskararaju, bounded on the north by No. 143; east by No. 139, south and west by No. 108	0·01
Total ..	0·18

S. C. MAJUMDAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation).

LATE NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921

No. 86.—Mr. James Beckett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, extension of privilege leave till the 30th May 1921 in continuation of the leave already granted to him under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 23, 1921.

No. 119.—Major G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Second Physician, Government General Hospital, and Surgeon, Third District, Madras, to act as Medical Officer of the Penitentiary, Madras, during the absence of Major G. W. Macnochie, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 23, 1921.

No. 11.—Whereas a petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 18th day of December 1920, by V. P. Pakkirisawami Pillai, son of Venku Pillai, residing at Negapatam, Tanjore district under rule 30 of the Madras Electoral Rules, calling in question the election of Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataramna Ayyar, T. Somasundara Mudaliyar and Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar to the Madras Legislative Council by the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency:

And whereas the said petition was referred by His Excellency the Governor to the Commissioners appointed for the trial of election petitions;

And whereas the said Commissioners have inquired into the said petition and have submitted their report, dated the 12th May 1921, hereunder published, declaring the election, as a whole, void:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, having taken the said petition and the said report of the Commissioners into consideration, hereby declares, under rule 43 (2) and in accordance with the said report, the election of the said Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataramna Ayyar, T. Somasundara Mudaliyar and Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar, to the Madras Legislative Council, by the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency, void.

REPORT.

Before the Commissioners appointed for the trial of the undermentioned election petition, held at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras.

Thursday the 12th day of May 1921.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Canta Trotter	..	*President.*
M.R.Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal	..	*Commissioners.*
M.R.Ry. M. Venkatasubba Rao Garu	..	*Commissioners.*

In the matter of the election inquiry petition and the supplementary petition thereto regarding the election by the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras.

V. P. Pakkirisawami Pillai	..	*Petitioner.*
Rao Bahadur Venkataramna Ayyar and others	..	*Respondents.*

REPORT.

This is a petition by Mr. V. P. Pakkirisawami Pillai challenging the return of three successful candidates in the election of the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency.

The facts relevant to the point we have to decide are very few and can be very shortly stated. The original date fixed for the elections was the 30th of November 1920. For several weeks before the day arrived, the Tanjore district was visited by severe floods rendering the movements of the people and the methods of communication difficult and in some cases impossible; and accordingly on the 28th of November the Returning Officer who was Mr. Datt, the Collector of the Tanjore district, sought authority from Government to do what he thought to be necessary in the circumstances to preserve the rights of voters to record their votes and to render those votes effective. Accordingly he received on the 29th of November 1920 a telegram from the Government of which the material part is this: "In special circumstances Government give you discretion to postpone opening of poll in cases where ballot papers cannot arrive at polling station in proper time also to keep open poll for as many days as may be necessary in cases where floods make it impossible for voters to reach polling station to-morrow." On that Mr. Datt sent out instructions to the Divisional officers and Chairmen of Municipal Councils in the district in the following terms: "We are only reading the material part. "where owing to weather, polling cannot be opened this 30th, it should be opened fourth December and continue till sixth December inclusive. Inform all polling officers under you immediately."

These instructions were sent to all the Divisional officers and all the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils in the constituency. The result was that in most of the divisions polling did go on from the 30th of November till the 3rd of December, but in two taluks, Pattukkottai and Arantangi, the instructions did not reach the officer concerned. The telegraph wires were cut by the floods and the messengers with whom duplicates were sent by hand could not reach their destination and the result was that the instructions were not received by the officers in question until the 4th of December, and accordingly in fifteen polling stations in those two taluks the boxes were closed and returned after the 30th of November. In one station, Gandharvakotta, the box having reached the Collector on the morning of the 1st of December he sent it back to the officer with instructions to re-open the poll which was accordingly done. We are not called upon to decide what precisely was the effect of that and whether it was a lawful order or not; because the number of persons who voted in all in Gandharvakotta was 96 and the majority of the successful leading candidate was 127, so that, even supposing that all those votes would have been adverse to the successful candidate it would not have affected materially the result of the election and could not so have affected it. But with regard to the other fifteen stations very much more difficult questions arise.

The argument for the respondent appears to be this: What Government did was to invest the Collector with a discretion to give a further extension by way of indulgence to the voters. Therefore, if he did not, in fact, from whatever cause, succeed in conferring that indulgence upon the voters, then there is no more to be said and matters must rest where they stand. On the other side

it is said that what he was invested with was an authority not merely to grant an indulgence to the voters but to compel them a definite right, viz., the right to exercise their vote at any time up to the evening of the 3rd of December. There is nothing in the rules to guide us as to what is the proper course to adopt in unforeseen and unforeseeable eventualities like this, and we have to come to a conclusion on it as best we can, practically unassisted by anything except the analogies that were suggested by the learned counsel in argument. Of course, arguing by analogy where the subject cannot be in *pari materia* is always likely to break down just at the point where the analogy is sought to be pressed home. We feel very great difficulty as to what is the right view to take, but on the whole we have come to the conclusion that, when the Collector despatched the telegram of the 29th of November addressed to the Divisional Officers and the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils, he had effectively passed an order extending the time for polling and that the fact that owing to natural causes the telegrams did not reach their respective destinations does not detract from the position that he had committed himself to these orders. We, therefore, are of opinion that, when the polling booths were closed on the 30th of November though no one was to blame for it yet it was an irregularity in the conduct of the election inasmuch as it deprived large numbers of voters of a right which had already accrued to them to exercise their suffrages at a later date, viz., till the 3rd of December.

With regard to the other argument that the whole proceedings including the order of the Government and the order of the Collector to his subordinate officers were *ultra vires*, we cannot feel that we need go into it because in our opinion the respondent would be no better off even if that argument were found. The effect would be that a large number of people would have given their votes under a misapprehension as to what their rights were whereas they were only in fact entitled to record their votes to which they abstained from doing so till the 2nd or 3rd of December. In such circumstances it is obvious, on the authority of the cases that we have referred to in the Commissioners case, that that would be a most vital irregularity which would absolutely affect the result of the election and would necessarily lead to the same result as the other pleas of irregularity, viz., the setting aside of the election. With great regret we feel compelled to set aside this election because there can not be the slightest doubt—and it is quite frankly admitted by Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar who argued the case for the respondent that he could not contend otherwise—that, if all the votes of those persons were in fact wrongfully disfranchised, it would not be likely to have a material effect upon the result of the election.

There were one or two other points taken in the course of the argument, but it is only necessary to allude to them very briefly. The first was the allegation that certain votes had been mi-counted. That rests on the sole and uncorroborated testimony of Mr. Kuppuswami Pillai who acted as agent to the petitioner and was present at the counting of the votes. He says that certain votes were counted twice over. He made no note of the votes and kept no record, and did not ask for any note to be made on the papers so that he can at afterwards identify them. He says he made this complaint to the Collector, but as against that, the Collector says emphatically that no such complaint was made at all. The only complaint made by Kuppuswami Pillai was that votes which were laid on the face of them were being counted and Mr. Hart said in terms, "he never appointed in any of the actual process of enumeration." Another allegation was made in the supplemental petition that polling which ought to have taken place at a village called Thuppalapalliyur actually took place at another village called Anandakudi, and that similarly polling took place at Alangudicheri instead of at the right place which was Thittacheri. The answer to that is a very simple one, that it has not been proved. The Police Officers of both places were called and they said that the polling stations were situated in each case in the right village. In the one case it was Iluvalai which was part of Thuppalapalliyur called Karaya-gudi and in the other case at a place called the Nayinan's chavady which he says is situated in the village of Thittacheri. The evidence called for the petitioner in contradiction of this appears to be quite unworthy of notice.

During the course of the inquiry an application was made to us for a recount of the votes. It rested on the nebulous allegation of the agent about the counting of batches of votes twice over and we therefore refused to grant the application of that nature on such slender materials. It is well-established law that a recount will only be granted in cases which are substantiated by specific instances and by reliable, *prima facie* evidence.

We must therefore declare the election as a whole void. There will be no order as to costs.

V. M. COUTTS TROTTER,
President.

C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR,
M. VENKATASUBBA RAO,
Commissioners.

12th May 1921.

No. 12.—Whereas a petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 21st day of December 1920 by John P. Siqueira, Vakil, Mangalore, and twenty-three others, under rule 40 of the Madras Electoral Rules calling in question the election of Rai Saheb E. D. M. Muthuswamy to the Madras Legislative Council by the Indian Christian Constituency of the south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency;

And whereas the said petition was referred to the Commissioners appointed for inquiry into election petitions;

And whereas the said Commissioners have inquired into the said petition and have submitted their report, dated the 9th May 1921, hereunder published, to the effect that Rai Saheb E. D. M. Muthuswamy, the candidate returned for the Indian Christian Constituency of the south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency to the Madras Legislative Council, has been duly elected and that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by the returned candidate or any of his agents or any other person whatsoever;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, having taken the said petition and the said report into consideration, hereby declares, under rule 43(2) and in accordance with the said report, that the said Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas has been duly elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Indian Christian Constituency of the south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency.

REPORT

Before the Commissioners appointed for the trial of the undermentioned election petition.

held at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras.

Monday, the 9th day of May 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Coutts Trotter	.. .. ..	*President.*
M.R.Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal	.. ..	*Commissioners.*
M.R.Ry. M. Venkatasubba Rao Garu	.. ..	

In the matter of the election petition by the electors of the India Christian Constituency of the south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency.

Between—

John P. Siqueira and others	.. ..	*Petitioners*
Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas	.. ..	*Respondent.*

REPORT.

This petition was presented by John P. Siqueira, vakil, Mangalore, and twenty-three (23) others in regard to the election of Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas to represent the Indian Christian Constituency of the south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency in the Madras Legislative Council. The contest was between Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas above named, a retired District Forest Officer, and Mr. A. J. Lobo the Government Pleader of South Kanara. The result of the election held on 30th November 1920 was that Mr. Mascarenhas secured 323 votes while Mr. Lobo secured 793, the former thus winning by a majority of 30 votes.

Charges of undue influence were made in the petition against the respondent who, it was alleged, was actively helped by several members of the Roman Catholic Clergy. It was alleged that the voters were induced to record their votes in favour of the respondent by unexpress stations and threats. It was also alleged in the petition that Dr. Fernandes, the Vice-Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality and the Chief Medical Authority of Father Muller's Hospital, espoused the cause of the respondent and by taking improper advantage of his being the Chief Medical Officer at the said hospital put undue pressure on the electors to record their votes for the respondent and employed several of the staff of the said hospital to similarly influence the electors to vote for Mr. Mascarenhas.

It was also alleged in the petition that the electors were misled by false and malicious statements contained in the publications printed and published with the connivance of the respondent.

Charges of bribery were made against the respondent and his agents. The latter were also charged with having committed other infringements of the rules and the petitioners prayed that, in the circumstances, the election of Mr. Mascarenhas might be set aside.

On the 14th April 1921 the Commissioners sat at Madras and an order directing the petitioners to file full particulars in regard to the various charges made in the petition and by the same order the trial was fixed to take place on 2nd May 1921 and on the suggestion of the petitioners, and the respondent the Commissioners fixed the enquiry to be held at Ootacamund, as it was stated that the witnesses would find it convenient to be examined there.

The petitioners filed particulars in accordance with the order, and specified, *inter alia*, various alleged instances of bribery and undue influence.

On the 2nd May 1921 the enquiry commenced at Ootacamund. Mr. Varada Rao, vakil, represented the petitioners 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 11, 13, 14, 17 and 19. The other petitioners were not present nor were they represented by any pleader. Mr. Lobo with Mr. Prabhu appeared for the respondent and Mr. Gonsalves represented the Advocate-General.

On behalf of the petitioners, Mr. A. J. Lobo was examined at some length. We may point out that Mr. Lobo stated in his examination-in-chief that he could not speak to any of the matters or incidents alleged in the petition of his own personal knowledge and that he was accordingly unable to substantiate any of the charges made in the petition.

After Mr. Lobo's examination-in-chief was finished, Mr. Varada Rao represented to us that a large body of the Roman Catholic community was anxious to withdraw the petition with a view to avoid further bitterness being engendered and applied for an adjournment, stating that with the consent of the petitioners who were then not represented before us he would make an application for the withdrawal of the petition. He also represented to us that if it should become necessary to proceed with the petition the enquiry might be held at Madras. Mr. Varada Rao stated that he had no other witnesses whom he could then examine at Ootacamund.

We adjourned the enquiry to the 6th May 1921 and fixed Madras as the place where further enquiry would be held.

On the 9th May the petition was taken up at Madras and Mr. Varada Rao stated that he was not in a position to proceed with the petition. Mr. A. J. Lobo did not appear for being cross examined. The petitioners for whom Mr. Varada Rao did not appear were called in Court and were absent. We thereupon dismissed the petition and directed the petitioners to pay the costs of the respondent, to be taxed by the Registrar of the Election Court on the scale obtaining on the Original Side of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. The Advocate-General applied for his costs and as in our opinion there was no reason to direct any of the parties to pay his costs, we disallowed his application.

Having concluded the enquiry, we report to His Excellency the Governor of Madras that Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas, the candidate returned for the Indian Christian Constituency of the

south-western group of districts of the Madras Presidency to the Madras Legislative Council, has been duly elected and that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by the candidate returned, or any of his agent or any other person whatsoever.

V. M. COUTTS TROTTER,
President.

C. V. ADAIYAKRISHNA AYYAR,
M. VENKATASUBBA RAO,
Commissioners.

No. 18.—Whereas His Excellency the Governor has under rule 43 (2) of the Madras Electoral Rules declared the election of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataratna Ayyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar Avargal to the Madras Legislative Council by the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency void:

Now therefore in pursuance of rule 14 (1) of the aforesaid rules His Excellency the Governor hereby calls upon the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council to elect before the 1st August 1921 three persons to fill the vacancies caused by the declaration aforesaid.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Regd. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 1 a. 3 pies.

Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 562.—Dr. F. A. Scott, W.M.S.I., to be Lady Superintendent, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, up to the 11th March 1921.

No. 563.—Dr. O'Brien Beaden, W.M.S.I., to be Lady Superintendent, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, from the 12th March 1921.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 564.—Mr. Henry Samuel Helge, L.M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry, with effect from the 5th April 1921, without prejudice to his present acting appointment as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1921.

No. 565.—Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S., having resigned his seat upon the Madras Medical Council, the Government are pleased, in virtue of the powers vested in them under sub-section (1) a) of section 5 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914) to appoint Lieut.-Col. Thomas Henry Symons, C.B.E., I.M.S., to be the President of the Madras Medical Council.

No. 566.—Under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and rule 11 of schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act 1920, the Government approve of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Cattamanchi Kolandai Reddi Garu as President of the Bezwada Taluk Board in the Kistna district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from 27th May 1921.

No. 567.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Anakapalle :—

M R Ry. Pangari Gangayya Garu
Khaji Ahmad Sherif Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Sahavasi Brahmanda Nayakulu Patruda Garu.
" Sankara Venkata Harischandra Rao Nayudu Garu.
" Sompeyya Goruswami Nayudu Garu

No. 568.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Parlakimedi :—

Rev. J. Bardoloid.
M.R.Ry. J. Venkataswami Naynda Garu.
Mr. L. A. Rahman.
Sowdagar Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Nalam Padmanabha Chetti Garu.
" M. G. Patrudu Garu.

No. 569.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Palni :—

Rev. Rayappa Arul Soundararaj.
M.R.Ry. Velagaruva Kodandapani Mesane Kadambar Avargal.
" Venkatachalam Chettiyar Arunachalam Chetty Avargal.
" Subrahmanyam Chetti Subramaniam Chetty Avargal.

No. 570.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Tiruppur :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Vithal Das Anandji Sait Avargal.
" K. Muruganatha Chettiyar Avargal.
" S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai Avargal.
Vellianna Ravanna Sahib Bahadur.

No. 571.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Chittoor :—

Janab Sowcar Sayid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
Rev. John Kay.
M.R.Ry. C. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal.
" B. Manuswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.

No. 572.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Cocanada :—

Mr. Sydney Algernon Cheesman
Mr. E. H. D'Cruz.
M.R.Ry. Vidwan Dhavileswarapu Chinnjeevi Acharlu Garu.
" Munjuluri Ramanna Garu.
" Chitrajulu Rama Rao Garu.
" Veerappa Appaya Chinnaswami Pillai Garu.
" Ananta Ranga Rao Nayudu Garu.
Muhammad Tahir Sahib Bahadur

No. 573.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Guntur :—

Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
M.R.Ry. G. R. Singh Garu.
" Guntur Subrahmanyam Garu.
" Rao Sahib P. C. N. Yatirajulu Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
" A. D. Kisniengar Garu.
" G. K. Viswanatham Devar Garu.
" Dasu Nagaiya Garu.

No. 574.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Madura :—

M.R.Ry. Chinglepat Shanmuga Mudaliyar Sambasiva Mudaliyar Avargal.
" Akkanna Gnanavo Avargal.
" Gnanakhamani Abraham Avargal.
" Thelasingam Appaswami Avargal.
" Kappamuttu Ashariyar Vellayudu Achariyar Avargal.
" L. K. Tulasiram Avargal
" Muthukaruppa Chettiyar Venkatachalam Chettiyar Alagappa Chettiyar Avargal.
" Salai Mudali Salai Mudali Avargal
Rev. George J. Sigmon, S.P.

No. 575.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Bellary :—

M.R.By. Duggi Veerayya Garu,
" J. P. Cotalingam Avargal, B.A.,B.L.
" Annaswami Pillai Garu.
" Vadde Hulagappa Garu.
" Kuruba Kavidki Somu Hallesappa Garu
" Somasundaram Gadeppa Garu.
" P. N. Vadivela Achari Avargal.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1921.

In notification No. 329, published on page 187 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1921, *delete* the word "Chittoor."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 576.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Anantapur municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 577.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Berhampur municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality, under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 578.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Palni municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 579.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Tanjore municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 580.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Guntoor municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 581.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Cocanada municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 582.—Under section 388 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Guntur municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 583.—Under section 366 (*a*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Madura municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 584.—Under section 366 (*a*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Bellary Municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 27th May 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 585.—Under section 280 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following draft of a rule which the Local Government propose to make under sections 137 (1) and 199 (2) (*a*) of the said Act is published for general information.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make respecting the draft rule will be considered if submitted within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification. None received after that date will be considered.

DRAFT RULE.

Vaccination shall be compulsory in the seven villages of the Dharapuram taluk in the Coimbatore district specified below :—

1. Pachchapalaiyam.
2. Pappini.
3. Alambadi.
4. Kadaiyur.
5. Virajimangalam.
6. Nanjayampalaiyam.
7. Sittarapuranpalaiyam.

No. 586.—In modification of Notification No. 552, published on pages 306–307 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th May 1921, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Bellary—		Coimbatore—*cont.*		Madura—*cont.*	
Hadagalli.	Singanahalli.			Melur ..	Melur. Tiravattur. Tumbapatti. Vallalapatti.
Coimbatore—		Palladam	Tirappur Municipality		
Bhavani.	Samballi.	Pollachi.	Arasampalaiyam. Eripatti. Gomangalampudur. Sirukkalandi Vasakkipalaiyam.	Nilakottai	Kalasekharanpatti. Kachchanikatti. Mallipallam. Orutettu. Solankuruchchi. Tenkarai.
Coimbatore.	Idigarai. Kuruchchi. Madampatti Perur Samakulam. Singanallur. Tadagarai. Tennamanallur.			Palni ..	Kavalapatti.
		Udumalpet.	Bodippatti Dali. Pallapalaiyam. Ravanapuram.	Periyakulam.	Kottapatti. Periyakulam Town.
Erode ..	Vadamugam.	Madura—		Tirumangalam.	Kakulanjeri. Kallikatti. Nallamanaickanpatti. Piraiyur. Settanguli. Sennampatti. Usilampatti. Vellaikulam.
Kollegal.	Danagere. Hosamalige. Mallur. Palaiyam.	Madura.	Kilamatur. Madura Municipality. Pundi. Tenpalangi. Tenur. Usilampatti. Virapandi.		

A.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Ramnad—Aruppukottai.	Vellipatri.	Salem—cont.	Peraiu.	Salem—cont.	
Sattur ..	Virudupatti Municipality.		Salivaram.		
			Samalapalli.		
Sivaganga.	Tiruppuvanam.		Samayavu.		
			Santanapalli.		Mallur.
		Namakkal	Tati.		Pallipatti.
Salem—			Uddurgam-Kottapalli.	Salem—cont.	Salem Municipality.
			Ulamaranapalli.		Savadapuram.
			Upparahalli.		Silamayakkanpatti.
Dharmapuri.	Penagaram.	Krishnagiri.	Boganapalli.		
			Krishnagiri	South Kanara—	
			Maradapalli.		
	Agalkottai.	Namakkal.	Sendamangalam.	Mangalore	Mangalore Municipality.
	Agrondapalli.				
	Arasakuppam.				
	Ballagolli.	Omalur.	Kattanettapatti.		
	Dodda Ubbanur.		Omalur.		
	Hanumantapuram.		Namagiripettai.		
Hosur ..	Kalatti.	Rasipuram.		Trichinopoly—	
	Komarasapalli.				
	Manuurpalaiyam.			Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Town.
	Nagondapalli.	Salem ..	Hastampatti		
	Nagamur.		Koodamanayakkanpatti.		
	Nallur.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
   District—Satara.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba.
4. *Feudal Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Cutch, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States and Mundra.

Sindh—

Karachi Town.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purnea, Saharsa, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh.
(b) Towns—Darbhanga and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Amritsar, Attock, Gujranwallah, Gujerat, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Jind State, Shaikpura and Patiala State.

Town—Patiala City.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Amherst, Bhamo, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Ingasi, Kyaukse, Magwe, Makkin, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Myitkyina, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Sagaing, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin and Yamethin.
(b) Towns—Bassein, Mandalay and Moulmein.
(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, Ghazipur, Gorakpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Partabgarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Unao.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Saugor and Seoni.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA

State—Panna.

X. COORG.

Towns—Gonicoppal and Soutiooppa.
State—Coorg.

XI. RAJPUTANA.

States—Bharatpur, Marwar and Mewar.

XII. BENGAL.

District—Hoogly.

XIII. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

District—Peshawar.

No. 587.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 18 and 199 (2) (*c*) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules prescribing the manner in which the appointment of presidents, temporary presidents and members of local boards shall be notified :—

RULES.

1. The appointment of presidents and members of district boards and of presidents of taluk boards shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The appointment of temporary presidents and members of taluk boards shall be published on the notice board of the district board's office.

3. The appointment of temporary presidents and members of union boards shall be published on the notice board of the office of the president of the taluk board who makes the appointment.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

No. 588.—Whereas application has been made to the Government of Madras under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, that the securities and cash belonging to the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Calicut, as described in Schedule I below, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Government of Madras in virtue of the powers vested in them under section 4 of the Act, hereby direct that the said securities and cash shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras; and in virtue of the powers vested in them under section 5 of the Act, and with the consent of the administrators of the fund further direct that the said fund shall be administered in the manner set forth in Schedule II below —

SCHEDULE I.

(1) 3½ per cent Government securities of 1895 of the face value of Rs. 3,200.
(2) 5 per cent stock of 1945–56 of the face value of Rs. 50
(3) In cash Rs. 23-8-9.

SCHEDULE II.

Scheme for the administration of the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Calicut.

(1) The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, the District Judge, South Malabar, and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, shall be the administrators of the fund.

(2) The interest accruing on the fund shall be utilised half-yearly for the benefit of patients in the Calicut public hospitals

(3) All unused interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1921.

No. 589.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 664 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a branch lane in rear of houses 1421 and 1423 in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Lands Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No 77, Pattanam village.

	Sq. yds.
Religious inam, dry, part of S. No. 1421, belonging to T.D. No 344, Sri Gowthamaswaraswami Giri S. Nanappayyar and Vs Anjalchalam Pillai, trustees Addl S. Ramkrishnayyar and Addl Kidarum Bhagwat Iyer, bounded on the north by No. 1425, east by No. 1424; south by No. 1422; west by No 1422	345
Religious inam, dry, part of S. No 1425, belonging to T.D. No. 344, Sri Gowthamaswaraswami Giri S. Nanappayyar and Venkatachalam Pillai, trustees Gr ate Lakshmanayyar and Gri K. Nanappayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1426; east by Nos. 1426 and 1712, south by No. 1421; west by No. 1424	218
Total ..	563

No. 590.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 145 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing quarters for the menials of the Gosha Hospital at Vizagapatam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Vizagapatam taluk, Vizagapatam village.

	Sq. yds.
Dry, house-site, S. No. 129, in Block No. 8 Sitaramaswami temple ward (portion), belonging to minor sons of Avadhanam Venkatakrishnayya Nayudu Garu, represented by M. K. Sy. Adapa Thammayya Nayudu Garu, bounded on the north by vacant municipal site opposite to Sitaramaswami temple, east by road leading to the Gosha Hospital, south by compound of the Gosha Hospital, west by houses of Sri A. V. Jagga Rao Garu and M. C. Sanyasi Chetti Garu	145

No. 591.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,151 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane from Sekkadi lane to Sri Gowthameswaraswami Koil North Madavilagam street and for opening a small lane from Sri Gowthameswaraswami Koil North Madavilagam street, to the backyard of S. No. 1426 in the Kumbakonam Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is

appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77, Pattanam village.

	sq. yds.
Eyotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1376 belonging to Thanappa Pathar, Meenakshi Sundara Bhagavathar, Kandaswami Pathar and Sundaralingam-pal (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 1375, east by No. 1381, south by Nos. 1376 and 1378, west by No. 1377	781
Eyotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1376, belonging to Kunja Pathar and Singaravelu Pathar, bounded on the north by Nos. 1376 and 1382, east by No. 1387, south by Nos. 1380 and 1377; west by No. 1377	1,980
Religious inam, dry, part of S. No. 1385, belonging to T.D. Sri Gauthamaswarasami Giri, K. Ba. a-yangar, Venkatachalam Pillai (trustees) and Govinda rao Narayan Bhagavathar, bounded on the north by No. 1409; east and south by No. 1392; west by No. 1384	720
Religious inam, dry, part of S. No. 1393, belonging to T.D. Sri Gauthamaswarasami Giri, K. Ba. a-yangar, Venkatachalam Pillai (trustee-) and Govinda rao Narayan Bhagavathar, bounded on the north by No. 1409, east by Nos. 1400 and 1125; south by No. 1396; west by No. 1392	841
Total ..	4,321

No. 692.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 13 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving and widening the road from Sholinghur to Kaveripakkam; and, under sections 7 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipettai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Walajapet taluk, Sholinghur village.

	cents.
Wet, S. No. 404-1 B, belonging to M.R Ry. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Acharlyar Avergal, bounded on the north by No. 404-1 A, east by No. 404-2; south by No. 405; west by No. 405	13

No. 693.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,080 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane from inner No. 56 to Jagannatha Pillaiyar Coil West street in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 6 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, 77, Pattanam village.

	sq. ft.
Eyotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1377, belonging to Palani Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1376; east by No. 1381; south by No. 1386; west by No. 1377	264
Eyotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1385, belonging to Srinivasa Pillai and Thoppala Kuppuswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1377; east by Nos. 1386 and 1389; south by No. 1389; west by No. 1366 ..	750
Eyotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1389, belonging to Srinivasa Pillai and Thoppala Kuppuswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1377; east and south by No. 1389; west by Nos. 1378 to 1380	66
Total ..	1,080

No. 698.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Eral in Tinnevelly district; and, under sections 7 and 7, the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tinnevelly district, Srivaikuntam taluk, Valavallan village.

	acres
Dry, S. No. 163-10 B, belonging to Sivachidambaraya Pillai and Arulaiyammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 147, nattam; east by S. No. 163-10 C, patta dry; south by S. No. 163-11, road; west by S. No. 163-10 A, patta dry	0·04

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry Narayana Reddi Garu, son of Aswatha Reddi Garu of Salakanuberuvu, Anantapur taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Anantapur Taluk Board for Singanamala circle, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur district.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
14th May 1921.

A-3

Under rule 38 of the Taluk Board Election rules the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members for Manamgbai circle of Wallavanad Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Kaccothat Madambil Chenya Kochunni Nayar Avargal
" U. Ganabhadran Chaciyar Avargal.

Malabar Collector's Office,
Camp Manjeri, 15th May 1921.

E. F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards' Act, 1884 (Rule 11 of Schedule K of Act XIV of 1920), M.R.Ry. Kovilpatti Saravanaperumal Pillai Chockalingam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Kovilpatti Taluk Board for the Kovilpatti Ryot.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
18th May 1921.

F. A. DAVIS,
Coll'r.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed, by election, as members of the Bellary District Board, by the Bellary Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Kudatani Rama Rao Garu.
" S. K. Bhimasena Rao Garu.
" Halaykote Rudra Gowd Garu
" Tangi Malleappa Garu.
" Partal Lakshmi Reddi Garu.

Bellary Taluk Board's Office,
17th May 1921.

K. BRAHMA SASTRI,
President.

Under section 47 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M.R.Ry. K. S. Ponnuswami Gounder Avargal has been duly elected to be a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
13th May 1921.

With reference to rule 11 of Schedule K of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Palani Paundi Aiyaroo Pannadi Avargal as a member of the Gopichettipalayam Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
17th May 1921.

T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR,
President.

Under rule 8 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards, M.R.Ry. O. Ayyathorai Pillai Kanagasunderam Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. N. Arumbalam Ramalinga Mudaliyar Swamiappa Mudaliyar Avargal have been declared duly elected as members of the Tanjore District Board by the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

Mannargudi Taluk Board's Office,
17th May 1921.

K. G. SRINIVASA MUDALIYAR,
President.

Under rule 11 of the rules for election of members of District Boards by Taluk Boards, the following members are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Ramnad District Board by the Taluk Board, Ramnad :—

M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishnaswami Sastrial.
" M. Velusami Thevar Avargal.
" P. M. S. Muhammed Meera Sahib Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
" S. Subbaramaswami Aiyar Avargal
" A. E. A. Rayappanmal Nadar Avargal.

Ramnad Taluk Board's Office,
17th May 1921.

M. RAJAM NAYUDU,
President.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the District Board of Chingleput by the Saidapet Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. K. T. Parthasarathi Reddi Garu.
" S. Appadurai Pillai Avargal

Saidapet Taluk Board's Office,
17th May 1921.

N. CHENGAL RAO,
President.

It is hereby notified that the appointments of M.R.Ry. Attukara Marudan Avargal and R. K. Muhammed Ismail Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur as members of the Tanjore and Negapatam Taluk Boards published at pages 234 and 302 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th April 1921 and 10th May 1921, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
16th May 1921.

V. K. RAMANUJACHARI,
President.

Under section 366 (1) (ii) of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule III (i) of the rules for the election of chairmen of municipal councils, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliyar Avargal is declared to have been elected as Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality.

Coimbatore Municipal Office,
20th May 1921.

C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 (3) (ii) of Act V of 1920 M.R.Ry. Mathur Swaminatha Mudaliyar Avargal has been declared duly elected as Chairman of the Conjeevaram Municipality.

Conjeevaram Municipal Office,
16th May 1921.

P. B. SAMBANTHA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 (3) (ii) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, M.R.Ry. Ranganwami Nayudu Ramaswami Nayudu Garu, B.A., has been duly elected as Chairman of the Municipal Council, Dindigul.

Dindigul Municipal Office,
16th May 1921.

K. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
Chairman.

The undermentioned gentleman is declared to have been duly elected as councillor of the Guntur Municipality for the ward noted against his name :—
Muhammad Galeb Sahib Garu—Ward No. XVI.

Guntur Municipal Office,
16th May 1921.

P. C. N. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 366 (3) (ii) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. K. G. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as Chairman of the Negapatam Municipal Council.

Negapatam Municipal Office,
20th May 1921.

A. K. G. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 (3) (ii) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and under rule III (i) of the rules for the election of chairmen of municipal councils, M.R.Ry. M. S. Perumal Nadar Sendikumara Nadar Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as Chairman of the Virudupatti Municipality.

Virudupatti Municipal Office,
16th May 1921.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1921.

No. 267.—Miss Winifred Park, to be Lecturer in Domestic Economy in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 258.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Salem :—

Mrs. C. A. B Bartels.
Mrs. Manilamani.
S. K. I Abdul Rahiman Saïb Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Kaler Subrahmanyam.
M.R.Ry. M. Kandaswami of Ekyampaleyam.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 259.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Bellary :—

Mrs. J. P. Cotelingam. | M. R.Ry. Potla Tammayya Avargal.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921

No. 260.—In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and In the matter of the "Jayaram Scholarship Endowment Fund" at Saidapet.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Madras, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890, hereby order and direct that the securities

now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall, as and from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the trusts, for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the "Jayaram Scholarship Endowment fund" at Saidapet.

The schedule above referred to

Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 700 and bearing Nos. M.O. 10553 ; M.O. 11589 and 12109 of 1842-43.

No. 231.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE "JAYARAM SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND" AT SAIDAPET.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Madras, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, have settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 240, dated the 10th day of May 1921 and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 1st day of June 1921

The schedule above referred to.

1. The Principal for the time being of the Teachers' College at Saidapet shall be the administrator of the said fund.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said endowment shall be provided a scholarship which shall be called the Jayaram Scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 22 or such amount as may be fixed by the Educational Department from time to time as fees for the First, Second and Third forms in the Model school attached to the said Teachers' College.

3. The said scholarship shall be awarded by the said Principal at his discretion once in three years to a Telugu poor boy of the Gazula Balija caste reading in the First form in the said Model school and shall be continued in forms II and III provided the conduct and progress of the holder thereof are found by the said Principal to be satisfactory.

4. In the absence of any Balija boy it shall, at the discretion of the said Principal, be awarded to a poor boy of any other caste

5. In the event of the said scholarship becoming vacant during any part of the three years it may be awarded to a Telugu boy of the said Gazula Balija caste or in the absence of such a boy to a poor boy of any other caste in the form in which the vacancy occurs.

6. All interest on the said endowment that may remain unexpended shall be accumulated and added to the corpus of the fund

---

Fort St. George, April 2, 1921.

No. 232.—Under sub-section (1) of section 6 and section 56 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) are pleased to make the following rules for the conduct of elections of Presidents of District Educational Councils :—

DRAFT RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL COUNCILS.

I. A candidate for the office of President must be proposed by one member and seconded by another. The names of all the candidates proposed and seconded shall be read out by the presiding member.

II. (1) If there is only one duly nominated candidate there shall be no ballot and he shall be deemed to have been elected.

(2) If there are two or more candidates the votes of the members present at the meeting shall be taken.

III. Every member wishing to vote shall be supplied with a slip of paper. He shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart for the purpose and there write on the slip so supplied the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold up the slip so as to conceal his vote and deposit the same in a ballot box placed in the view of the presiding member and so constructed that the paper may be placed therein but not extracted therefrom without the box being opened. The presiding member shall then open the box and count the votes in the presence of the members and declare the result of the election in accordance with the following instructions :—

(i) If there are only two candidates, the one who secures the larger number of votes shall be considered to have been elected.

(ii) If there are more than two candidates the one who obtains the fewest votes shall be eliminated and the votes taken again. If there is an equality of votes among all the candidates or if two or more candidates lowest on the list have obtained an equal number of votes, the member presiding shall ascertain by casting lots in the presence of the members which of them

shall be eliminated. The elimination shall be repeated until two candidates only are left when votes shall be taken for the last time and the candidate who secures the larger number of votes shall be considered to have been elected. In the event of there being an equality of votes at the final stage between the two remaining candidates, the presiding member shall ascertain by casting lots in the presence of the members which of the two shall be considered to have been elected.

IV. No candidate whose name has been proposed and seconded shall take part in a ballot, but a candidate may withdraw at any stage and after so withdrawing he may take part in any ballot. Similarly a candidate who has been eliminated at any stage under rule III (*p*) may take part in any ballot at subsequent stages.

V. Any voting paper which contains the signature of any of the voting members or on which more than one name is entered shall be invalid.

VI. Immediately after the meeting the presiding member shall forward the name of the person elected as President to the Government.

VII. (1) The presiding member shall then seal up the ballot papers whether counted or rejected and note on each packet the number of papers it contains and the election to which it relates.

(2) These packets shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected or produced except under the orders of Government.

(3) The packets shall be retained in safe custody in the office of the District Educational Council for a year and shall then, unless otherwise directed by the orders of Government, be destroyed.

VIII. The validity of any election may be contested by a petition signed by at least three members of the District Educational Council by which the election was held, and, not otherwise, provided that such petition shall reach Government within eight days from the date of the election and shall allege specific grounds for setting aside the election on account of material irregularity in the conducting thereof or for other sufficient cause. The Government may order an inquiry thereon by any officer they nominate if they consider it necessary to do so.

IX. On the receipt of the report under rule VI and after the perusal of the petition, if any presented under rule VIII or the report of inquiry, if any, ordered under rule VIII, the Government shall pass such orders as they may think fit provided no such orders are passed within nine days after the receipt of the report under rule VI and all such orders shall be final.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1922.

NOTICE.

History of India and Geography.—The syllabuses for these subjects in connexion with the Special Examination for the benefit of teachers referred to above are those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 161 and 535 *et seq.* of volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1920.

History of India.—Modern India is the *special* period prescribed for the examination of March 1922.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th May 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, S.L.C. Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

ELECTIONS

Major A. C. Ingram, M.D., I.M.S., a member of the Syndicate, resigned his seat on the 5th May 1921.

In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter VI, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Faculty of Medicine.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 3rd June 1921.

Under Regulation 3 of Chapter VI of the University Regulations Mr. F. E. Davies, B.A., a member of the Syndicate, will vacate his seat on 27th May 1921.

In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter VI notice is hereby given that an election of member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Senate.

Under Regulations 2 and 7 (ii) of Chapter VI, the member of the Syndicate to be elected shall be the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 3rd June 1921.

(By order)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Acting Registrar.

Senate House, 24th May 1921.

B-2

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1921—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for man and one for woman—that are open for award to *bona-fide* European students under G.O No 415, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2 The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3 In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

4. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 15th July 1921.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans, 1921.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1920-21.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with date and page of the *Fort St George Gazette*, notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address, }
Date }

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station }
Date } *Principal, College.*

Madras, 17th May 1921.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1921—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the four scholarships—two for men and two for women—that are open for award to *bona-fide* European students under G.O. No. 1179, Educational, dated 15th October 1914.

2 The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30. Of the four scholarships, three will be awarded to students of the third-year class of the B A. Honours course, each being ordinarily tenable for one year only, and one to a student reading for the B L. degree in the Law College.

3. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College, in which the applicant desires to continue his studies or is studying, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 15th July 1921.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans, 1921.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1920-21.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the several branches of the B A. degree examination or Intermediate examination in Arts with date and page of the Gazette notifying the success
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study or is studying and subjects and course of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address }
Date }

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station }
Date } *Principal, College.*

Madras, 17th May 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Cambridge Local Examinations will in future be held only once a year in the month of December both for European and Indian candidates.

2. Candidates (both European and Indian) will be required to read for not less than two years in the High School standards of a recognized school before appearing for the Senior Cambridge Examination.

3. European private candidates will be permitted to appear for the examinations under conditions similar to those referred to in article 99 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

4. Indian private candidates will be allowed to appear for the examinations only on production of a certificate from an Educational Inspector that the candidate has pursued a regular course of study under proper popular discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the Inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear for it.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools, and Local Secretary for Cambridge Examinations, Madras.

Madras, 4th May 1921.

GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY.

Applications for admission to the Government Brennen College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the public examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) are known. No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.

2. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (i) the particulars called for in rule 3 and (ii) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered. In group III the college provides for the following combinations :—

(i) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
(ii) Ancient History, Modern History and Malayalam.
(iii) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
(iv) Logic, Sanskrit and Malayalam.

3. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form :—

(i) Name in full and date of birth.
(ii) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1920-21.
(iii) His University or School Leaving Certificate examination centre.
(iv) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.
(v) Group chosen.
(vi) An address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station———— ————————————
Date———— Signature of the applicant.

4. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

5. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats promised. In any case the selection will be confirmed after the scrutiny of the certificates.

6. No student will be admitted unless he has his parent or guardian resident in the town or is an applicant for admission to the college lodgings.

7. All applications for admission to the college lodgings should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May.

8. The following scholarships and prizes are available for students of this college :—

(i) The Pattath Mayar Scholarship of the value of Rs 60 a year payable in two instalments of Rs 30 each in March and September of each year.
(ii) The Srinivasa Bagath Scholarship of the yearly value of Rs. 40.
(iii) C. Kunhikannan's Churia Raman (Victory) Prize and C. Kunhikannan's Churia Kesavan (Victory) Prize of the yearly value of Rs. 10 each.

The college classes re-open after the midsummer vacation of 1921 on 8th June 1921.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Principal.

Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry,
24th April 1921.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, SECOND CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, Managers of aided schools in the circle, Presidents of Taluk Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils, that the candidates for the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in July 1921 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number and name of institution.	Number of provincial stipends available. Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	Total.
1. Government Training School for masters, Rajahmundry.	40	40	80
2. Government Training School for masters, Anakapalle.	40	40	80

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

5. The undersigned will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. The Inspecting officers are requested to submit two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. The attention of the inspecting officers is invited to Rule 119 of the Madras Inspection Code.

6. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to be good enough to submit a consolidated statement of all the applications received having all the columns of the application form and the two lists returned to in paragraph 3 supra in the following form :—

(i) Serial number; (ii) Name of the candidate in full; (iii) Race; (iv) Age on 1st July 1921; (v) Caste; (vi) Present appointment (In this column the word 'teacher' merely will not do. The name of the school should be mentioned and if a Board or Municipal School, the fact that the teacher holds a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* or acting appointment should be clearly noted); (vii) Length of service as teacher; (viii) Educational qualifications (here state the class or form in which the candidate came out successful, and not the class or form up to which the candidate studied) (ix) The school to which the candidate reports at the end of the training course; (x) Remarks (here state in the case of Board and Municipal teachers, whether provision for the teacher's training has been made in the Municipal or Local Fund Budget or whether the candidate will be given stipends from the Municipal or Local Funds).

7. The names of the selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they are to be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training.

8. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit prescribed in Rule 214 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in every special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by Rule 115 of the Madras Educational Rules. In the case of rejected candidates, the reason for rejection should be clearly mentioned against each candidate.

9. To provide for the contingency of some of the selected candidates not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the undersigned. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training school on the opening day will be admitted. Those who present themselves subsequently at the training schools will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

10. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is doubt as to whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

11. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were selected this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

12. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards or municipalities will be admitted for training. Separate lists in the form given in paragraph 4 supra should be submitted for each training school and for each taluk board or municipality in duplicate by the Sub-Assistants.

13. Applications from candidates whose appointments are in the local board or municipal schools should be countersigned by the Presidents or Chairmen concerned.

14. Candidates who hold permanent appointments in Board or municipal schools will not be given stipends from Provincial Funds. The attention of the inspecting officers will be invited to Rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Rules, regarding their salaries.

15. Those who possess certificates of having passed the late Middle school or Lower Secondary Public Examination or transfer certificates of having passed Forms III and above or who have satisfactorily completed a course of instruction in Standards 6, 7 and 8 in recognized schools and possess Elementary school-Leaving Certificates, will be admitted into the Elementary Higher Grade. Those who hold Elementary School Leaving Certificates not lower than the present fifth or the old fourth standard or Secondary School Certificates of having attainments to teach not less than the old III or the IV standard or transfer certificates of having passed the present fifth standard will be admitted into the Elementary Lower Grade.

16. A *copy* of the certificate of general education of each candidate should be attached to the application. The copy of the certificate should bear the attestation of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The original certificates will have to be produced at the time of actual admission into the school. Certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by inspecting officers, Presidents of taluk boards or chairmen of municipal councils.

17. Applications may be made in manuscript or on cyclostyled forms if printed forms are not available.

18. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the results of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed 10 for each grade.

19. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions and arranged in the order in which the lists are drawn up should reach the undersigned before the 1st June 1921.

N B.—In selection attention is invited to Proceedings R.O. No. 443, dated 17th January 1921, communicating G.O. No. 1302, Home (Education), dated 6th November 1920, ordering to give preference to candidates belonging to local agricultural community, etc.

Rajahmundry, 30th April 1921.

K. GURUSWAMI REDDIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, 1921-22.

1. Applications for admission to the Institute of Commerce should be sent in so as to reach the Principal not later than 21st June 1921. Applications should contain the particulars given at the end.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

2. The qualifications for admission and other particulars will be found in the prospectus given below:—

PROSPECTUS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

General.

Object.—(A) The Institute is intended primarily to afford facilities for the training of persons who will be qualified to audit the accounts of life assurance companies falling within the scope of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and of societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

(B) The Institute will also train persons desirous of engaging in commercial undertakings and of filling the responsible positions of managers, secretaries, accountants, etc. The instruction in the Institute is imparted on thoroughly practical lines—practical in the sense that it is mainly based on accumulated experience gained by constant touch with current developments of business.

2. The classes are at present held in the Law College.

3. It is also intended to impart instruction in English Composition and Précis-writing, Elementary Mathematics and general commercial subjects.

4. Candidates for admission into the Institute should be at least matriculates or holders of completed secondary School-leaving certificates who are declared eligible for admission to University courses of study or those who have passed the High School Examinations for Europeans and such others as in the opinion of the authorities possess sufficient knowledge to be benefited by the instruction imparted in the Institute. Students with higher qualifications will be given preference. Persons who do not intend qualifying for the accountancy diploma may also be admitted into the Institute.

5. *Examinations*—(a) The final examination will be that held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. A copy of the Regulations of this Board is given below; (b) Pupils will also be prepared for the advanced examinations in commercial subjects under the scheme relating to the Madras Government Technical examinations. Annual and periodical examinations will be conducted by the Principal assisted by the staff.

6. The hours of work will be arranged as far as proves practicable out of business hours. The present arrangement is to hold the classes from 7 to 9 p.m. and 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

7. *Fees.*—Subject to the approval of Government the fees for the (A) course will be Rs 78 for the first term and Rs. 42 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fees for the (B) course are as follow:—

		One subject.	Two subjects.	Three subjects.	Four subjects.	Five subjects.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate grade ..	1st term ..	11	18	25	32	40
	2nd do. ..	7	9	16	18	24
Advanced grade ..	1st do. ..	13	24	36	48	..
	2nd do. ..	9	16	18	24	..

The course commences early in July every year. There are two terms in the year, the long term, July to December and the short, January to March.

8. *Attendance.*—To be eligible for admission to the examination students must have attended three-fourths of the working days in each year.

9. *Holidays and vacations.*—The Institute shall be closed for the midsummer and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed from time to time and on gazetted holidays.

(A) Regulations of the Bombay Accountancy Diploma Board.

The Regulations for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, to a candidate who has proved to the satisfaction of that Board—

First.—That he has passed (1) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11, or (2) the examination prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accounting and auditing as his special subject.

Secondly.—That he has received adequate practical training in accounts as prescribed in regulations 12 and 13; and

Thirdly.—That he bears a good moral character, and has attained the age of 23.

Holders of this Diploma will be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" (G.D.A.).

I. Examination for the Diploma in Accountancy.

2. The examination for the diploma in accountancy will be held in Bombay and in such other centres in the different provinces of India as may be selected in consultation with the local Government, commencing on the second Monday in April every year or such other day in April as may be notified in January of that year. Madras will, in future, be one of the centres.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must reach the Secretary to the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, before the 31st January immediately preceding the date of the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

4. A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or must have completed the School Final Examination conducted by a local Government and declared eligible for admission to University courses of study or any other

examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to these, and, subject to regulations 5 and 6, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of an institution recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, subsequent to passing such examination, studied for a period of two academic years at such an institution and as fit to present himself for the examination, provided that no such certificate shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

5. A candidate who has received an adequate practical training in accounts, as defined in Regulation No. 12, for a period of not less than two years shall be eligible to appear for the Diploma examination of this Board up to the year 1922, without being required to produce a certificate of attendance at a recognized institution.

6. Every holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the Diploma in Accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in Regulation No. 4.

7. Candidates for this examination will be examined in the following subjects :—

A. Accountancy and Auditing :—

(1) The principles and practice of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business.

(2) Auditing.

* Books recommended—

L.R. Dicksee's Advanced Accounting.
Spicer and Pegler's Book-keeping and Accounts.
L.R. Dicksee's Auditing.
Spicer and Pegler's Practical Auditing.
Dr. A. E. Sprague's "Insurance Companies" Accounts.
J. J. McLaughlin's Book-keeping of a Life office.

* These books are named as helpful to the students, but are not prescribed as obligatory.

B. Mercantile Law :—

(i) The Indian Law relating to Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies.

(ii) The Indian Law relating to Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Insolvency and Arbitration.

(iii) Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Fire and Marine Insurance.

(iv) The provisions of the Indian Stamp and Limitation Acts relating to the above.

† Books recommended—

Smith's Mercantile Law, Vol. I.
Stephen's Mercantile Law.
S. R. Dastur's Indian Mercantile Law.

† These books are named as helpful to the students, but are not prescribed as obligatory.

8. (a) Three papers of three hours each will be set in accountancy and auditing as detailed below :—

1st paper—General Accounts.
2nd paper—Special Accounts.
3rd paper—Auditing.

(b) Three papers of three hours each will be set in Mercantile Law as detailed below :—

1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Arbitration.
2nd paper—Company and Insolvency Law.
3rd paper—Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses an adequate knowledge of each of the two subjects referred to in Regulation No. 7.

10. Failure to satisfy the Board will not disqualify the candidate from presenting himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination a list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, such of them as have passed with distinction being placed in the first class.

II. Practical Training in Accounts.

12. A candidate for the diploma in accountancy shall, subject to Regulation 13, be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, served as an apprentice or as an assistant to (1) a Chartered Accountant, (2) an Incorporated Accountant, or (3) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, approved by the Local Government of the Province where he is practising :

(a) Five years, in the case of candidates exempted under Regulation No. 5 from the production of a certificate of attendance at a recognized institution, inclusive of the practical training in accounts received by them prior to their appearing for the diploma examination of the Board.

(b) Three years, in the case of students of a recognized institution (other than University graduates) over and above the two years that they have attended a recognized institution under Regulation No. 4.

(c) Three years, in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India.

13. The holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, shall, on passing the Diploma Examination of the Board under Regulation 6, become eligible for the diploma in accountancy without any further proof of practical training in accounts.

14. The Accountancy Diploma Board shall have power to frame by-laws providing for the recognition of accountants, the admission and registration of apprentices under Regulations No. 12, and the recognition of institutions under Regulation No. 4.

(B) Students will be prepared for Advanced Technical examinations in the following subjects:—
(1) Book-keeping; (2) Theory and Practice of Commerce; (3) Commercial Geography including Commercial History; (4) Banking; (5) Shorthand.

(2) The syllabus prescribed for the Madras Government Technical examinations in these subjects will be adopted. Classes will only be formed when there is a sufficient number of applicants in each of the above subjects. It is expected that the full course can be completed in two years' time. It is desirable that candidates should have a sufficient grounding in English and provision has been made for the purpose.

(3) The classes for the ensuing session will commence work on Monday, the 4th July 1921. Applications received after this date will not generally be entertained.

(4) About 24 students will be admitted on the Accountancy and Auditing or (A) course, and only a limited number of students for the Government Technical Examinations or (B) course will be admitted. The Principal will intimate to such of the applicants who are selected for admission and they should join the Institute on the date fixed by the Principal.

Particulars for application for admission.

Name of applicant in full.
House or village name.
Age, last birthday.
Present address of the applicant.
Occupation of the student.
The University Examination or other educational test the applicant has passed with date of passing.
The examination applicant desires to study for (here enter names of subjects).
Religion.
Caste.
Name of father or guardian.
Occupation of father or guardian.
Approximate annual income of father or guardian.
Whether vaccinated or has had small-pox.
Last school or college from which student has come.

The above association attached to this Institute admission to which is compulsory for students of both Audit and Technical Examination courses. Each student must pay a subscription of Re. 3 for the long term and Re. 1-8-0 for the short term.

M. K. DANDEKER,
Principal, Govt. Institute of Commerce.

Madras, 17th May 1921.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

RULES OF ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS—SESSION 1921-22.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Principal *as soon as possible after* the list of Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders eligible for admission to University courses is published or, in the case of Matriculates, *after* the results of the Matriculation Examination are published. Forms can be had on application to the college head clerk enclosing a half-anna stamp to cover postage.

2. The applications of Matriculates will be considered only after the marks of the Matriculation Examination have been received from the University.

3. The courses offered are groups (i), (ii) and (iii). Under group (iii), only the following options are allowed, namely: Ancient History, Modern History and Logic or one of the languages, namely, Malayalam, Tamil or Sanskrit.

4. Applicants will be admitted into those groups for which their marks in the Matriculation Examination or their attainments as certified by their Secondary School Leaving certificates show them to be qualified.

5. Applications from holders of Secondary School Leaving certificates *will not be considered unless they are accompanied by their Secondary School Leaving certificate.* (Copies will not do.)

6. Each applicant selected for admission will receive information from the Principal to that effect, the Secondary School Leaving certificates of rejected applicants will be returned to them with as little delay as possible by book-post unpaid.

7. Accepted applicants should pay their fees one instalment of their fee and submit their transfer certificates on the day on which the college reopens. Seats will not ordinarily be reserved after the re-opening day for accepted applicants failing to do so.

8. The fees of the Intermediate class are Rs. 45 for the long term and Rs. 23 for the short term; or Rs. 42 and Rs. 21, respectively, if paid in one sum at the beginning of the term. An admission fee of Re. 1 per head and a reading room and games fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for the long term and Re. 1-2-0 for the short term payable in advance will also be charged in addition. Students of groups (i) and (ii) will be required to pay also a laboratory fee of Re. 1 per term.

9. In the case of students not living with their parents or other guardians approved by the Principal, residence in the college hostel will be compulsory.

10. The college hostel provides furnished accommodation for 100 students. The charges per head—room rent, establishment charges, club fees and boarding fee included—will come to about Rs. 15 a month. Each boarder will be required to pay registration fee of Re. 1 and to deposit an advance of Rs. 25 which will be adjusted towards his accounts at the time of his leaving the hostel.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Palghat, 28th April 1921.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE—JULY 1921.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 20th June 1921 :—
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
   (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.
2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.
4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The proper address of the student should be printed also in a separate slip to the S.S.L.C. thus sent. The last day fixed for selection will be 30th June.
5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 30th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 5th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.
6. The School Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him by unpaid packet immediately after the 30th June to the address given in his application.
7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.
8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sport or else produce a medical certificate.
9. Students belonging to the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code will be admitted at half the rate of fees, provided they produce certificates from an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than a Sub-Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar to the effect that their parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies.
10. Remittance of fees by money orders will not, under any circumstances, be accepted.
11. Students first admitted at full rate of fees will not, under any circumstances, be allowed the concession rate contemplated in paragraph 9 supra.
12. The college re-opens on the 4th July 1921 after the summer vacation.

Junior B.A. Class.

Students for admission to the Junior B.A. class are informed that provision is made for imparting instruction in the following groups :—

Group I (Mathematics) Group II A (Physical science) Group IV (Mental and Moral science) Group V (History and Economics) Group VI (Sanskrit and Tamil) and Sanskrit and Tamil as subsidiary subjects under Groups IV and V.

Paragraphs 7 and 9 to 12 apply to students for admission to the Junior B.A. class also.

Kumbakonam College,
5th May 1921.

P. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Acting Principal.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificates or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class. No exemptions can be granted.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 4th July 1921. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualification, conduct, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates, all in original, must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna addressed cover.

Medical College, Madras,
19th May 1921.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Principal.

UNCLAIMED RECORDS.

The service book and record of service of S. Veeraraghava Rao who was an attender in this office in 1919 remain yet unclaimed. Notice is hereby given that if they are not claimed within three months from the date of the publication they will be destroyed.

V. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pallakkad Range.

Tirupur, 9th May 1921.

The documents noted against each of the following individuals are lying unclaimed in this office for a long time. The owners or their heirs are informed that in case they are not claimed within a month from the date of this notification they will be destroyed :—

1.	M.R.Ry. J. Bhaskaramanamurthi	.. ..	Service Register
2	M.R.Ry J. Sundararamayya	.. ..	Service Register and record of service.
3.	M.R.Ry. T. Nagabhushanam	.. ..	Record of service.
4.	M.R Ry. G. Dasarao Pantulu	.. ..	Service book.
5.	M.R.Ry. V. Tarakabrahmam	.. ..	Do.
6	Abdul Azeez Khan Sahib ..	.. ..	Do.
7.	M.R.Ry. V. Ekambaranathi ..	.. ..	Do.
8.	M.R.Ry. T. Mrityunjayudu ..	.. ..	Do.
9.	M.R.Ry. K. Ramanarayana ..	.. ..	Do.
10.	M.R.Ry. M. Sanagameswara Rao	.. ..	Record of service.
11.	M.R.Ry. A. L. Narasimham	.. ..	Service book and record of service.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

Visagapatam, 11th May 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS.

C. P. Sivaraman, a pupil of the Scourathra High School, Madura, is hereby debarred from admission into any Secondary School until June 1921.

H. F. SAUNDERS,
Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle.

Kodaikanal, 13th May 1921.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Head Teachers and Managers of Schools and Presidents of Taluk Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils that the office of the undersigned has been removed from Visagapatam to Uplands, Waltair. All letters, etc., addressed to the undersigned may be sent to the above address hereafter.

W. PHILIP SMITH,
Acting Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam-Visagapatam Girls' Range.

Waltair, 17th May 1921

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Headmaster, Board First-grade Muhammadan Elementary School, Elayangadi, on a salary of Rs 25 plus the usual allowances from candidates possessing a trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade. Preference will be given to Mohammadans or to those who can read and write Hindustani.

S. GHULAM DASTAGHIR,
Sub-Asst Inspector of Schools, Malabar Muhammadan Range.

Tirur, 28th April 1921.

WANTED for the Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur, a trained woman teacher of the secondary grade on a salary of Rs. 60 and temporary additions to pay.

Applications stating age and accompanied by certificates of conduct should reach the office before the 30th May 1921.

WANTED for the Government Girls' School, Kollur, a Hindu trained woman teacher of the secondary grade on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials of conduct should be submitted at once to the undersigned.

Bellary, 2nd May 1921.

WANTED Trained Women Teachers of the Secondary Grade for the following posts in this Circle:—

Two Assistant Teachers' posts on Rs. 40 plus 12 each in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur,

One Assistant Teacher's post on Rs. 30 plus 15 in the Government Secondary School for Girls', Anantapur

One Assistant Teacher's post in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Bellary, on Rs. 40 plus 15.

One Assistant Teacher's post on Rs. 40 plus 18 in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Bellary.

Applications should reach this office by the 10th June 1921.

M. C. E. KARNEY,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle.

Bellary, 18th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the trained Anglo-Indian women teachers of the secondary grade for the following posts:—

(1) Fourth Assistant on Rs. 60—3—75 plus 18.
(2) Temporary Additional Assistant on Rs. 60 plus 18.

Applications stating age, present employment, together with testimonials of good conduct and character, should be submitted before the 20th June 1921.

E. PLATCHER,
Acting Supt., Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

Egmore, 5th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Matriculates or S.S.L.C. certificate holders for the second clerk's place in this office on Rs 26 per mensem. Men who have passed the Account test and have clerical experience will be preferred.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Dharmavaram, 6th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or from experienced Anglo-Indian teachers of the secondary grade for the First and Second Assistants' posts in the Government Middle Girls' School, Salem, on Rs. 40 plus 18 (temporary additions to pay).

The applications should contain particulars as to age, language, general and professional qualifications of the applicants, their service, the community to which they belong and be accompanied by certificates and testimonials in original.

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 7th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chemistry Graduates (B.A. Honours or M.A.'s in Chemistry preferred) for the post of an Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry in this College on a salary of Rs. 75—2—12 (temporary additions to pay). The appointment at present is only an acting one lasting for about nine months from July 1921 to March 1922.

The applications should contain the following particulars and should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st instant:—

(1) Name, (2) age, (3) qualifications (both general and professional), (4) present appointment and pay; (5) previous experience.

C. A. WILKINSON,
Acting Principal.

Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry,
9th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Muhammadan teachers holding complete trained teacher's certificate of the elementary higher grade or from candidates holding Secondary School Leaving Certificates for the Headmaster's post, Municipal Muhammadan Higher Grade Elementary School, Tadpatri (Anantapur district). Salary Rs. 25 + 4 additional allowance. Trained teachers are eligible for capitation allowance also. Applications should contain the following particulars and reach the office of the undersigned before the end of this month:—

(1) Name of candidate, (2) age; (3) present appointment with salary; (4) total service as teacher; (5) full address.

J. MUHAMMAD ABDUL HUCK SAHIB
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah Muhammadan Range.

Camp Rayachoti,
12th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women with technical qualifications for the post of Senior Industrial Instructor, Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 per mensem. Preference will be given to trained teachers.

Applications stating (1) age, (2) caste, (3) qualifications; and (4) present employment, if any, with salary, together with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before 31st May 1921.

E. SCHOFIELD,
Supt., Govt. Secondary and Training School for Mistresses.

Coimbatore, 9th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who are technically qualified under the Public Service Rules to hold the post of the Workshop Instructor and instrument repairer on Rs 80 plus Rs 10 temporary addition to pay in this school. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Applications containing the following particulars and written in the candidates' own handwriting should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st July 1921:—

(1) Name in full; (2) age; (3) qualifications (general and technical); (4) caste; (5) previous appointments if any, with length of service in each case. Copies of testimonials should be attached.

P. R. ENGLAND,
Supt., Govt. School of Engineering.

Vizagapatam, 15th May 1921.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 3 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial.

No. 41. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Manya Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu, from Nowrid at Bezwada to Chicacole (Additional). To join expeditiously on relief.

No. 42. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Mundkur Manjunatha Rao Avergal, from Udipi to Bapatla (Additional). To join on the 6th June 1921.

No. 43. *Posting.*—The following posting of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narasinga Lakshmana Rao Avargal, on reversion from acting Sub-Judge, to Ponnkonda.

No. 44. *Appointment and posting.*—M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madura, is appointed to act as District Munsif and is posted to Nowrid at Bezwada. To join on the 20th June 1921.

No. 45. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry Mandyam Osuri Tirumalachari Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising in Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif and is posted to Bapatla at Tenali, *vice* J. Sriramamurti on leave or until further orders. To join on 6th June 1921.

No. 46. *Appointment and posting.*—M.R.Ry. Ramanath Sujir Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, and is posted to Udipi. To join on the 20th June 1921.

High Court Madras,
14th May 1921.

H-1

No. 37. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Velamuri Venkatarubba Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif at Asha, is granted privilege leave on full salary, under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six days from the 6th June 1921. He is permitted to prefix the summer recess of his court to his leave under article 278 of the Civil Service Regulations and also to affix to it Sunday the 12th June 1921, subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 38. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Raghavendra Krishna Rao Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Bapatla, is granted privilege leave on half-salary under article 281 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 8th to the 30th June 1921 (both days inclusive). He is permitted to prefix to his leave the summer recess of his court under article 278 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
20th May 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Original Side.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—The following posting is ordered:—

Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Tiruvallur Circle.

(The postings of Mr. C. J. Bradbury and Khan Sahib Mohammad Sadakh Ali Sahib Bahadur to the Nanpadu and Tiruvallur Circles, respectively, ordered in Board's notifications, dated 10th May 1921, are hereby cancelled).

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
18th May 1921.

Posting.—Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Cuddapah Circle (This cancels his posting to the Tiruvallur Circle ordered in Board's Notification dated 18th May 1921.)

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
21th May 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. N. S. Ramachandra Sastri, Overseer, first grade, Vizagapatam division, is transferred to the Godavari Eastern division, for charge of No. II subdivision, vice M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal, produced medical certificate for four months' leave from the Madurai Board.

Waltair, 16th May 1921.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. A. R. Subbuswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer (Madras Engineering Service), is, on return from leave posted to the Godavari Western division, for charge of the Special Ayacut subdivision. To join at once cancelling the unexpired portion of his privilege leave. This cancels his posting to the Southern subdivision, Kistna Eastern division, already ordered in this office notification No. 163 M., dated 12th May 1921.

Bezwada, 16th May 1921.

C. PEDDIE,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under articles 231 (3) and 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 11th June 1921 or date of relief preparatory to retirement is granted to M.R.Ry. A. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, Nellore division.

Madras, 18th May 1921.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Muthukumaraswamy Pillai, B.A., M.B.&C.M., attached to the Local Fund Hospital, Pithapuram, is posted to the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, for one month's training.

Madras, 16th May 1921.

Services placed.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Saurabhamaya Ayyar, L.M. & S., Acting Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of Cholera Party A during the absence of temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon M. S. Lakshmana Ayyar on other duty as temporary Health Officer, Bezwada.

Madras, 17th May 1921.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon M. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar, L.M. & S., of Local Fund Hospital, Shiyali, is hereby granted an extension of furlough for a period of six months on medical grounds under article 301 (a), Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the six months' combined leave already granted to him.

Posting.—In supersession of this office order No. P/130, dated 14th March 1921, first-class Military Assistant Surgeon P. J. Meiyath, I.M.D., on expiry of privilege leave, is posted to Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon V. V. Narasimham.

Services placed.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. V. Narasimham, L.M. & S., on expiry of one month's privilege leave from 9th May 1921, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Godavari, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. K. Ganapati Ayyar.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. K. Ganapati Ayyar, L.M. & S., on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Ramachandrapuram, Godavari district, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, for Local Fund Hospital, Parvatipur.

Madras, 17th May 1921.

Appointment.—Senior grade Civil Assistant Surgeon U. Ganapati Rao, L.M. & S., on the expiry of privilege leave, to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam.

Services placed.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Rao Sahib Shiva Rao Manjunath Frasi, M.B. & C.M., on relief at Vizagapatam, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, *vice* Civil Apothecary R. John Pillai permitted to retire from date of relief.

Madras, 16th May 1921.

Services placed.—Major J. F. Gibson, I.M.D., on the expiry of vacation leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, The Nilgiris, for Local Fund Hospital, Gudalur, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon E. A. Vargas granted privilege leave from date of relief.

Posting.—Major F. W. A. Cashen, I.M.D., on relief at Medical School, Rayapuram, to be Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras, *vice* Major J. F. Gibson transferred.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 20th May 1921.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police on special duty, Madura, privilege leave for one month from 25th April 1921 under article 140, Civil Service Regulations.

F. B. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 19th May 1921.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, as M.R.Ry. S. Muhammad Abdul Kader, 47, Sambuglum Street, Madras, has now paid in full the rental amount due for the 3rd year's lease of the South Arcot Chank Fishery mentioned in G.O. Mis. No. 872, Revenue (Special) Department, dated the 5th May 1919, he has the sole right to issue permits for the collection of chank shells during the period from 1st April 1921 to 30th June 1922 in the South Arcot district.

Any person other than those authorised by the abovenamed lessee who may collect chanks will be liable for prosecution.

J. A. FERNANDEZ,
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine).

Tuticorin, 14th May 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has under section 29 (5) of Act II of 1911 cancelled the registration of the Prabhagiripatnam C. S. No. 4054 in the Attakur taluk of the Nellore district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Guntur section, as liquidator of the said society under section 41 (1) of the said Act.

This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 13th May 1921.

A. VEDACHALAM,
Acting Registrar.

Vepery, 13th May 1921.

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued, approximately at Rs. 17-3-0 was found by Mandikai Avanashi Mudali and seven others in the mettam poramboke of Periyapalayam, hamlet of Pulangarai village, Avanashi taluk, on or about the 16th November 1920 :—

Name of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
5 East India Company 1 rupee silver coins	5 0 0
11 Muhammadan 1 rupee silver coins	11 0 0
1 half and 1 quarter rupee Muhammadan silver coins	0 12 0
1 gold Virarayan panam	0 7 0
19 Total ..	17 3 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 15th June 1921 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th January 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 85 was found by Uramu Nayakkar and Ranga Nayakkan in S.F. No. 132-2 of Kanjappalli village, Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore district, on or about the 28th October 1920 :—

Name of articles	Approximate value Rs. A. P.
92 Virarayan panams	46 0 0
2 Gelda wires weighing 1¼ sovereigns	25 0 0
Total ..	85 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 30th June 1921 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
19th January 1921.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 (*c*) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued approximately at Rs 228 was found by Chinna Eala Ankadu and Pota Naik in the site belonging to Balamma in Bandinemipalem, hamlet of Gannalakota in Atmakur division, Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, on or about the 20th February 1921.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool at his office at Kurnool on the 30th day of October 1921 when the matter will be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
218 old Mogul coins	218 0 0
2 Two pieces of silver weighing 9½ tolas	10 0 0
Total ..	228 0 0

Kurnool Collector's Office,
12th May 1921.

F. W. STEWART,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 9 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on 7th September 1920, one Siva idol made of copper, valued at Rs. 100, was found in S. No. 180-1 village-site poramboke of Echur village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Vellore on the 10th day of June 1921, when the matter will be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
13th January 1921.

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 21st January 1921, an idol of Vigneswararaswami, made ohsand stone valued at Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 was found in the dry land of S. No. 178-2 of Irumbuhyur village of the Saidapet taluk by one Venkatakrishna Mudali of the same village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput district at his office in Saidapet at 11 a.m. on the 6th October 1921 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

Saidapet, 23th May 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 29th December 1920 a treasure consisting of two sets of gold ornaments (தொங்கல் காதணி—1, தொங்கல் காதணி (முத்து வைத்தது)—1) generally worn by the females of the Odda community valued at Rs. 15 was discovered in a small earthern vessel hidden on the ground in S. No. 360-1 of Nagar village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on 9th September 1921 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
16th March 1921.

R. F. S. L. GUPPY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure are reported to have been found by Rama Karundan and seven others of Thethakudi North, Tirutturaipundi taluk, while sinking a well in S. No. 47-M of the village classed as 'dry' and belonging to Perumachi Karundan :—

	Names of articles.		Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
1. 2.	தகடுகள். (Gold plates)	..	8 12 3
3.	தகடுகள் (do.)	..	8 9 0
4.	பொன்னாரம் (do.)	..	1 4 3
5.	குண்டு (Gold gundus)	..	2 4 0
6.	Thali (gold)	..	1 11 0
7.	22 பொன் தாலியாணம். (Gold thalathus)	..	2 12 0
8.	கரண்டம் (Karandam)	(Karandam, bell metal)	.. .. 0 8 6
9	தாம்பாளம் (Thambalam)	(Thambalam, bell metal)	.. .. 0 13 0
		Total ..	22 11 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by authorized agent before the Collector of Tanjore in his office on 29th August 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
11th March 1921.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found on 6th December 1920 by Pal Nadan, son of Muokan of Krishnapuram village, Tenkasi taluk, while he was herding cattle in the vacant Government Nattam S. No. 214-3 near the village cattle-pound.

	Names of articles	Estimated value Rs. A. P.
1.	Eight Gold male earrings of which 2 set with ruby ..	.. 7 0 0
2.	Two Gold thalis	.. .. 1 0 0
3.	Five Gold female earrings	.. .. 5 0 0
4.	Twenty-nine Gold (coin) kasu	.. .. 7 0 0
		Total .. 20 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly at Kattalam on 8th July 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
13th January 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 14th May 1921.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from 1st January to 14th May 1921 (both months inclusive).	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to March 1921 (both months inclusive).	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Not exports by sea (a).	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Not exports by sea (b).	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevellies ..	6,147	1,214	2633	84	5,062	5,397	31,416	9,647	(f)	8,333	28,739		
Salems ..	296		84	1453		2,370		(f) 1,602					
Cambodia ..	1,169		1647			7,216		(g) 9,337					
Northern and Western	785	1,784	881	200	987	7,395	12,071	11,634		2,677	13,946		
Coconadas ..	18		Nil			173		36					
Cuttacks ..	18h	Nil	146			6,123	Nil	(h)6,120					
Total	4,775	3,896	4,356	1842	6,055	31,671	37,487	37,393	10,909	48,761	17,201	2,156	59,126

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by eleven mills.
(b) Do. in the current week by ten mills.
(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras 200, Pulicate 1,418; Mangalore 81.
(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency— to places on the Great Indian Peninsular line 6,763; to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 7,326; to places on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway line 66. Exports to (1) Pondicherry 2,601; (2) Bengal including Calcutta 1,551; (3) Mysore 120.
(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 2,770; from the Hyderabad State 1,351. Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 15; from the Hyderabad state 110. Imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State via Wadi and Secunderabad as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways 90.
(f) Excludes 56 bales wrongly included before.
(g) Includes 33 bales not reported before.
(h) Includes 31 bales not reported before.
(i) Includes imports of 50 bales into Calicut and exports of 152 bales from Mangalore, not taken into account in previous weeks.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 14th May 1921.

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the crop.
	Number pressed during the week ending 14th May 1920.	Number pressed from 1st February to 14th May 1920.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st Feb. to 14th May 1920.	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February to 14th May 1920.	Number pressed during the week.	Number pressed from 1st February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st inst. to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February to date.	
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Tinnevellies	8,614	19,171	1,515	19,746	4,736	19,673	2,333	22,011	148,000
Salems	Nil	Nil	620	620	Nil	361	661	863	32,500
Cambodia	7,264	33,910	2,109	28,630	4,602	24,309	2,515	26,824	90,000
North Arcot and Westerns.	4,172	32,747	Nil	27,727	6,249	(c) 42,481	Nil	42,761	61,700
Coconadas	668	7,235	121	7,405	1,130	(d) 7,538	35	7,566	24,100
Total ..	16,465	93,593	4 625	102,728	16,847	93,972	6,045	100,117	356,300

(c) Includes 2,076 bales not reported before. (d) Includes 804 bales not reported in previous weeks.

Madras, 16th May 1921.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing PLAGUE SERVICE AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 21st May 1921.

[D = Deaths. S = Seizures.]

	Anantapur.		Bellary		Chingleput.		Chittoor.		Coimbatore.		Cuddapah.		Ganjam.		Godavari.		Guntur.		Kistna.		Kurnool.		Madras City.		Madura.		Malabar		Nellore.		Nilgiris.		North Arcot.		Ramnad.		Salem.		South Arcot.		South Kanara.		Tanjore.		Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Cochin State.		Mandras State.		Travancore State.		Bhavnagar.		Pudukkottai State.		Total.	
First period (August 1896 to June 1897).	D	736	D	322	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	2,708
	S	364	S	377	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	2,082
Second period (July 1897 to June 1898).	D	—	D	113	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	4,115
	S	—	S	63	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	981
Third period (July 1898 to June 1899).	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	1,819
	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	1,379
Fourth period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	65	D	1,339	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	9,464
	S	65	S	1,339	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	9,199
Fifth period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	148	D	8,256	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	11,810
	S	100	S	4,668	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	14,000
Sixth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	1,422	D	9,069	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	19,811
	S	1,300	S	7,084	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	18,410
Seventh period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	3,760	D	10,271	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	19,770
	S	1,344	S	8,316	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	14,660
Eighth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	8,022
	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	8,008
Ninth period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	921
	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	939
Tenth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	8,477
	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	4,460
Eleventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	384	D	819	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	8,816
	S	192	S	192	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	3,096
Twelfth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	6,708
	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	5,342
Thirteenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	—	D	1,388	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	10,201
	S	—	S	910	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	6,347
Fourteenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Fifteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	—	D	1,388	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	8,870
	S	—	S	910	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	6,347
Sixteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Seventeenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Eighteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Nineteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twentieth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twenty-first period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twenty-second period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twenty-third period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twenty-fourth period (July 1919 to June 1920).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Twenty-fifth period (July 1920 to 21st May 1921).	D	—	D	2,887	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	—	D	17,651
	S	—	S	1,870	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	11,941
Grand Total	D	13,761	D	81,143	D	10	D	—	D	4,199	D	1,811	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	1,111	D	267,181
	S	10,153	S	58,430	S	10	S	—	S	3,200	S	1,811	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	1,111	S	194,549

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 21st May 1921 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port	Reported during the week ending 7th MAY 1921.						Reported during the week ending 14th May 1921.						Reported during the week ending 21st May 1921.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada town (port)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharapuram town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erode town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gingee town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gobichi town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gudiyatham town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalahasti town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	36	36	36	36	—	—	13	13	13	13	—	—	2	2	2	2
Madura town	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagapattinam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palni town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periyakulam town	—	—	16	16	16	16	—	—	7	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Board strict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pamban town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoli town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vellajapet town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizianagram town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizianagram port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizianagram district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(6) Candidate's present occupation.
(7) Detailed statement of qualification for admission to examination as defined in rule 10. *
(8) Signature of forwarding officer, showing that the entries have been verified as far as possible.

* Candidates should file their certificates of attendance at the Law College, Madras, with the application, if possible.

Date of application. *Signature of applicant.*

N.B.—Printed forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, from the several District Courts of the Presidency and from the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

High Court Madras,
13th May 1921.

Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court, Madras, and gentlemen of the Civil Service, of not less than three years' standing, who may be desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Pleadership Examination to be held in October-November 1921, are requested to forward their applications to the address of the undersigned so as to reach him on or before the 15th August 1921.

The following table shows the subjects prescribed for the examinations under rule 7 of the Legal Practitioners' rules as now in force and the number of marks assigned to each subject:—

Number.	Subject.	Number of marks.
1.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	120
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
3.	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
4.	The Indian Penal Code	120
5.	The Hindu Law	120
6.	Law of Contract	120
7.	Law of Torts and Easements	120

Applicants are requested to state the subject or subjects in which they desire to examine.

None but those who reside in Madras need apply.

High Court, Madras,
18th May 1921.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ON THE 13TH MAY 1921.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Subscribed Capital	9,50,00,000	Government securities	6,03,19,000
		Other authorised securities under the Act	1,36,40,000
			15,11,35,000
Capital paid up ..	9,19,77,400	Loans	23,04,97,000
Reserve	3,50,59,59	Cash Credits	14,97,27,000
Public deposits	13,09,57,000	Inland bills discounted and purchased	89,000
Other Deposits	66,98,07,000	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	2,000
Loans against securities per contra	18,32,000	Notes	6,04,77,000
Contingent liabilities		Fixed Stock	
Sundries	1,00,83,000	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra ..	
		Sundries	87,76,000
		Balances with other Banks ..	70,94,000
			91,32,57,000
		Cash	24,96 67,000
Total ..	33,06,14,000	Total ..	33,06,14,000

Percentage, 29·86; Bank rate, 6 per cent.

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£41,200.
Advances in London	£130,200.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London ..	£140,812.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, Offg.,
Managing Governors.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 15th to the 21st May 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1921.							
May 18	Arrived	S.S. "Clan Kennedy"	8,198	B	W. Calderwood.	Glasgow	No. 3 berth.
" 18	Do.	S.S. "Rhodesia"	2,825	Dan.	F. N. A. Heisterberg.	Durban	No. 2 and East quay.
" 18	Do.	S.S. "Anglia"	1,631	B	W. S. Keay	Rangoon	No. 3
" 19	Do.	S.S. "Thongwa"	3,428	B	E. G. Carre	Singapore	West quay No. 1
" 20	Do.	S.S. "City of Chester".	4,521	B	K. Macdonald	Calcutta	West quay No. 3.
" 20	Do.	S.S. "Nirvana"	4,768	B	D. M. MacDonald.	Do.	West quay No. 2.
" 21	Do.	S.S. "Winfield"	3,288	B	J. Story	New York	No. 3.
" 21	Do.	S.S. "Waimana"	3,606	B	J. W. Henderson.	Sabine	No. 6.
" 21	Do.	SS. "Nora"	4,183	B	R. M. M. Colyer.	London	West quay No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1921.							
May 16	Sailed	S.S. "City of Marseilles"	3,284	B	R. S. Miller	Glasgow	West quay No. 3.
" 19	Do.	S.S. "Tuscara"	3,275	B	W. B. Pickworth	Marseilles	West quay No. 1.
" 18	Do.	S.S. "Clan Lindsay"	2,903	B	C. A. T. Laird	Vizagapatam	No. 2
" 17	Do.	S.S. "Jawan"	3,151	B	W. Dunnet	London	West quay No. 2.
" 18	Do.	S.S. "Anglia"	1,631	B	W. S. Keay	Rangoon	No. 3
" 19	Do.	S.S. "Ohra"	3,351	B	D. M. Gill	Calcutta	South quay, East quay and West quay No. 3.
" 20	Do.	S.S. "Thongwa"	3,428	B	E. G. Carre	Singapore	West quay No. 1.
" 21	Do.	S.S. "Oharinda"	3,213	B	D. L. Livingston.	Calcutta	South quay.

B.=British. Dan.=Danish

Harbour Office, Madras,
23rd May 1921.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

LOST.

It is hereby notified that three blank cheque books and five blank receipt books (numbers noted below) in personal custody of the undersigned, were stolen on the night of 12th August 1920 and lost, and that steps may be taken to guard against the fraudulent use of any of the cheques and receipts in the said books :—

Blank P.W.D. cheque books Nos. 83987, 83988 and 83989 containing 50 cheques each Nos. 1—50

Blank receipt books Nos. 71 to 75 in P.W.D. Form No. 20-E, containing 100 receipts each.

Nellore, 19th May 1921.

C. R. S. RICHARDSON,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the Mining Rules :—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
J. C. Midford, Esq., "Palchur House", No. 42-A Trinity Road, Bangalore.	19th May 1921	Madras Presidency.
M.R.Ry. K. C. Narasimha Ashuriyar, Royapetta, Madras.	19th May 1921	Do.
M.R.Ry. Abdul Panchalu Chetti of Nellore	Do.	Do.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
12th May 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER SECTION 81 (2) OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 382 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Tirupati Municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 21 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded. sq. ft.
T.S. No. 3297 (portion), bounded on the north by T.S. No. 3297; east by T.S. No. 3313 (portion); south and west by T.S. No. 3297	21

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 382 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Dindigal Municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 170 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded. sq. ft.
T.S. No. 292, bounded on the north and east by T.S. No. 293; south by T.S. No. 338; and west by T.S. No. 292	149
T.S. No. 339, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 338; east and south by T.S. No. 339; and west by T.S. No. 338	21
Total ..	170

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 382 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification the land in the Mangalore Municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded, acs.
No. 75-1 B, bounded on the east by No. 73-3 A; south by Nos. 75 A and 76-1; west by No. 75-1 E; and north by No. 73-5 A	2

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 382 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification the land in the Tirupati municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 100 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded. sq. ft.
T.S. No. 1852 (portion) bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1853; east by T.S. Nos. 1854 and 1851; south and west by T.S. No. 1852	100

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 382 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification the land in the Dindigal municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 438 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded. sq. ft.
T.S. No. 1468 (1), bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1468-19; east by T.S. No. 1893-4; south and west by T.S. No. 1468-1	438

L. H. ARNDT,
Secretary.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
15th May 1921.

Under section 3 (i) of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1859 as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, hereby defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows :—

COVELONG FACTORY.

SITUATED IN Nos. 45, KELAMBAKKAM, 49, INAM SEMMANJERI, 50, TIRUVADANTHAI, 52, TAIYUR AND 48, COVELONG VILLAGES, CHINGLEPUT TALUK.

North.—Survey Nos. 36, 84, 31 and 188 of the Kelambakkam village and Adangal Nos. 348 to 350, 362, 367 and 370 of the Inam Semmanjeri village.

East.—Adangal Nos. 371 and 372 of the Inam Semmeojeri village and Paimash Nos. 1604, 1290 to 1282, 1284, 268, 269, 259, 257, 255, 238, 283, 276, 291, 299, 299, 1246 and 1213 to 1216 of the Tiruvadanthai village.
South.—Survey No. 1402 of the Taiyur village.
West.—Survey Nos. 1401, 1402 and 1407 of the Taiyur village.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras, 17th May 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE, *Acting Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ANJANJ—DRUGS—OPIUM—UNCLAIMED.

On information received that one of the Chinese passengers had purchased 91 seers of opium from a person named Babu, the Excise Inspector searched S.S. "Bengale" on 22nd April 1921, and seized 65 lb. of opium from the vacant cabin of the fourth officer of the vessel. As the ownership of the opium could not be established he sent it to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Northern Range), who has sent it to me to be dealt with under section 12 of the Opium Act of 1878. It now weighs 31 seers and 47 tolas including the wrappers.

I hereby give notice that any person claiming any right or interest in the opium should appear before me at my office, North Beach Road, Madras, on or before the 12th June 1921, with satisfactory evidence proving the claim.

If there are no claimants or if the claims advanced are found to be inadmissible, the drug will be confiscated to Government after that date

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM, *Collector.*

Madras, 10th May 1921.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jenmam title to ¾, No. 26-1 of Ponnani Nagaram desam No. 154 of Ponnani taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, in order that the name of the jenmi may be registered.

2. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 6 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 20th August 1921 to have their names registered as such.

G. BATTY, *Revenue Divisional Officer.*

Palghat, 13th May 1921.

[illegible] 6-ാം നമ്പ [illegible] ക്കാരം മാനേജർമാരുടെയോ നിയമ അവകാശം പ്രഖ്യാപനം [illegible] 47 47 രണ്ടാമത്തെ അനന്തരാവകാശിയുടെ [illegible]ന് 4-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ 6D [illegible] ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ മറ്റോ ഉള്ള പരിധി കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനാൽ [illegible] ഉടമകൾ [illegible] ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനും [illegible] ഉടമകൾ [illegible] ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനും [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Report of deserter or absentee without leave from the No. 1 (Indian) M.T. Company, dated at Peshawar, the 13th day of May 1921.

Number, rank and name, M/56802, private A/Sergeant Finnegan, J.; age, 29 years and 187 days; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, red; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, farm labourer; date of enlistment, 11th January 1916 and re-enlisted on 23rd January 1919; place of enlistment, Dublin; parish and county in which born, Kildare, County Kildare; date of desertion or absence, 7th April 1921; place of desertion or absence, Peshawar, marks, vaccination marks on left arm; under two years' service.

[Illegible].
Officer Commanding, No. 1 (Indian) M.T. Company.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 14th day of May 1921.

Number, rank and name, 275620, Gnr. Pashley, W; age, 20 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, miner; date of enlistment, 30th October 1919; place of enlistment, Leeds; parish and county in which born, Rotherham, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 13th May 1921; place of desertion or absence, Kirkee; marks, tattoo both forearms and on chest (figure of Britannia).

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF THE USUFRUCT OF TREES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufructs of trees, as noted below, will be conducted in the respective stations and on the dates specified between 2 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccess of bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessee

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division; otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

ITEMS OF MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD IN PUBLIC AUCTION IN CHINGLEPUT DIVISION.

Item number.	Name of sub-division	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
					1921
123	Buckingham Canal South.	Tamarind produce 6-0 to 12-2.	1st Dec. 1921 to 31st May 1922.	Cooum lock ..	6th Dec.
124	Do.	Tamarind produce 11-2 to 16-0.	Do.	Pulicat lock ..	6th do.
125	Do.	Tamarind produce 15-0 to 18-0	Do.	Chittamoor lock ..	7th do.
126	Do.	Woodapple 8-0 to 10-2 ..	1st Dec. 1921 to 31st Mar. 1922.	Kanara south lock ..	6th do.
127	Do.	Do. 11-2 to 14-0.	Do.	Pulicat lock ..	6th do.
128	Do.	Do. 16-0 to 20-0.	Do.	Chittamoor lock ..	7th do.

Madras, 18th May 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDER FOR REPAIRS TO SAMUDRAM TANK, ETC.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2 p.m. on 11th June 1921 for "Repairing No. 1 Samudram Tank and Supply channel". Estimate Rs. 4,078. C.R. No. 8 of 1919-20.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for repairs to Samudram Tank".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the earnest money received will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract

6 The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Tank Restoration Scheme Division Office, VI Circle, Trichinopoly, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Repairing supply channel and forming bank.

Quantity.	Description of work.				Per
21,208 c. ft.	Earthwork for cutting channel and forming bank in rock from L.S. 300 to 300.				1,000 c. ft.
25,500 "	Do.	do	in gravel soil to C.S. 12		Do.
22,000 "	Do.	do.	with G.S. 13 to hard stone.		Do.
42,081 "	Do.	do.	gravel up to C.S. 28	..	Do.
18 978 "	Do.	do.	porous rock 30 ..	..	Do.
16,464 "	Do.	do.	gravel up to C.S. 36	..	Do.
1,485 "	Do.	do.	sand 39	..	Do.
6,536 "	Do.	do.	sand and gravel 40	..	Do.
1 475 "	Do	do.	gravel 43 ..	..	Do.
3,095 "	Do.	do	sand and clay 44	..	Do.
1,913 "	Do.	do.	gravel 48 ..	..	Do.
44,214 "	Do.	do	sand and clay 54 ..	..	Do.
L.S.	Cutting trenches	..	..	..	L.S.

Improvements to old Anicut on Anicut No. 2.

216 c. ft.	Concrete in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
864 "	Coarse rubble in surki mortar	Do.
1,000 s. ft.	Pointing with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
L.S.	Excavating lost fortions	..
L.S.	Joining new work with old.	..
L.S.	Providing 2 sand vents to anicut and raising of crest	..

Constructing a dry rock dam at the bifurcation of No. 1, Samudram tank and supply channel and the channel supplying Mukkanda Sengulam.

17·50 c. ft.	Rubble work in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
23 "	Cut-stone work	c. ft.
200 s. ft.	Plastering with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
300 c. ft.	Rough stone dry packing	100 c. ft.
L.S.	For through excavating foundation	L.S.
L.S.	Dewatering existing channel	L.S.
3 Nos.	Forming notches including cement plastering	Each.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 13th May 1921.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th June 1921 by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores for a period of two years from the 16th July 1921.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores at Madras."

3. The tenderer should specify the lowest rates at which he is prepared to undertake the various parts of the work, as set forth in the schedule subjoined hereto.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 either in cash or Indian War Loan Scrip as earnest money. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. Within fifteen days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,500 in Promissory Notes of the stock of the Indian War loan with the Presidency Port Officer which will be held as security deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract. In case of failure to do this or in case of his withdrawal of his tender after submission the initial deposit of Rs. 500 will be liable to forfeiture and his tender will be cancelled.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to execute on or before the 14th July 1919 an agreement binding himself for the proper carrying out of the work.

8. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the Office of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, where further information in regard to the contract may also be obtained.

RATES FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

SCHEDULE I.—*Landing and Shipping.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c. ft. or 10 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(1) Landing and Shipping charges (boat hire)	
N.B.—stores landed or shipped by vessels on or from the quays direct will be paid for At. 12 less per ton provided no special charge is levied for such goods by the Trust.	
(2) Porterage	
N.B.—When the Madras Port Trust themselves handle any of the stores no charge for porterage will be allowed to the contractor in respect of such stores.	

SCHEDULE II.—*Transport.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. per mile. Rs. A. P.
(3) (a) Conveying from the Port Trust sheds to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	
(b) Conveying from the Gantry Iron Yard and Combustible shed to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	
(4) Conveying from the Port Trust premises or the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments to any place—	
(i) within the Madras municipal limits	
(ii) to any place outside the municipal limits as far as Purasawalkam	
N.B.—Delivery to be made as near as the carts or lorries can go.	

SCHEDULE III.—*Miscellaneous.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c.ft. or 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(5) Loading packages from carts or lorries into railway waggons—	
(i) for packages weighing more than 10 cwt. each or measuring more than 1 ton each	
(ii) for packages of less weight or measurement	

	Rate per head. Day. Rs. A. P.	Night. Rs. A. P.
(6) Coolie charges for working cargo on board inclusive of supervision and boat hire for the coolies		

	Rate per ton of 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(7) Charges for weighing whenever required ..	

	Rate per each letter. Rs. A. P.
(8) Charges for marking addresses on packages or marking them with words (letters to be not less than 2 inches long) as may be required	

E. W. HUDDLESTON, Captain, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Madras, 13th May 1921.

SALE OF RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCTS OF TREES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufructs of trees as noted below will be conducted in the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessee.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Item number.	Name of sub-division.	Description of produce to be sold	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
72	Mount	Illuppai produce in Kanjankhal I and III mds.	One year ..	Kanjankhal Head and Karam.	1921. 17th August.

Madras, 5th May 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR WIDENING THE NALLAR FROM MALLIANAR INFALL TO ANNAPILLAI VAIKAL INFALL.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 30th May 1921, for widening the Nallar from Mallianar infall to Annapillai Vaikal infall.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Vennar division and should be superscribed "Tender for widening the Nallar, etc."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Vennar division will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity		Description of work						Per
3,000,000 Units	..	Earthwork excavation in hard soil	..	..	..	..	..	1 unit or 1,000 c.ft.
,,	..	Extra lift (soft)	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,,	..	Extra lift (rock)	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,,	..	Re-laying sloda	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,,	..	Sectionage	..	..	..	..	..	,,
Lump sum	..	Removing prickly-pear and jungle	..	..	..	..	..	1 unit or 100 sq. ft.

Tanjore, 7th May 1921.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

AUCTION SALE OF TENT.

A CAMPBELL tent measuring 10 feet by 10 feet with the following component parts will be sold in public auction on the 1st of June 1921 in the South Arcot Division Executive Engineer's Office premises at Cuddalore N. T. at 4 p.m.

COMPONENT PARTS.

Outerfly	..	..	..	1	Standing poles	..	..	3
Innerfly	..	..	..	1	Ridge pole bamboo	..	..	1
Kanats	..	..	..	3	Storm ropes	..	..	6
Bath room hanat		..	..	1	Covers gunny	..	..	4
Pardahs	..	..	..	2				
Chicks	..	..	..	2		Total	..	22
Carpet	..	..	..	1				

2. Intending bidders should deposit an amount of Rs. 10 before the commencement of the sale; otherwise they would not be allowed to bid. This deposit amount will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over.

3. The successful bidder should pay the full amount of bid within a week from the date of auction failing which the deposit amount will be forfeited and the tent re-auctioned.

Cuddalore N. T., 2nd May 1921.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

SALE OF RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCTS OF TREES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufructs of trees as noted below will be conducted in the respective stations and on the dates specified between 4 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessee.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or bunds of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division ; otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Item number.	Name of subdivision.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
122	Buckingham Canal South subdivision.	Produce of Erukkal leaves in Junction canal.	1st October 1921 to 31st December 1921.	Covelong.	1st October 1921.

Madras, 16th May 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 163 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st May, 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 p.).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part II. Seventh list of corrections. As. 2 (1 a.) Eighth list of corrections. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st May 1921. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 p.).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Correction slips Nos. 1 to 11 to Palghat. Each Pice 1 (6 p.).

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. Addenda and Corrigenda No. 25. Price 6 (½ p.) Nos. 24 and 26. Each Anna 1 (6 p.).

CALENDAR OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1744-1789, BY MR HENRY DODWELL, 1920. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 (5 as.).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS POLICE, corrected to 1st April 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (2 as.).

MEMORIAL RULES A TO D FOR 1921. (Gazette dated 12th April 1921.) Each Price 4 (6 p.).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART II, IRRIGATION, FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 1-4-0 (3 as.).

MADRAS FOREST CODE. Eighth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 p.).

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1921. Foolscap folio. As. 2-6 (6 p.).

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MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st April 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 (7 as.).

CHOLERA AND THE MADRAS POLICE. Parts I and II, 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (3 p.).

VILLAGER'S CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. English. Royal 8vo. Anna 1 (1 a. 6 p.).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS, corrected up to 15th January 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3 (1 a.).

REVISED MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (Special). Ninth list of corrections. Price 6 (6 p.).

INCOME-TAX MANUAL. Seventh list of corrections. Price 6 (6 p.). Eighth list of corrections. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st May 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (2 as.).

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 a.).

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MADRAS ACT VIII OF 1920 Madras Elementary Education. Foolscap folio. Oriya. As. 1-3 (6 *p.*).

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AMENDS ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1921), LIST No. 1, DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-6 (1 a.).
UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 6 (6 as.).

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Coimbatore, a typist-clerk (Empire Typewriter) with a good knowledge of Shorthand and qualified under the Public Service Notification. Pay Rs. 20-1-30+10 (temporary addition).

Coimbatore, 1st May 1921. I. S. PINTO, *Assistant Director of Industries*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary tracer on Rs. 20-1-35 in the office of the Executive Engineer, West Coast division, Calicut. The temporary tracer's post is quasi-permanent and may continue for some years. The minimum qualifications required are—

1. Geometrical drawing ..
2. Building drawing and estimating .. } Elementary grade.
3. Free hand outline drawing ..

Calicut, 12th May 1921. W. J. DAVIS, *Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates who are below 24 years of age and whose optional language is Telugu for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in the Anantapur district. Testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

Anantapur, 13th May 1921. A. RAMACHA REDUNGADI, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the post of a clerk-typist (Underwood Typewriter) for the office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Bellary division, Bellary, qualified under the Public Service Notification. They should have passed at least the Elementary grade examination in Typewriting.

A knowledge of Telugu and Kanarese is essential.

Pay Rs. 20—1—30 plus 10 (temporary addition).

Applications should reach the undersigned by 28th May 1921.

Bellary, 14th May 1921. S. RAJAGOPALASWAMI, *Asst. Director of Industries, Bellary Division.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in type-writing for appointment as typist in the Office of Conservator of the Forests, VI Circle, Ootacamund, on Rs. 25—1—30 + Rs. 70 war and local allowances. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th June 1921. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months. Preference will be given to those who possess general educational qualifications as prescribed in article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

H. TIPEMAN,
Conservator of Forests, VI Circle.

Ootacamund, 16th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited before 4th June 1921, from qualified candidates for the post of Draughtsman in the District Forest Office, North Cuddapah, on Rs. 30—2—50 *plus* 30 per cent of pay as temporary additional pay.

The post for the present is on acting one but it may continue for some time and is likely to be made permanent.

Candidates must possess the certificate of having passed the departmental test, prescribed by the Revenue Survey Department for draughtsmen or draughtsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing prescribed for Government Technical Examinations, or a certificate of having undergone a course of training at the College of Engineering, Madras.

C. MAHONY,
District Forest Officer.

North Cuddapah District Forest Office,
18th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Draughtsman in the District Forest Office, West Cuddapah, on a salary of Rs. 30—2—50 *plus* 30 per cent allowances under the existing orders. The applicant should have passed the departmental test prescribed for the Survey Department for draughtsmen or draughtsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing prescribed for Government Technical Examination. The appointment is likely to continue for some time. The applications should reach this office before 15th June 1921 and they should be ready to join the appointment in a week's notice.

A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
District Forest Officer.

West Cuddapah, 19th May 1921.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 11th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st April 1921. P. KRISHNAMACHARI.

On or after the 1st August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th April 1921. P. V. CHALAPATI RAO.

On or after the 28th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 28th April 1921. R. LAKSHMI NARASIMHAM.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 28th April 1921. M. KESHAVA PAI.

On or after the 17th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 29th April 1921. A. RANGANATHA RAO.

On or after the 22nd July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 3rd May 1921. R. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 1st August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 3rd May 1921. V. SIVASANKARA RAO.

On or after the 8th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 3rd May 1921. M. N. VISWANATHA AYYAR.

On or after the 27th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th May 1921. C. V. ATHMANADHAN.

On or after the 28th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th May 1921. T. MINAKSHISUNDARAM.

On or after 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th May 1921. C. S. DESIKACHARI.

On or after the 29th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th May 1921. N. SUBBARAYUDU.

On or after 2nd August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Pulivr, Ongole, 9th May 1921. M. JANAKIRAMAYYA.

On or after 27th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th May 1921. P. VENKATARAGHAVAN.

On or after 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th May 1921. K. SRINIVASA AYYAR.

On or after 23th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 9th May 1921. R. VAIDYANATHAN.

On or after 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 11th May 1921. E. KRISHNAMURTI.

On or after 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, Madras, 10th May 1921. K. RAMASWAMI GOUNDAR.

On or after 13th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th May 1921. M. S. KRISHNA AYYAR.

On or after the 3rd August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 13th May 1921. M. VENKATASWAMI REDDI.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tiruvalur, 12th May 1921. S. SAMBASIVAN.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th May 1921. A. V. LAKSHMANAN.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th May 1921. S. PANCHAPAGESA AYYAR.

On or after the 26th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 11th May 1921. V. K. PARTHASARATHI.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Kukeyedi, 10th May 1921. P. NATARAJAN.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 13th May 1921. P. KRISHNA MENON.

On or after the 26th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Aiyloe, 12th May 1921. A. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR.

On or after the 26th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th May 1921. R. SUBBAYYA.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th May 1921. V. SAMBANDAM.

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No. D. 039285 (full note) of the five and a half per cent loan of 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of and last endorsed to the Bank of Mysore the Proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Madras and Calcutta and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Bangalore, 18th May 1921. H. S. CLARKE,
Agent.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 137945 (upper half) of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Mr. B. Priestly, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—M. V. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Residence—Tiruvadamarudur.

NOTICE.

A will, dated 7th March 1921, purporting to have been executed by one Thirulandur Kuppuswami Ayyar, son of Thirulandur Srinivasa Ayyar, who lived in No. 10, Adam street, Mylapore, Madras, in favour of his wife Ammapena alias Subbalakshmi Ammal to take effect after his death was presented for registration by Ammapena alias Subbalakshmi Ammal at her private residence No. 10, Adam street, Mylapore, Madras, on 9th May 1921 on the allegation that the executant died on 9th March 1921, and to get the deed registered. Whereas it has been decided to hold an enquiry into the genuineness of the said will in this office on the 10th June 1921. Persons who have any objections have to appear in this office at 11 a.m. on the said date and state their objections, if any. No notice will be taken of any objection preferred after that date

South Madras, 12th May 1921. MD. NAJ-MUD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB,
Sub-Registrar.

CHINGLEPUT MOTOR TRANSPORT AGENCY (LIMITED)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that a general meeting of the share-holders of the above said company will be held at "Gopathy Villa," San Thome, on Thursday the 30th June 1921, at 6 p.m., for purposes mentioned in that section.

G. NARAYANASAWMY CHETTI,
Liquidator.

San Thome, 21st May 1921.

MRS. NORAH ELPHINSTONE STURROCK (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate of Norah Elphinstone Sturrock late of 11 Bernard Street Russell Square in the County of Middlesex England single woman (formerly wife of George Colymore Sturrock) who died on or about the 9th day of September 1919 at 11 Bernard Street Russell Square aforesaid hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June 1921 at High Court House Madras after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Norah Elphinstone Sturrock deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator.

Madras, 13th May 1921.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 8 of 1921-22, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH MAY 1921.

PRESENT:

Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, O.B.E., M.INST. C.E., M.I.E. (IND.), *Chairman.*

Mr A M Green, I.C.S.
Capt. E. W. Hadill-ston, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.I.M.
M R Ry Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal
Mr. Ross M. Logan.
Mr. A. A. Bigge, M. INST. C.E., M.I.E. (IND.).
Mr. Abdul Hussain Khaleeli.
Mr. J. F. Simpson, M.L.C.
Mr. W. Alexander, M.L.C.
Mr W. A. Turner.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
Mr. A. M. McDougall, M.L.A.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.

57. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 22nd April 1921.

58. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 149, Finance (Marine), dated 28th April 1921, directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification to the effect that Mr. W. A. Turner has been elected as a Trustee of the Port vice Mr. A. P. Symonds resigned.

59. Read again Resolution No. 401, dated the 26th February 1921, deciding that the Customs authorities be addressed with a view to their permitting bales of hides and skins opened for Customs examination to be taken out of the Trust's premises for rebaling. Read also subsequent correspondence between the Chairman, the Collector of Customs and the Honorary Secretary of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association ending with the Secretary's letter No. 76 of 1921, dated 6th April 1921, requesting the Trust to reconsider the question with a view to the provision of a press in the Port Trust premises. Read also note by the Chairman and minutes by trustees.

Resolved, by a majority, that a press for the purpose of rebaling bales of skins and hides opened for Customs examination be installed in the Port Trust premises and that an estimate be prepared for the work and submitted to the Board for approval.

60. Read a note by the Chairman recommending for sanction the grant of six months' full pay leave to Mr J E Burke, First Engineer and Dredging Master of the Dredger 'Triton,' between such dates as the Trust's Chief Engineer can allow Mr. Burke to avail himself of the leave; recommending also that approval be accorded to Mr. Burke's deputation to the Cochin harbour for one month.

Resolved to approve of the recommendations.

61. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending that, for timber landed ex: S.S. 'Bulimba' which arrived on 1st May 1921, the free days allowable under clause 5 of the Trust's timber yard rules approved in Resolution No. 50, dated the 9th May 1919, be extended by ten days.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

62. Read correspondence between the Trust's Traffic Manager and Messrs. Kirpal Doongursee & Co. on the subject of the remission of transit dues incurred by the company on a consignment of rice and grain ex: S.S. 'Hawa Maru'. Read also note by the Chairman recommending, for reasons given, that they be charged rental terms for the compartment occupied by the consignment.

Resolved that the Chairman's recommendation, resulting in the remission of transit dues, amounting to Rs. 1,295-4-0, be approved subject to sanction of Government under section 14 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act.

63. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 14 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of dues, in three cases, amounting to Rs. 94.

64. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 23rd Apr. 1921.	For week ending 30th Apr. 1921.	Total from 1st to 16th April 1921.	Total from 1st to 30th April 1921.
Steamers piloted into the harbour	10	6	20	39
,, piloted out of the harbour	13	12	18	43
,, transported from one berth to another ..	11	3	10	24
,, attended	1	1	1	3
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour	..	..	1	2
,, piloted out of the harbour	..	2	1	3

65. The following statement of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 23rd Apr. 1921.	For week ending 30th Apr. 1921.	Total from 1st to 16th April 1921.	Total from 1st to 30th April 1921.
I.—Steamers.				
West quay, No. I berth	1	1	0	2
Do. II do.	1	..	2	3
Do. III do.	1	1	1	3
Do. IV do.	1	..	0	1
South quay	4	2	4	10
East quay	4	1	2	7
Outer quay	..	..	1	1
	12	5	10	27
II.—Sailing vessels.				
West quay	..	..	..	..

66. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded :—

Period	Steamers. Quays. Quantity of cargo shipped.	Steamers. Quays. Quantity of cargo landed.	Steamers. Moorings. Quantity of cargo shipped.	Steamers. Moorings. Quantity of cargo landed.	Steamers. Oil berths. Quantity of bulk petrol oil and oil in dnd.	Sailing vessels. Quantity of cargo shipped.	Sailing vessels. Quantity of cargo landed.	Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks. Coal loadings. Quays.	Coal loadings. Moorings.
1921.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
For week ending 23rd April.	5,388	6,119	30	7,071	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5,464	13,780*	2,158	1,160
For week ending 30th April.	1,325	995	3	2,110	1,940	Nil.	Nil.	1,327	5,039*	100	Nil.

67. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 22nd April 1921 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. No.	Authority. Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
		1921.	*Capital Works.*	Rs.			
1	G.O. Mis. No. 180, Financial.	28th April ..	Constructing a new mud quarter for the Assistant Engineer, Madras Port Trust.	12,800	..	Capital.	
			Revenue Works.				
1	Board's Resolution No. 36.	22nd April ..	Lifting and relaying the stone setts on an area of 34,000 square feet of the paved road behind west quay.	7,200	..	Revenue. 3. Engineering and Maintenance—(iv) Piers and Wharves.	
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

68. Recorded G.O. No. 311, Finance, dated 24th March 1921, sanctioning the Budget Estimates of the Madras Port Fund for the year 1921-22—*vide* Resolution No. 317, dated the 18th January 1921.

69. Recorded G.O. No. 373, Finance, dated 2nd April 1921, sanctioning the Budget Estimates of the Madras Pilotage Fund for the year 1921-22—*vide* Resolution No. 359, dated the 18th January 1921.

70. Recorded G.O. Routine No. 322, Finance, dated the 20th April 1921, recording the Accountant-General's statement of objectionable items in the accounts of the Trust's Chief Engineer remaining unremedied to end of December 1920.

71. Recorded G.O. Routine No. 10, Finance (Marine), dated the 21st April 1921, sanctioning the remission of dues, amounting to Rs 399-8-0, proposed in Resolution No. 14, dated 9th April 1921.

72. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 156, Finance (Marine), dated 26th April 1921, sanctioning the debit to Capital of Rs 12,600, being the cost of a new staff quarter for the Trust's Assistant Engineer—*vide* Resolution No. 288, dated the 23rd March 1921.

73. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 168, Finance (Marine), dated 30th April 1921, sanctioning six months' combined leave to Mr. W. W Robinson, Traffic Manager, and the appointment of Mr. J. G. Lord to officiate as Traffic Manager during Mr. Robinson's absence—*vide* Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th April 1921.

74. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 5th May 1921 were ordered to be recorded as follows.—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	Nil.	9,88,636 8 6
Provident Fund Account	4,51,000	— 19,947 13 4
Deposit Account	19,180	2,825 0 9
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	37,500	813 1 2
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account .. .	38,500	424 13 5
Pilotage Fund Account	1,36,000	21,316 9 5
Harbour Dues Advance Account	..	1,19,231 6 2
Railway Freight Advance Account	..	24,879 8 2
Capital Account	..	1,08,145 2 6

Port Trust Office, Madras,
26th May 1921.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1921	Barometer reduced to 32°	Temperature. Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum heat in vacuo	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
May	inches.	°	°	°	°	°	No.		Miles.	Inch.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
16th Mon. ..	29·849	94·8	77·7	102·8	83·1	127·6	52	N. by W	176	..	13	7·6	Fine.
17th Tues. ..	·849	89·2	76·9	107·1	80·4	133·8	64	S.W., by S.	214	..	5	9·7	Do.
18th Wed ..	·851	90·5	80·4	100·8	85·3	132·6	64	S.S.W.	241	..	13	7·4	Do.
19th Thurs	·852	87·9	80·5	104·8	83·6	134·8	69	S. by W.	241	..	..	7·6	Do.
20th Fri. ..	·853	88·9	76·8	100·9	82·7	128·1	56	S. by W	176	..	..	7·7	Do.
21st Sat. ..	·851	90·9	79·3	104·1	84·7	147·4	48	S. by W.	194	..	15	7·2	Do.
22nd Sun. ..	·873	91·7	77·4	107·8	83·9	141·8	50	S.W., by S.	151	..	50	7·8	Distant thunderstorm.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 2 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 7·45 inches, the average due for the same period being 3·81 inches.

Madras Observatory,
23rd May 1921.

S. E. U. SAYCOB,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 2 annas.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

MARCH 1921.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of March 1921.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of March 1921.—*cont.*

Station.	District.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Total rainfall for the month.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to end of month.
Ganjam								
Gumsur								
Berhampur								
Chicacole								
Parlakimedi								
Vizianagram								
Cocanada								
Tuni								
Narsapur								
Ellore								
Masulipatam								
Nandigama								
Bezwada								
Kondapalli								
Guntur								
Repalle								
Ongole								
Kanigiri								
District Normal.								
Nellore								
Kalahasti								
Gudur								
Rapur								
Venkatagiri								
Palmaner								
Tada								
District Normal.								
Madras	**Madras.**							
Saidapet								
Chingleput								
Poonamallee								
Madhuranthakam								
Conjeeveram								
Tiruvallur								
Gummidipundi								
Palmaner								
Vellore								
Arkonam								
Wallajah								
Chittoor								
Arni								
Tiruvannamalai								
Cuddalore								
Chidambaram								
Vriddhachalam								
Ulundurpet								
Tirukoilur								
Villupuram								
Tindivanam								
Gingee								
Cheyyar								
Polur								
Kumbakonam								
Mayavaram								
Tranquebar								
Negapatam								
Tiruturaipundi								
Nannilam								
Tiruvadi								
Tanjore								
Pattukottai								
Peravurani								
Mannargudi								
Nidamangalam								
Tiruturaipundi								
Valangiman								
Kodavasal								
Negapatam								
Vedaranyam								
Tiruvarur

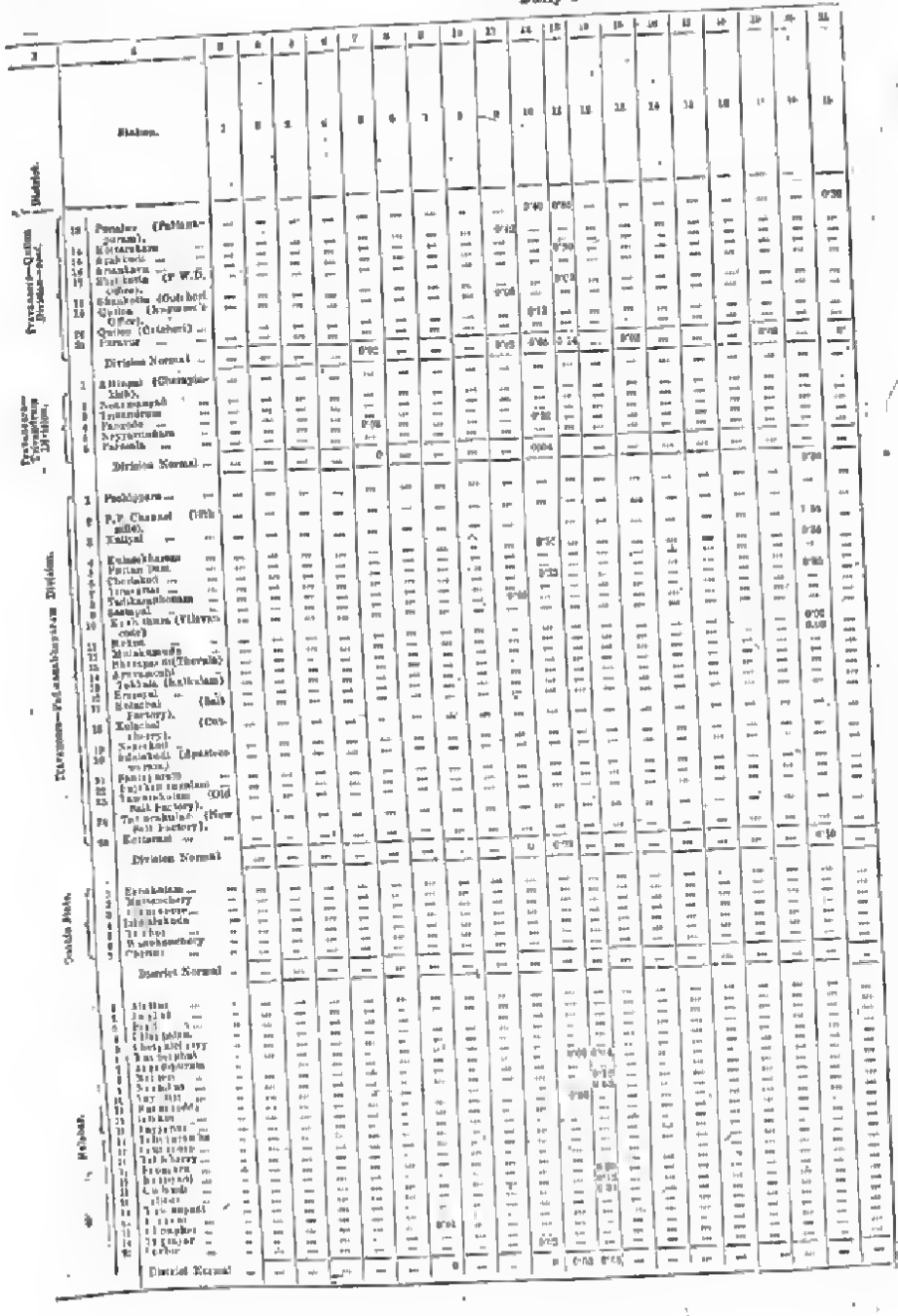
Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of March, 1921—*contd.*

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of March 1921—*contd.*

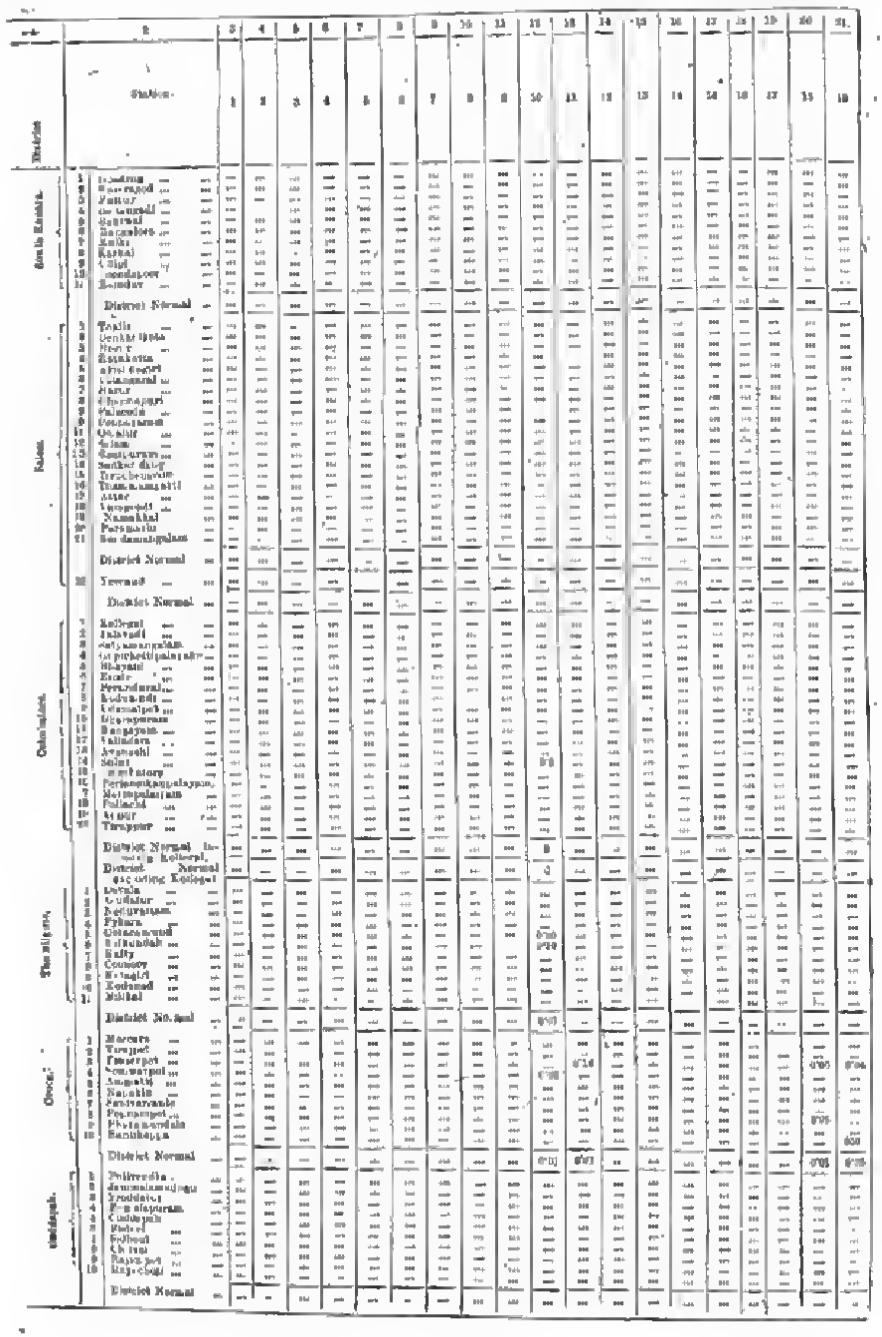
Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras



Presidency for the month of March 1921—*cont.*

Stations.	Rainfall from 1st to 31st.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during 24 hours.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.
Malabar.							
Ponnani	0·23	0·23	1·00	0·17	0·15	1	0·4
Tirur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Calicut	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vadakara	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tellicherry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cannanore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Taliparamba	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kasaragod	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nilgiris.							
Ootacamund	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Coonoor	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kotagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Coimbatore.							
Coimbatore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pollachi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Udumalpet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palladam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Dharapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Karur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Trichinopoly.							
Trichinopoly	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Musiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Lalgudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Manapparai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Perambalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ariyalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Salem.							
Salem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Attur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Namakkal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rasipuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruchengodu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Hosur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
North Arcot.							
Vellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Arni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chittoor	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palmaner	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tirupattur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ambur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vaniyambadi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruvannamalai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
South Arcot.							
Cuddalore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chidambaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vriddhachalam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tindivanam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Villupuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tirukoilur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chingleput.							
Chingleput	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Conjeeveram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruvallur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Poonamallee	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Madras	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tambaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Saidapet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Red Hills	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cheyyur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Sriperumbudur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tanjore.							
Kumbakonam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Mayavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tanjore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Negapatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Mannargudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pattukottai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Peravurani	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Trichinopoly—Pudukkottai Division.							
Pudukkottai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Alangudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kulattur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gandarvakottai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Arantangi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Karambakudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Viralimalai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ramnad.							
Ramnad	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Paramakudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Mudukulattur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruvadanai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Sivaganga	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Manamadura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Melur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Madura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tirumangalam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Usilampatti	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Periyakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bodinayakanur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cumbum	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Uthamapalaiyam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Theni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Srivilliputtur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rajapalaiyam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Sattur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kovilpatti	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Koilpatti	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tuticorin	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Srivaikuntam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruchendur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ettayapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Sankaran Koil	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tenkasi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Shencottah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ambasamudram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nanguneri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palamcottah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cheranmahadevi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tiruvalluvar	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cuddapah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Proddatur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Jammalamadugu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pulivendla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kadiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Penukonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Dharmavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Anantapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Hindupur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kalyandrug	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gooty	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bellary.							
Bellary	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Hospet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Siruguppa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Sandur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kudligi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Hadagalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Hagari	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kottapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kurnool	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nandyal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Allagadda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Banganapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Koilkuntla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pattikonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Adoni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yemmiganur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gooty	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kistna.							
Masulipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nandigama	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Jaggayyapeta	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bezwada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gudivada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kaikalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nuzvid	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narsapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bhimavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tanuku	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narasapatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rampachodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cocanada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Peddapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Samalkot	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pithapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tuni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellamanchili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Anakapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vizagapatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bimlipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vizianagram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Parvatipuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Salur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bobbili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palkonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Parlakimedi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chicacole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ichchapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tekkali	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palasa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gunupur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Berhampur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chatrapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Purushottapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ganjam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Godavari.							
Rajahmundry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ramachandrapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Amalapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Razole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kovvur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nidadavole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalligudem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Polavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rampachodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narasapatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tanuku	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bhimavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narsapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nuzvid	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kaikalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gudivada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bezwada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Jaggayyapeta	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nandigama	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Masulipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kistna.							
Gooty	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalligudem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nidadavole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kovvur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Razole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Amalapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ramachandrapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rajahmundry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Godavari.							
Ganjam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Purushottapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chatrapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Berhampur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gunupur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palasa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tekkali	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ichchapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Chicacole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Parlakimedi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Palkonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bobbili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Salur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Parvatipuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vizianagram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bimlipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Vizagapatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Anakapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellamanchili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tuni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Pithapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Samalkot	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Peddapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Cocanada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rampachodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narasapatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tanuku	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bhimavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Narsapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Yellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nuzvid	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kaikalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Gudivada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Bezwada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Jaggayyapeta	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nandigama	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Masulipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kistna.							
Gooty	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Tadepalligudem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Nidadavole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Kovvur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Razole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Amalapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Ramachandrapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Rajahmundry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0	0·4
Godavari.							

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras



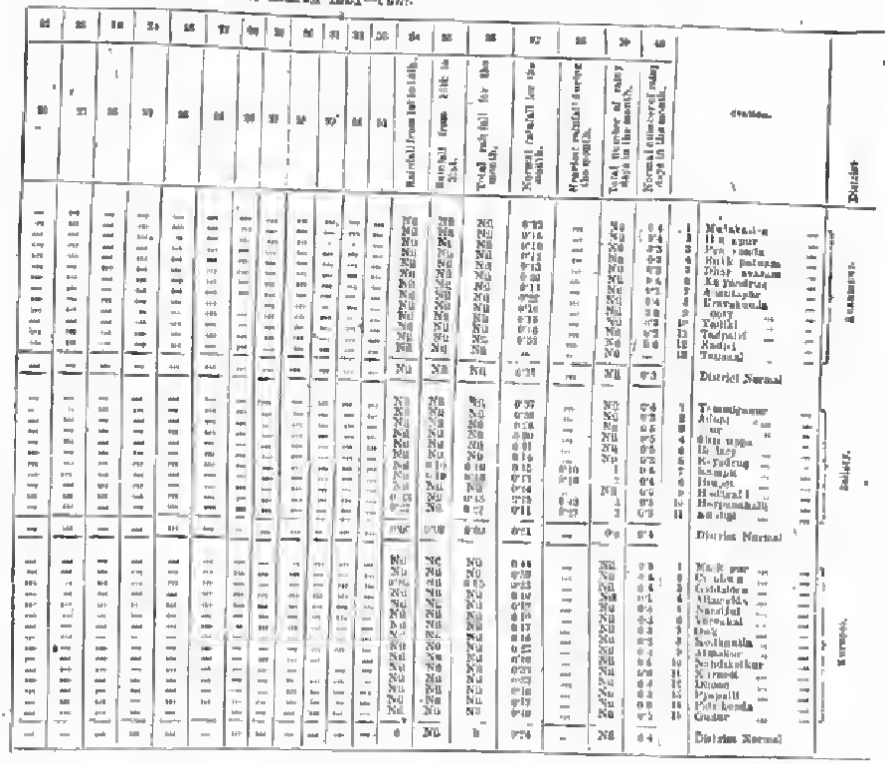
Presidency for the month of March 1921—*cont.*

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anantapur	Kadiri																			
	Hindupur																			
	Penukonda																			
	Rakkapatnam																			
	Dharmavaram																			
	Rayadrug																			
	Anantapur																			
	Uravakonda																			
	Gooty																			
	Tadpatri																			
	Kadiri																			
	Pamidi																			
	District Normal																			
Bellary	Tekkalakota																			
	Adoni																			
	Alur																			
	Hirehgipeh																			
	Bellary																			
	Royadrug																			
	Hagaribommanahalli																			
	Kudligi																			
	Hospet																			
	Harpanahalli																			
	Kudligi																			
	District Normal																			
Kurnool	Nandyal																			
	Allagadda																			
	Banaganapalle																			
	Koilkuntla																			
	Pattikonda																			
	Kurnool																			
	Dhone																			
	Pyapali																			
	Pattikonda																			
	Gudur																			
	District Normal																			

Madras Observatory,
23rd April 1921.

Presidency for the month of March 1921—*cont.*



E. BARNES,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 4 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST MAY 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 21st May 1921.—Rainfall moderate (in the) Hills; fair Central except Chittoor, Malabar (and) Cochin; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally but withering (in) parts (of) Vizagapatam. Harvested paddy, sugarcane (and) dry crops; outturn generally fair. Sowings (of) paddy (and) dry crops proceeding (in) parts (of) fifteen districts. Condition (of) cattle good generally. Water insufficient (in) parts. Pasture (and) fodder sufficient generally except (in) parts (of) Circars (and) Deccan. Prices stationary. Prospects not favourable (in) parts (of) Ganjam (and) Vizagapatam; bad (in) parts (of) Kurnool; fair elsewhere. Two test-works Kurnool. Attendance 839. One test-work Ganjam, Attendance 46. Gratuitous 76. Total 122.

Special report for Bellary and Anantapur.—Relief works four in Bellary and five in Anantapur in progress. Distress moderate but increasing (in) Anantapur. Coolie classes mostly affected. People are freely resorting to works. No marked foreign influx. Condition of people on relief and public health generally fair. No emaciation. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to weavers and artisans necessary now. Non-official committees working. Grain doles distributed by private charity in one taluk. State loans being advanced. Prices cholam Bellary 6·8 Anantapur 6·9 seers. Numbers on relief Bellary works 6,783, gratuitous 1,672, total 8,455. Anantapur works 5,326, gratuitous 2,206, total 7,532.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUB., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, 24th *May* 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply insufficient in fourteen taluks. Sowing of ragi and paddy proceeding and planting of sugarcane commencing in one taluk. Standing crops thriving. Harvested tobacco, turmeric, mustard, castor, cutturn fair; ragi, bad; paddy, bad to poor; and gingelly, poor. Pasture insufficient in six taluks. Fodder insufficient in five taluks. Condition of cattle generally good except in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks insufficient in four taluks. Prospects improving in parts.

GANJAM.

Water-supply not reported. Rainfall not reported. Sowings 3·90 fasl. Transplantation of ragi in progress. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested ragi and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient in parts of two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available except in parts of two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in thirteen taluks. Sowing of sumbu and ragi commencing and of gingelly proceeding in one taluk each. Transplantation of ragi and sugarcane proceeding or concluding in parts. Agricultural operations backward in eight taluks. Standing crops generally thriving; but gingelly, cotton and sugarcane withering in one taluk. Harvested ragi, chillies and sweet potatoes; outturn poor to fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in nine and five taluks, respectively. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects on the whole not favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks and six divisions. Godavari 10·60 feet below mean. Manuring, preparing lands for cultivation and planting of sugarcane progressing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, ragi, chillies, tobacco and gingelly; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in four taluks. Fodder available except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available at present. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally poor.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in seven taluks. Kistna 1·60 feet below mean. Manuring and raising seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair, except paddy in one taluk. Harvested paddy, cutturs poor; sugarcane and cotton fair. Pasture sufficient in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but disease (not specified) prevails in four taluks. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk and is not required elsewhere. Manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and korra, cutturs fair. Pasture scanty in seven taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in a few villages of one taluk.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Sankasala not reported. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest nil. Pasture nil; fodder available in parts. Free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient under rain-fed tanks. Ploughing; removal of nuth grass in parts and weeding of sugarcane and betels in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturs fair. Pasture not sufficient; fodder insufficient in three taluks and in parts of another. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in most parts of the eastern taluks. Relief works are in progress. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects normal in the west and bad in the eastern taluks; rains anxiously awaited for the sowing of early crops.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks, nalas and wells. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, and ragi under wells; removal of nuth grass and weeding of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair but paddy in parts of one taluk poor. Harvested korra; cutturs fair; ragi, fair to normal; cholam poor to fair; and paddy, poor to normal. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder available in eight taluks and scarce in another. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improved in all taluks except two, but more rain needed.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of red cholam in progress in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, korra and tobacco; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Supply in the Sangam delta and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Supply in the Nellore delta not reported. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; cutturs fair to normal and ragi and cotton, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient except in six taluks and one division; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy and weeding of ragi and paddy in progress in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested ragi, greengram, chillies and paddy; cutturs not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly and cholam; planting of sugarcane, transplantation of ragi under wells and weeding of paddy proceeding normally. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi, gingelly and greengram; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions and parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and indigo; cutturs poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally fair except in one village where cattle disease (not specified) prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain is required in three taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of six taluks and two divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut, gingelly and cholam, transplantation of paddy, ragi and cholam and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam, cutturn poor; gingelly, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good except in one taluk where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rain is needed in two taluks and one division.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy, ragi and sugarcane under wells proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and gingelly; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Canvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and gingelly and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, gingelly, sugarcane, tobacco and plantain; cutturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No discharge over the Anicut. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and plantain proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, tobacco, gingelly, sugarcane, chillies, cotton, cholam, ragi, plantain and turmeric; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was nil. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly and tobacco; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and ragi and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy concluding in one taluk. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cumbu, cotton, tobacco and cholam; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing and manuring proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cholam and gingelly; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Sowing of first-crop paddy progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and one division. Ploughing and preparation of seed-beds for first rice crop progressing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Virappu cultivation commenced. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st MAY 1921.

	District.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. 1921.	In the week. Average of 35 years ending with 1920.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1921.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 20 years ending with 1920.	Price in Seers (of 80 tolls) per Rupee. Rice. Average for May.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for May.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for May.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for May.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District.	
Circars.	Agency Division	0·1	..	2·6	..	.	(a)5·3	6·3	..	10·5	10·7	.	3·3	3·4	..	..	..	Agency Division	Circars.
	Ganjam	..	0·7	1·5	3·5	7·3	5·6	5·4	10·2	9·6	9·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	0·1	0·7	2·2	3·1	7·7	4·6	4·5	13·7	8·2	7·8	..	7·5	6·2	13·6	7·1	7·1	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	..	0·5	1·1	2·4	5·3	5·2	5·2	13·3	9·1	9·0	13·5	9·3	9·5	..	(a)9·0	8·6	Godavari	
	Kistna	0·1	0·4	1·7	2·6	6·1	6·6	6·6	13·4	9·0	9·1	11·3	8·4	8·2	..	7·6	7·6	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	0·4	0·8	1·6	6·6	6·7	6·7	..	10·3	10·6	13·2	8·1	8·1	13·5	7·0	7·0	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	0·2	1·4	1·4	7·6	5·3	5·1	..	9·7	9·7	14·5	(a)7·6	7·4	12·1	8·3	8·3	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	0·5	3·2	2·0	6·6	4·5	4·7	..	9·4	9·4	13·1	7·2	7·0	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	0·5	2·6	1·6	7·3	5·2	5·0	14·5	9·2	9·0	13·3	7·5	7·6	13·7	8·2	8·0	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·3	1·7	1·6	7·1	5·1	5·1	16·1	10·2	10·1	13·6	8·6	8·6	12·6	7·8	7·8	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	0·2	1·7	0·8	9·0	6·2	6·4	14·0	10·3	9·8	12·9	8·0	8·9	13·7	7·8	7·6	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	3·2	1·1	1·2	8·1	7·1	7·1	11·1	8·3	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	0·5	3·1	2·2	7·0	6·3	6·5	12·1	7·7	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	0·2	3·5	2·0	1·8	7·9	6·3	6·5	12·2	8·7	8·6	..	..	..	10·9	8·1	8·2	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	0·6	0·6	2·8	2·2	8·2	(a)5·8	6·6	15·3	(a)8·6	8·2	..	..	..	12·6	9·1	8·1	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	0·3	1·1	2·5	2·2	8·3	5·3	6·6	12·6	8·3	8·4	..	..	..	11·2	8·0	8·0	North Arcot	
	Salem	0·9	1·1	3·9	4·2	7·2	5·7	5·6	13·4	10·1	10·7	12·2	7·8	7·6	12·0	7·3	7·5	Salem	
	Coimbatore	0·7	0·6	4·6	4·5	7·6	5·1	5·2	12·5	9·3	9·3	11·3	7·3	7·3	10·9	8·2	8·1	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	0·6	0·3	5·0	3·5	7·3	5·4	5·5	13·0	10·3	10·3	12·6	8·0	8·2	11·2	8·6	8·2	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	..	0·6	3·0	2·7	7·3	6·3	6·3	12·6	8·6	8·9	..	..	..	..	7·6	7·9	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	0·2	0·3	4·5	4·3	7·7	5·3	5·0	12·6	10·3	10·1	11·0	11·1	10·2	10·4	7·6	7·7	Madura	
	Ramnad	0·1	0·4	2·6	3·3	7·4	6·3	5·5	12·4	8·4	8·1	12·2	8·9	7·4	11·0	8·1	7·8	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	0·2	3·0	3·2	8·1	(a)5·5	6·4	13·8	8·6	9·8	13·4	(a)12·3	9·5	11·8	(a)8·2	8·3	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	0·6	1·6	6·1	7·1	7·4	6·7	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	0·1	1·0	3·3	6·9	8·2	6·7	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	0·2	1·7	6·3	7·8	..	6·8	5·8	.	5·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	0·3	† 1·8	7·4	†8·6	..	3·2	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	1·5	1·1	8·3	6·5	7·0	4·6	4·5	12·7	8·1	8·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1919-20. † Average of 15 years. (a) Revised figure.

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ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനു 1921 മാർച്ച് 27 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും അതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. IV of 1921.

1921 ലെ 4 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS ACT, 1916.

ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരികയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ 1916 ലെ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1916 ലെ 31.

ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരികയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ 1916 ലെ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരികയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ട് (ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു) 1921 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1916 ലെ 31.

1916 ലെ 11-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരികയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ 1916 ലെ ആക്ട് 1 - ാം വകുപ്പു 3 - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "1921 മാർച്ച് 31 - ാം തീയതിവരെ" എന്നവാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "1922 മാർച്ച് 31 - ാം തീയതിവരെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വെക്കണം.

1916 ലെ 11.

1916 ലെ 11-ാം ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

3. ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരികയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് ഇതിനാൽ ഒഴിച്ചുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

എച്ച്. മോൺക്രീഫ് സ്മിത്ത്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ആക്ടിന്നു 1921 മാർച്ച് 27 - ാം തീയ്യതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. V OF 1921.
1921 ലെ 5 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDIGO CESS ACT, 1916.
1916 ലെ നീലംവരി ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1916 ലെ 3. 1916 ലെ നീലം വരി ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിന്നാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും തുടക്കവും

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു നീലം വരി ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1921 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) ഇതു 1921 ഏപ്രിൽ 1 - ാം തീയ്യതി നടപ്പായിവരികയും ചെയ്യും.

1916 ലെ 3. 2. 1916 ലെ നീലംവരി ആക്ട് 2 - ാം വകുപ്പു 1 - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "82½ രാത്തൽ അവർഡ്പ്രോയ് ആകാത്ത ഓരോ മണ്ണിനു ഒരുറുപ്പിക" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കും അതുടനുള്ള പകരം "നൂറിലുണ്ണൂറ്റെഴുപതോസ്ഡ്പ്രോയ് രാത്തൽ ഉള്ള ഓരോ ക്വന്നൂക്കുതിനും ഒരു രൂപിക എടുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നും.

1916 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ

ഒപ്പു. ഫ്രാൻസിസ് സ്പിങ്ക്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No.—A M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1921. [Price, 8 as.

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The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur.

Distribution of Publicity pamphlets.

502 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether he will take steps for the free distribution of all Publicity pamphlets regarding the Khilafat movements and the action taken by the Government of India on the subject, especially among the Mappillas of Eranad and Walluvanad taluks of Malabar.

502 A.—The Government understand that a considerable distribution of such pamphlets as the Honourable Member refers to is already made in Malabar but the special attention of the Publicity Officer will be drawn to the Honourable Member's question.

(Mr. Devadas ; Mr. Palmer ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. M. D. Devadas.

Christian and Panchama students in Srivilliputtur Government Training School.

503 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education—

(*a*) if it is a fact that the Christian and Panchama students are compelled to occupy seats at a respectful distance from the high caste students in the Government Training School at Srivilliputtur, Ramnad district;

(*b*) if it is a fact that five out of eight Indian Christian and Panchama students were dismissed by the headmaster on the 16th instant under rule 121 of the Madras Educational Rules; and

(*c*) if it is a fact that the Panchama students are treated harshly and are abused by the headmaster and other teachers in the school.

503 *A*.—The Government have no information. The matter is being enquired into.

Mr. A. T. Palmer.

Boycotting of Indian Christians in Kistna district.

504 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is a fact that in certain parts of the Kistna district Indian Christians are boycotted and are not given employment in harvesting operations because they took part in polling; if so, to institute enquiries into the matter and take steps to protect the law-abiding Christians.

504 *A*.—The Government have no information, but will make enquiries. They would be grateful to the Honourable Member if he would communicate any information in his possession to the District Magistrate.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Kistna reservoir project.

505 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue in what stage the Kistna reservoir project at present is and to state whether the Government will expedite the consideration of the scheme.

505 *A*.—The Member of the Legislative Council is referred to the answer to question No. 488, asked by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. O. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Transferred subjects.

506 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(*a*) whether any, and, if so, what, Provincial subjects, or parts thereof, mentioned in Schedule II to the rules framed under section 45-A of the Government of India Act have not yet been transferred to the Ministers;

(*b*) if any have not been yet transferred, the reasons therefor.

506 *A*.—All the subjects classed as transferred in Schedule II to the rules framed under section 45-A of the Government of India Act have been transferred to the Ministers.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"May I know when the subject of light and feeder railways was transferred, and if there was any delay, the reasons therefor?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"I am not aware, Sir, that there was any delay, but I will examine the question."

School for criminal tribes in Bellary.

507 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state—

(*a*) the number of schools established for the benefit of the children of the criminal tribes in the Bellary district;

(*b*) the places where, and the areas in which, such schools are established; and

(*c*) the places where there are criminal settlements, but schools for their benefit have not yet been established.

507 *A*.—(*a*) There are nine elementary schools for the benefit of the children of criminal tribes in the Bellary district, eight under local boards and one under private management.

(*b*) The eight schools under local boards are situated in the undermentioned places:—

Places where the schools are situated.	Taluks.
1. Kyarakatti	Harpanahalli taluk.
2. Sangamahalli	
3. Bende Basapur	Kudligi taluk.
4. Mallarakanahalli	
5. Chilakanapatti	Hospet taluk.
6. Nallapuram	
7. Kothepalli near Somalapuram	Rayadrug taluk.
8. Rathi Bhavimuha	

The Government have no information as to the exact place where the private aided school is located.

(*c*) Schools have been established in all the settlements in the Presidency.

M.R Ry. P. Venkatasubba Rao Garu.

Preference of Advocates for District Munsif's post.

503 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether in selecting candidates for appointment as District Munsifs, Advocates are not preferred to others; if not, why.

503 A.—The Government have no information as the appointment of District Munsifs vests in the High Court.

The Council then resumed consideration of Demands for grants.

DEMAND XVI—EDUCATION (NON-EUROPEAN).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I move the Council for a grant not exceeding 143 lakhs under Demand XVI—Education—Non-European. Before starting the discussion of the resolutions, it behoves me, I may state frankly, to offer my congratulations to the Council for getting for the local boards the 9 lakhs that they were recently deprived of, or for the reasonable hopes we have of getting back the 9 lakhs for elementary school teachers. But that does not absolve the Local Boards from the need for putting into force the Elementary Education Act and the District Boards Act in order to be able to finance elementary education hereafter. May I also congratulate the Council that I, in all probability, shall be able to find funds for aided secondary education—I need not say how—but I have reasonable hopes of finding these funds."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"In regard to the first three resolutions tabled respectively by Mr. O Tanikachala Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao and Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, His Excellency has decided that the allowance of Rs. 1,800 which is proposed to be reduced is a non-votable item. I have received His Excellency's orders. So these three items have to go out of the agenda."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, may I know with reference to that announcement whether any communication will be made to the members concerned as regards the grant which has been held to be non-votable."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"This is His Excellency's order and I will read it out to the House, 'the allowance of Rs. 1,800 which, in resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Demand XVI, is proposed to be reduced is a non-votable item' No reasons have been given and I have duly communicated His Excellency's decision to the House."

The first three motions which were disallowed were as follows:—

MR. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—

1. That under Education, 31-A (b) (i) the duty allowance of one Principal Rs. 1,800 be omitted (Budget page 122).

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

2. That the following duty allowance be omitted:—

31-A (b) (i) Education—Government Arts Colleges—

Duty allowance of one Principal (voted) (Budget page 122) ... ... Rs. 1,800

MR. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

3. (1) That the following items of duty allowance be omitted:—

31-A (b) (i) Education—Government Arts Colleges—

To Principal of one college which is a voted item (Budget page 122) ... ... Rs. 1,800

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu did not then move the following motion which stood in his name and it was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

4. That the following duty allowance be omitted:—

31-A (b) (iii) Education — University — Government Professional Colleges—Teachers' Colleges—

"Other duty allowance," Teachers' Colleges (Budget page 125) ... ... Rs. 120

(Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; Mr. Raja.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. C Natesa Mudaliyar being absent, the following motion standing in his name was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

5. That under 31-A (b) (iii), the provision of Rs. 18,200 for stipends be reduced by Rs. 5,000 (Budget page 125).

Mr. C. Tanikachala Chettiyar being absent, the following motion standing against his name was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

6. That under 31-A (b) (iii) the provision of Rs. 18,200 for stipends be reduced by Rs. 5,000 (Budget page 125).

Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"I move—

7. That under 31-A (b) (iii) Education, University—Government Professional Colleges, the provision of Rs. 18,200 for stipends be reduced by Rs. 5,000 (Budget page 125).

"I do so in order to elicit information from Government whether they still think it necessary to give stipends to students who enter the Teachers' College at Saidapet from the Arts Colleges. I can understand, Sir, the necessity for encouraging teachers already in service, who may wish to better their qualifications by giving them stipends, but I doubt, Sir, if it is necessary to offer encouragement to graduates who are not in service to get themselves qualified for service in this department. This is not done in other departments, and in view of the fact that the stipends that we are now able to offer to men already in the service of Government, and of local bodies, are not very liberal, at any rate not enough to make those people not to feel the difficulty, or the difference in their income when they go for training, and taking into consideration the loss they are put to during their course at the Teachers' College and seeing that there are not sufficient funds to give them larger stipends, I think that the question may be examined whether it is necessary to give stipends to people who do not belong to any of these services but who are outsiders. If the matter is engaging the attention of Government, I would recommend that these stipends be confined only to people who are sent up for training after taking service, either under Government or under local bodies. With these observations, Sir, I beg that Government will find their way to examine the question."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBAROYULU REDDIYAR :—"I would accept, Sir, the recommendation to refuse stipends to those pupils that go from the B.A. class straight to the L.T. class, because they were accustomed to maintain themselves before that, and I do not see why they should not continue to maintain themselves. The rest are entitled to receive stipends."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar was not then moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

8. That under 31-B (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the provision for an English tutor for the hostel of Rs. 420 be deleted (Budget page 129).

Mr. C. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not think very much is required to be said in support of the recommendation **'That under 31-B (b) (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the provision of Rs. 420 for an English tutor for the hostel be deleted (Budget page 129) Motion No. 9.'** Students get their education in the college. Why in the hostel there should be a tutor for this same purpose I do not see. For that reason I ask that that item may be deleted."

Mr M. C. RAJA :—"I beg to move—

10. That under 31-B (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the provision for an English tutor for the hostel of Rs. 420 be deleted (Budget page 129).

"Mr. President, I should like to know for which hostel the provision is wanted and also the nature of the work that this tutor is expected to do there. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether this is for the girls' hostel or for the boys' hostel, and also I should like to know why this special provision should be made only for this hostel and not for other hostels in the Presidency."

Mr W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar did not make the following motion which stood in his name :—

11. That under 31-B (b) (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the provision for an English tutor for the hostel, Rs. 420, be omitted (Budget page 129).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; Mr. Raja; Mr. Grieve; Mr. U. Rama Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"Sir, this provision of Rs. 420 is for an English tutor to coach the widow scholarship-holders in the Vizagapatam hostel, the hostel attached to the Queen Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Vizagapatam. The object of this provision is to get these widows coached up to the standard of entering a higher class for which they are otherwise fit owing to their acquaintance with other languages. There are at present 17 Brahmans and 7 non-Brahmans in that hostel requiring tuition for that purpose. They are specially backward in English and are otherwise fit for a higher class. It is in order to improve them in English that they require a tutor like this."

Messrs. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar and M. C. Raja did not then press their motions Nos. 9 and 10 and they were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, the next motion which stands against my name is—

'12. That under 31-B (b) (i) the provision for two women specialists in physical instruction of Rs. 7,200 be omitted (Budget, page 129).'

"I do not know whether these two specialists are Seadown to be paid Rs. 7,200. If they are gymnastic instructors, even then I suppose women instructors on less than Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 a month could be had. It seems too extravagant to spend so much money for instructors in physical exercise."

Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"I beg to move—

'13. That under 31-B (b) (i) the provision for two women specialists in physical instruction of Rs. 7,200 be omitted (Budget, page 129).'

"Sir, I think this is a very costly item. As a matter of fact, no expert is needed for our girls' schools to teach physical exercise. Moreover, I do not think at this stage we have a physical instructor for our boys' schools. I know there is one who is called the Assistant Physical Director, but he is not doing physical work at all, he is doing only scout work. As a matter of fact, I do not see why this special provision should be made for drilling women in physical exercise and why on the other side the boys' branch should be overlooked. Of course our idea is that we must encourage education, but we should not kill the feminine softness in women. Moreover the physical exercise which they ought to do at home—I mean the household exercises, just as drawing water from the well or grinding curry stuff or pounding rice—all this will, I think, help them to a great extent to develop their bodies, and also in the evenings they can have a little walk or a little badminton or tennis. But I do not see any necessity for specially getting two costly experts to look after the exercises of our young ladies in school. Moreover, Sir, we are not going to make them amazons or suffragettes to break the windows of our Ministers."

11-15 A.M.

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Mr. President, Mr. Raja stated that no provision was made for a Physical Director for boys' schools. I think anybody who has followed recent educational activities not only in Madras but also in the mofussil must have seen the admirable work done by Dr. Nochroo in connexion with physical training in boys' schools. We want now a lady trained in up-to-date methods so that the many Hindu girls who grow up at present unsound may receive during their early years remedial treatment and remedial measures which will make for their physical health and well being. I am sure that no member of this House who has got the best interest of girls' education at heart will fail to support this provision. In this connexion I appeal to my two honourable friends opposite who are authorities on medical matters and I ask them to give me their hearty support. It may be desirable to start only with one lady in the connexion; but the point is that we should have somebody who is fully trained and who is fully qualified to look after this very important branch of women's education."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the physical development of women is absolutely necessary. If we take the total number of men and women suffering from consumption, we find that 75 per cent of the number are women. That is due to want of proper physical training and to the poor development of chest muscles. Many cases of spinal curvature, adenoids and ailments such as consumption, are due to want of open air exercises. That is one of the great drawbacks of Indian women. Most Indian women are not in the habit of going out to take open air exercise. So they do not develop their bodies, and their lung muscles. That is why we want, Sir, a woman specialist to help the development of the girls' physique. Every one in this House will admit that women are capable of doing all sorts of physical and mental work just like men. Women are now engaged in all kinds of work. They want franchise, there are among women doctors, lawyers and merchants and probably in course of time they will come and sit by our side as legislators. Such being the case, I do not see any reason why we should deny them physical training. Physical training is absolutely necessary for the development of brain. Without a good body, the mind cannot develop. So, Mr. President, if we are anxious to have healthy children, we must give physical development to our women. We must have at least one woman specialist for the purpose. Indian women do not like to undergo training under men instructors. That is the reason why I strongly oppose this motion."

(Dr. C. B. Rama Rao; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"Mr President, Sir, this is a very important question from the national point of view. I consider it one of the most important, because on the proper training of our girls in schools will greatly depend the proper development of the physique of our future mothers. Unless we provide for it at an early stage of life no real work is possible. Take for instance a woman who has already given birth to a child at an early age. She is practically hopeless because her frame has become so firmly set that no further expansion of the bony frame is possible. An all-round development is necessary and it is possible and easy if it is arranged for early in life. That is possible only in schools. Since men instructors are out of question in so delicate a matter, women are necessary. To get women who understand the physiology and the anatomy of the body and who can watch the development and the progress of the children is not so easy thing at the present stage. I do not suppose that even the amount now provided will secure a sufficiently cultured and knowing lady to manage this difficult task. I therefore heartily support the proposal to entertaining the best possible lady trainer."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of a motion which runs as follows:—

'14. That under 31-B (b) (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the grant of Rs. 7,200 provided for two women specialists in physical instruction be reduced by Rs. 4,800 providing only one (Budget, page 129).

"So far as I have been able to follow the discussion, all are in favour of employing a lady specialist. Even Mr. Grieve says on behalf of Government that we want a lady specialist for training. There is absolutely no difficulty to get a sufficient number of women trained here by having one woman specialist. But there is no necessity for bringing two people from outside for this training. Moreover the appointment of two instructors won't be enough for the whole Presidency. What is wanted is that a number of instructors should be appointed, at least one for each institution. All these can be trained by the woman specialist who will come here. I do not see therefore any necessity for two teachers. Even if two specialists are employed they can only be in Madras, and I do not think they will be available for the whole Presidency. So even though I am in favour of employing specialists for physical instruction, I do not think it is necessary to make the provision made in the budget. I think the provision for one of the two instructors may be cut off."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar proposes to cut off Rs 400 a month which leaves only Rs. 200 a month and we shall not be able to get a really qualified woman specialist for this low salary. If he leaves it to the Minister and withdraws his motion, he will look to it."

Mr. C. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg leave to withdraw my motion (Motion No. 12).

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 13 and 15 standing in the names of Mr. M. C. Raja and Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, respectively, were also by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 15 ran as follows:—

'That under 31-B (b) (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the provision of Rs. 7,200 for two women specialists be omitted (Budget, page 129).'

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"All that I can say is, let one woman specialist be appointed. I do not want now to insist that the lady ought to be employed only on the lower salary and not on the higher salary. What I say is that provision need be made for only one woman."

The Hon'ble DIWAN BAHADUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I have no objection to content myself with retaining one of them on Rs. 400 a month for the present."

The Motion No. 14 of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it:—

'16. That in the demand under 31-B (b) (i) Education—Secondary—Government Secondary Schools, the grant of Rs. 13,000 proposed for the opening of additional Government Secondary Schools be omitted (Budget, page 129).'

The following motion standing in the name of Mr S. Arputhaswami Udaiyar was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it:—

'17. That under 31-B (b) (i) the budget provision for opening additional Secondary Schools should be reduced from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 12,000 (Budget, page 129).'

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.)*

MR S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"I move—

"18. That under 31-B (b) (iii) the budget provision for opening new board high and middle schools including revision of establishment should be reduced from Rs. 3,79,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 (Budget, page 129)."

"Sir I wish that my object in asking for a reduction of the budget provision for opening new board high and middle schools including the revision of establishment from Rs 3,79,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 should not be misunderstood. I do not mean to say that district boards should not open new schools nor am I distrustful or suspicious of their educational activity. All that I mean is that the existing schools ought to be rendered more efficient than they are. One way of making them efficient is certainly to extend their sphere of usefulness and to see that instead of one section in each form two or three sections are tacked on to each of the different forms. For if some schools in important localities are made really very useful, students do not grudge travelling some miles to attend those schools. Secondly, Sir, in the localities where these district boards wish to open schools, there already exist some aided institutions. These aided institutions are very badly in need of help. It was only the other day I had a moving appeal supported with sufficient facts and figures put into my hands. That was in connexion with the St. Mary's High School, Madura. It will be seen that a paltry additional grant of Rs 300 a year will give that school a fresh lease of life. I know there are a number of aided schools which seem to be slowly starved out of existence. So, then, the wisest policy will be for us to see that schools that have done very useful work, that have rendered yeomen service in the field of education, schools that have hitherto helped and not hampered Government, get greater encouragement than they seem to have from the department. I know there is a growing discontent that Government do not allot special teaching grants to aided schools. For, without these special teaching grants, it is impossible for headmasters of aided schools to revise the scale of fees given to their teachers and to place them, if not exactly on a footing of equality with the teachers of the Government schools, at least on a footing not very far below theirs. I was asked by several associations of teachers to see that in reducing grants so liberally given to Government institutions, the way at least is prepared later on for a kind of provision being made for them.

"Again, in many of these aided schools, headmasters have already begun to reduce the 11-30 a.m.
establishments. Some teachers have been given notice also. A new party has entered the field and is laying the axe at the root of western culture. These aided schools are on the one hand asked not to apply for grants and on the other they are not allowed liberal grants. It is certainly aided schools that deserve encouragement. I do not mean to say that by making provision for taluk board schools you will be discouraging aided schools. My contention is where the educational needs of the locality are fully met by an aided school already in existence, it is a sound and good policy for taluk boards or for Government to see that their own schools are not brought very near or that they don't go on opening schools. There is also another reason which makes me press for this reduction. What we really want to have is quality more than quantity. We have a twofold tragedy enacted every day under our very eyes. We have the tragedy of a number of young men who have sold away or mortgaged their lands and incurred heavy expenses for their education and have entered Government service, clamouring for a living wage. Their cry is the cry for more bread. On the other hand, we have the tragedy of a number of young men passing through the secondary school course and coming out without even a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Is it not a tragedy that the percentage of passes in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination is so low as 20, 25 and 30 per cent? Under normal conditions the percentage ought to be at least 50, if not 60, 70 or 80. So then if more help and encouragement is to be given it should be given to aided institutions. If the scale of fees to teachers in Government schools could be revised on more liberal lines and if improved methods of instruction were introduced, it should be possible to improve the quality of education and avert this twofold tragedy. So, for these reasons I want to move this resolution. It is only asking for a modest reduction."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Honourable Member who moved this resolution has depicted to us a gloomy picture of the pay and prospects of the teachers in aided schools and the picture has not been very much overdrawn. Neither the Minister for Education nor the Director of Public Instruction nor I myself who have received numerous petitions from teachers in aided schools and teachers' associations are likely to overlook the importance of this consideration. At the same time financially we are at a very low ebb. And the Honourable Member will realise that so far as aided institutions are concerned Government help is only secondary in its very nature and essentially and primarily these institutions have to fall back on their own resources. However that may be in introducing this grant, the Honourable the Minister has already said that so far as practicable it is his endeavour to find that amount which was distributed to aided schools last year and we have every hope that we shall find this amount.

"As regards this provision of Rs. 3,79,000 it is not intended that schools under the management of local bodies should be increased. We recognise the necessity of strengthening the schools already in existence and of finding better pay for the teachers already employed and not to outrun our discretion by providing new schools. The provision is intended to revise

(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; [26TH MARCH 1921.
Mr. Denka Acharlyar ; Mr. Palmer ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.)

the scale of fees in board and municipal high schools or to open new forms where it is absolutely essential. As an illustration a school which had the fourth form in the current year must have the fifth form next year; otherwise the students will not know what to do. It is with a view to strengthen the institutions already existing by a revision of pay or by throwing open additional forms that this provision is made. If this provision is cut down, then a number of institutions will cease to open new forms that are absolutely essential and a number of schools will have to be closed. In spite of our sympathy for the teachers that is a calamity which neither of us are prepared to face."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I beg to oppose this motion. I believe it was not the object of the Honourable Member to discourage the opening of the municipal and district board schools under public management. If the Honourable Member wanted help for secondary education it ought not to be by reducing the grants for schools under public management. It has been pointed out at the outset by the Honourable the Minister that he will find funds for rendering aid to aided schools. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the Honourable Member has chosen a wrong item for cutting down. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar who is always trying to make out that the Ministry has a continuity of policy has failed in this matter. For the last two years provision has been made for the opening of secondary schools through the agency of local bodies. I know that 49 schools were opened in one year and 50 in the last year. I respectfully submit that this is the policy that has been deliberately decided upon by the late Government and I regret to say that that continuity has not been kept up. I must submit that it is as much necessary to secure the expansion of secondary education not only by rendering aid to private institutions but also by rendering aid to institutions maintained by local bodies. Honourable Members will remember that those Honourable Members who were in the Council during the time of Minto-Morley Reforms that the whole question of the policy of the secondary education had been examined at a great length and it was found that private effort had entirely failed to keep pace with the demand for secondary education. The late Government has come to a deliberate conclusion that the expansion of secondary education should be undertaken by the State through the agency of the local bodies. I am therefore entirely opposed to this motion. I do not know why the Honourable the Minister has chosen to cut down this grant which has been made for the last two years for the purpose of starting more secondary schools through local bodies."

DIWAN BAHADUR T. DENKA ACHARIYAR :—" Mr. President, I do not understand exactly what the object of the mover of this resolution is. Apparently he wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for aid to schools under private management. I do not for a moment think that he entertains the idea of preventing the growth and expansion of secondary education under the auspices of local boards. Personally, Sir, I am sure this House knows that in each district there is scope for more secondary schools and there are a large number of places in which secondary schools could be opened. Applications have been received from time to time by Presidents of District Boards for the opening of secondary schools in places where elementary schools had till now satisfied local wants. And every year applications of this sort have to be refused on the ground of want of funds. As pointed out by Mr. Ramachandra Rao no provision has been made for additional secondary schools in the coming year. The provision for continuing the existing schools cannot in any way be considered as anything new or unduly large. As pointed out by Mr Ramaswami Mudaliyar the reduction of the grant under this head will mean that some of these schools must be reduced to a lower standard and some closed altogether. I do not think that Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar will press this resolution, he having achieved his object, viz., that of drawing the attention of the Government with reference to the necessity for help to aided schools. My own opinion is that he will be far from being against help being given by Government to district board schools."

Mr A. T. PALMER :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in endorsing every syllable of what Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar has said. There is no doubt whatsoever that schools are being started in this Presidency in every possible place. I have one in my mind at present and that is the school at Samalkot. Now, this is a very small place about two miles from another place called Peddapur, where there is a fine mission school. They have started a school here and I do not know what the strength of this school is going to be. I know that it would cost a great deal to the local board to maintain it. As Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar has said the aided schools are suffering a great deal; the teachers are clamouring for more pay and an ill-paid teacher is a nuisance. We need not care for the troubles the teacher has to undergo. But let us look at the effect that such a teacher has on education. Now, Sir, here is a man who is half starved and he comes to the school with a very sour mind. It must not be a surprise to us to see that his work is slip-shod. It is no wonder that only such a small percentage of candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination pass. We cannot expect efficient work from teachers who are poorly paid. I am very sorry that the Government have not provided any allotment for the teaching grants to aided schools. I will be failing in duty if I do not point it out to the Government and see that justice is done by it."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I very strongly oppose this motion. I have very great sympathy with the mover of this resolution when he states that aided secondary schools require larger aid, and it is certainly necessary to give larger grants in aid of aided

2 6TH MARCH 1921.] (*Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Sivaswamy Pillai; Rev. Mr. Macphail.*)

secondary schools. But that should not be done at the sacrifice of other institutions. It is not possible to have too many secondary schools in the country. It is highly desirable also to raise the existing standards in secondary schools to higher standards. I submitted, Sir, the other day in connexion with the general discussion of the budget that the future industrial development of the country depended very much on those who had received the secondary education.

"Those who have received collegiate education generally do not go in for the study of industrial subjects and those who have acquired only training in primary schools do not possess the necessary capacity to acquire knowledge which is requisite for the study of industrial subjects so that the development of secondary education on a very large scale is highly essential for the future industrial development of the country. The mover of this resolution stated that the quality of education suffered very much. I sympathize with him in that also. It is certainly desirable if it is possible to have a very high quality of education in the case of those who are taught in secondary schools, but it is more essential to have a larger number of youths educated in secondary schools than to have a smaller number very well educated in secondary schools. It is certainly desirable to supply a smaller number of persons with very good dishes on a well-equipped table, but I would certainly prefer a very large number of persons being given coarse food to supplying all sorts of delicacies to a smaller number of persons. For these reasons I oppose this resolution very strongly." 11-45 A.M.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I should like to associate myself with Mr. Krishnan Nayar in his insistence that secondary education is important. I do not oppose Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar's motion except in the spirit that aided schools ought not to get grants to the exclusion of board schools. Aided schools as well as board schools should get increased aid from State funds. The method which he has adopted of asking the Government to give more funds to aided schools and less to board schools is not a correct method. There is not the slightest doubt that aided schools should receive far more attention than they have been receiving in the past. After all Government schools and board schools must be more expensive and education cannot be spread by Government and board institutions quite so much as by aided institutions. I therefore think that far larger aid should be given to aided institutions than to the other institutions. That does not mean in the least that the policy of having some Government secondary schools or expansion of board schools should be stopped, but there is not the slightest doubt that there is a general feeling that secondary education cannot make any progress unless the pay of the teachers and unless the aid which is made to the secondary institutions are both increased. There is not the slightest doubt either that unless secondary education is improved neither university education nor any kind of progress is going to be made. I think secondary education requires really more attention than elementary instruction. It has been the fashion to enthuse over elementary education. I agree that without elementary education nothing can be done, because it is the basis of secondary education. But secondary education is the real backbone. Unless you have such a thing as a vitalising system of education it is impossible that anything like a transformation in the life and business of the country will exhibit itself which will enable it to hold up its head amongst nations. In this state of things, I appeal to the Government and the Members of the Council to see, if not next year, at least the year after, that the policy which has been hitherto pursued of granting niggardly aids to secondary schools is discontinued."

Mr. T. SIVASWAMIAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. One reason which the mover has advanced in support of the amendment was that too many secondary schools are not so good as a fewer number of efficient schools. Evidently he has taken the view that what money is available should be utilized for improving the quality of the schools instead of increasing their number. I wish to differ from him in this. We want to manufacture elementary school teachers in several centres of the presidency and secondary schools are the manufactories. We have got the Elementary Education Act to work. We have to extend compulsion under the Act. In this view of things, we have to be prepared beforehand for the increasing demand in the number of elementary school teachers. If we want to do this we should have as many secondary schools as possible spread over the country. I would even, if it is left to me, suggest that more funds be allotted under this head. With these few remarks, I would oppose this resolution."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President the point of view from which we look at the method of elementary education is this. We find that Government seems to be regardless of aided institutions when it is dividing up the money that is available. It is not that we wish to cut down what is being given to other institutions. But what we do remark is, we are doing more useful work and a work which is being recognized and which has been done as efficiently and much more cheaply by us than by aided institutions. That work is not recognized when there is going to be an increase in expenditure; what we find as a matter of fact is that while there is increased expenditure in all departments of Government education and local fund education the aided teachers and lecturers in aided colleges are left severely alone, and no increases are given to them. That is why we complain. We are not complaining that other people are getting more. But what we are complaining is that there seems to be absolutely no consideration shown to us. I consider that this is a very serious state of affairs in this part of the country

(Rev. Mr. Macphail ; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar ; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Muthu Chettiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraydu Reddiyar.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

where such a large part of the education given is given in aided institutions. It is high time for the Government to make up its mind and say definitely what its policy is going to be

"One Member of the Ministry in this House gave expression a few days ago to a policy which is absolutely opposed to what has been the policy of Government hitherto. I am referring to Mr. Subbarayan's speech. I do not know whether he spoke for the Ministry when he said that aided colleges should receive nothing, but that the Presidency College should be kept up as a model college. I want to ask the Minister for Education if this is going to be the policy of the Government in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—"It is the individual opinion of Dr. Subbarayan and not the policy of the Government."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL (*continuing*) :—"Because it is opposed directly to the policy of the Government, we should like that Government should show some sympathy in some practical way.

"We want the Government not merely to sympathize with us but to remember us when they are dividing the funds. I would ask the members of this House to study the report of the Director of Public Instruction and to compare the cost of education in the different colleges and aided schools respectively under Government."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The purpose of the provision made for opening new board high schools has been sufficiently explained by the Minister to this House. In regard to the fact that aided schools have not received as much help as they have been receiving lately at the hands of Government, I feel that we need not hereafter press this motion as the Council Secretary Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar thinks these funds are for the purpose of strengthening the staff and the expansion of the activity of the existing institutions. Now turning to the resolution we find a demand has been made to cut down Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 thereby leaving a much insignificant sum of Rs. 30,000 and odd. If this resolution is carried we will be landed in a quagmire. It will either paralyse the activity of the existing institutions or sound their death-knell. The question is whether it would be prudent on the part of the Council to commit itself to a course of policy which will in my humble opinion, I beg to state, will not redound to the credit or honour of this House. Therefore with these observations, I beg to resist the motion."

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—

"இந்த அசிட்டத்தில் (Demand No. XVI, motions 16 and 17) ரூ. 18,000 மேட்டிருப்பது சொல்ல முறைத்து. நாங்கள் ஒரு figure கிட்டிருக்கோம் என்று யோசிக்கோம். இந்த மைபில யுனிவர்சல் அலுவியைப்பேட்ட அசிட்டைகளுக்கு அவைவு ஆகிவிடுவில்லை. இந்த மிஷனரிஸ் (missionaries) ஆகிறிப் பண சொல்ல ஆசரிவை. அவரை இந்த கட்டுக்கு எவரைவர் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு என்ற ஒரு idea வை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, சொல்ல சொல்லவை உபயோகத்துவர்னி சொல்லிட்டு வருகிறார். அவர்கள் இதில் விரும்புவது தாதது. என்ற இதில்லை சம் பத்தால் 18,000 ரூபாய்தான பட்ஜெட்டில் மேட்டிருப்பது அவர்களை அபாயிப்பே. குறைத்து ரூ. 50,000 ஆக அதிகமாக்குவதற்கு அவியிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த கவுன்சில் அறியவும்."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Honourable Member is speaking about the previous resolution. It would be well if the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to this fact."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"It is already finished. The Honourable Member will please resume his seat."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar rose to explain the policy of the Government in regard to this question.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Hon'ble the Minister will please resume his seat. He may take some other opportunity to explain the policy of the Government."

The motion No. 18 was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR moved :—

19. That under 31-B (b) (iv) Education—Secondary, the provision of Rs. 14,580 for widows' scholarships be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 129).

In doing so, he said :—"I request for information from the Government as to how these widows' scholarships of Rs 14,580 are distributed among widows. I want to be furnished with the number of widows from the various communities that are recipients of these scholarships. I request the Government to distribute these scholarships among poor widows of the various castes and communities and may I request the Government to extend this to non-widows too."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR :—"I have anticipated all these questions. These three resolutions are framed for that purpose I understand. These resolutions bear upon the widows' home, I believe, on the Marina. The widows' home is said to be a Brahman widows' home generally. As a matter of fact I know it ought not to go by that name. The lady in the direction of this home is Mrs. Drysdale for whom I have personally very great regard. She has employed almost all her time in the evolution of female education, and

her activities are of an excellent character. Having heard in this connexion of the excellent manner in which the Ramakrishna home was being conducted at Mylapore, I mentioned this to Mrs Drysdale one morning, took her with me to inspect the home. The home consisted of 40 pupils, 25 Brahmans and 15 non-Brahmans. I was assured that all the 40 lodged in the same house and messed at the same table, except that a sentimental difference was introduced by throwing a cloth between the two sets while eating. I looked at it approvingly. Mrs. Dryesdale also looked at it so. She told me that it was not the way in which the home at the Ice House was being conducted but that she had no objection to adopt the same principle there. So with those ideas in our head we drove straight to the Students' home at the Ice House and Mrs. Dryadale came to the conclusion that the system adopted in the Ramakrishna home must be adopted there as well and that she had no objection and as a matter of fact there was no such thing as Brahman widows' home according to her opinion. So far as I know it was so, it was a common home for widows and the non-Brahman widows could not be had there according to her. It was understood between us that the Students' home at Ice House must be conducted on the same lines as Ramakrishna home. So the enquiry is answered by my statement that the Students' home at the Ice House is of the same character as the Ramakrishna home for boys and that the principles adopted in treating the widows there will be those adopted in the case of the Ramakrishna home and everything will get on smoothly. That was the understanding we came to, myself and Mrs. Dryadale.

"As regards the number of scholarships there are 59 scholarships at the Ice House for Brahman widows and 9 for non-Brahman widows. I believe that will satisfy the enquiring member as to how many scholarships there are. While I am taking this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to Mrs Dryadale for the excellent way in which she had been managing the home, I take this opportunity also to entreat the several members of the various communities concerned in South India to bear patiently till I give them the next building which is rising now for accommodation for all castes. It is too soon to expect that Hindus and Christians will mix in dining and lodging. Therefore I have taken the liberty, thinking I shall be allowed that liberty, of arranging accommodation in the next building which is coming up and which is brand new."

Mr. C NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I request the Government to assure me that there are poor widows among those that mess there."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"Poor widows of all classes are the only ones that have accommodation there."

Mr. C NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Then I withdraw my motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion, which stood in the name of Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Modaliyar, was not moved and was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

20. That under 31-B (b) (4) Education—Secondary, Scholarships in Secondary Schools, the provision of Rs. 14,530 for widows' scholarships be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 129).

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, my object in giving notice of this resolution is as the amount of reduction indicates, to draw attention to certain irregularities in what I consider to be the management of the institutions. It is not that I am wanting in sympathy for the unfortunate people for whom these scholarships are intended, but I do ask the House to consider whether in dealing with these unfortunate beings a distinction is not being made by the officers of the Government which ought not to be made at all. I refer to the fact that though these scholarships are given both to Brahman widows and non-Brahman widows and both classes of widows pay for their board and lodging, the Brahman widows are installed in a place, which is a palace. It was a Raja's residence before it became the property of the Government, where these Brahman widows are lodged, whereas the unfortunate non-Brahman widows who pay the same amount both for board and lodging are being kept in some back portion of Triplicane which is far from healthy. Well, Sir, are the moneys which are being paid to these widows to be used to perpetuate a distinction which we all blame Manu for having instituted? I remember when I was a boy, this palace where the Brahman widows are being lodged bore the honoured name of 'Kernan's Castle' and there was an Arbitration Court. I do not know what arbitration work was done there, but I suspect that the arbitrators have passed an award that while one class of unfortunate widows is to enjoy that princely building, the other class should be kept in a very inferior place. This is the difference of treatment which we find there. But, having regard to the fact the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar has given an assurance that it is now proposed to build another building close by where the other unfortunate class of beings will be lodged, I beg to withdraw the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Honourable Member has not moved his resolution, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member moved the resolution? I think he must formally move the resolution first as he has delivered a speech."

(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. Bissonath Das; Mr. Grieve.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Then I move—

21. That under 31-E (b) (4) Education—Secondary, the provision for widows' scholarships be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 129).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I distinctly stated, Sir, that it was by a misnomer called 'Brahmana widows' home' and the building that I was referring to is rising next door to it and is a building meant for all classes. That is all that I have to say."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

22. That the following items of duty allowance be omitted:—

31-C (b) Education—Primary—Government Primary Schools—

Duty allowance to Headmasters (Boys' Schools) (Budget, page 131) ... ... Rs. 3,034

Duty allowance to teachers (Girls' Schools) (Budget, page 131) ... ... Rs. 70,362

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

23. Under 31-C (b) Education—Primary—Government—Primary Schools—

To Headmasters (Budget, page 131) ... ... Omit Rs. 3,034

For Girls—

To Teachers (Budget, page 131) ... ... Omit Rs. 70,362

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

24. That in 31-C (b) Education—Primary—Government Primary Schools, Rs. 70,362, duty allowance to teachers in girls' schools be deleted (Budget, page 131).

Srimati BISVANATH DAS then made the following motion:—

25. That the demands in detailed account No. 31-C. (b) (ii) "Building grants to Primary schools" Rs. 71,000, and detailed account No. 31-C. (b) (iii) "Payment to local bodies in support of sessional schools" Rs. 49,000 be reduced by Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 24,500 respectively (Budget, page 132).

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, as for the first part of the motion I am satisfied with the information given by the Director of Public Instruction. As for the second part I should like to have some information. It is this. We have so many higher elementary schools in different parts of the country. We have already enhanced the salaries of the teachers to attract better men. Is it not possible for the Government to have these sessional school students trained up in the higher elementary schools and thus save this money which can be diverted to other purposes which are more important and useful? It is for this, Sir, that I would like to have an answer from the Government."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"In regard to this motion, Sir, I have only to deal with the second part relating to sessional schools. These schools are scattered in different parts of the Presidency and serve the purpose of preparing a large number of wholly unqualified persons who are at present teaching in elementary schools for subsequent admission into the full training course. There are persons in elementary schools who have no general educational qualifications whatever and it is very undesirable that such people should be in charge of the education of the people of this Presidency. Obviously when they themselves are not adequately educated, the education that they can impart must be useless. Of course some day in the future when elementary school teachers are well paid and well qualified, this class of person will disappear altogether and will not be found in these schools at all. But so long as we have got to put up with the material we have got, it is our duty to improve that material to the greatest possible extent. Accordingly in the case of these wholly unqualified persons, they are first admitted into sessional school in their district. This gives them a maximum of general education and also a few hints as to methods of teaching. After successfully passing through such a course he subsequently secures admission into a training school and in due time becomes fit to be a teacher. I think it would be unsound at the present time to abolish these sessional schools. Those members of this Council who are presidents of district boards or taluk boards must be well aware that they are doing useful and valuable work."

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Biswanath Das; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Ramachandra Rau; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.)*

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"We know, Sir, that they are doing useful and valuable work, but at the same time I do realize that this is an unnecessary source of expense both to the Government and to the local boards. I therefore ask the Government just to have a sort of experiment in certain parts of one district, at least, so as to see if these sessional school students could be trained up in higher elementary schools. I fail to understand what difference there is at present in the teaching staff or at least between the headmaster of the sessional school and the higher elementary school headmaster. Therefore, Sir, I would just appeal to the Government to move a sort of experiment in certain parts of the district and with some assurance on the matter, Sir, I would withdraw my motion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Director of Public Instruction any assurance to give?"

MR. R. G. GRIEVE.—"I am not prepared to give that assurance at all."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member press his resolution?"

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"I will withdraw, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

26. That the demand of Rs. 6,00,000 under 31 C (b) (iii), for expansion of elementary education for meeting the cost of district educational councils be reduced by one lakh (Budget page 132).

"My main object in making this motion is to find out from the Government—"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir. The resolution suggests that the demand of Rs 6,00,000 for the expansion of elementary education *for* meeting the cost of district educational councils be reduced by one lakh. But the entry in the budget is for the expansion of elementary education *and* for meeting the cost of district educational councils. May I ask, through you, Sir, whether the Honourable Member is aware that the allotment is for two purposes; his resolution suggests only one."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am aware of it, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member any objection to insert the word 'and' before the word 'for'?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have no objection. The first point on which I should like to have information is as to what establishments the district educational councils are going to have if elementary education is to be expanded through these district educational councils, because it seems to me that we must have more funds than are provided for in this item. I understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve once informed me that the establishments to be provided for running these new district educational councils would cost about a lakh of rupees. If there are any revised figures, I should like to know what these new district educational councils are to cost us and whether the administrative arrangements in connexion with them are going to cost us.

"As regards the remaining portion of this grant I should like to know from the Hon'ble the Minister as to what necessity there would be for the existing establishments if these new educational councils are to be decentralized bodies for the purpose of undertaking the duties done at the Central Office. I wish to know whether the establishment of these new education councils which will hereafter take up the administration of elementary education in the districts will involve the abolition of one of the Deputy Directorships. 12-15 p.m.

"The third matter upon which I should like to have information is as to how this amount of 6 lakhs has been arrived at. The new educational councils are not in existence as yet. We do not know what educational cesses they are going to levy. All I wish to know is whether this allotment of elementary education would be spent irrespective of the amount of cesses that might be raised. I am anxious to secure at least some continuance of the policy in regard to spending funds on elementary education. This question of finding funds for elementary education has been urged in this Council a number of years and the Government have committed themselves to a policy of expending their expenditure year after year. I should like to know what it is that is proposed to be done assuming that the new educational councils are not able immediately to put on their cesses equivalent to the Government grant. I hope that the Government would find their way to spending 6 lakhs or as much as they can give on elementary education. These are the three points which I wish to raise in connexion with the new educational council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"Since the budget has been prepared I have had an opportunity to look into the matter myself and the result of it is we have to spend Rs 45,000 on the educational council per year. As regards the Deputy Director, I am not in a position to say now that I can dispense with him. We will have to try and see how the educational council works before we can arrive at a decision that the Deputy Director could be discontinued.

"Then as regards the 6 lakhs it is only a rough estimate and I cannot get the details now. But I can certainly guarantee that the amount will not be reduced."

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar ; Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, this Item has two divisions. I wish to know what the policy of the Government is going to be regarding expenditure on elementary education. Hitherto the expenditure on elementary education is done by aid to aided schools or by supporting new schools through local funds. I wish to know what the policy of this Government will be regarding expenditure on elementary education."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Sir, as I was responsible until a few months ago for the policy in regard to elementary education, perhaps my Honourable Colleague will not object if I venture on suggestions as to the future. I imagine, Sir, that there will for the immediate present be no marked difference between the policy of the past and the policy of the future. With regard to future developments, one of the first objects of the Government will be to consult the district educational councils, which it is now proposed to constitute under the Elementary Education Act. One of the primary functions of these educational councils is to levy cesses for the expansion of elementary education with the aid of contributions from Government. But it is surely premature to expect the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to enunciate the policy of Government. This is a matter regarding which he must naturally consult the newly-created educational councils. The six lakhs which was entered under this head is, I may say, a lump provision roughly calculated at three times the amount of the annual increment which this Government have promised to give. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao probably recollects the occasion when it was promised that there should be an yearly increment of two lakhs to the grant for the expansion of elementary education. Notwithstanding the great pecuniary difficulties of this year we have managed to find for the Educational Department a sum of six lakhs or three times the promised increment."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Before I withdraw this motion, I believe I can take it as an assurance that, pending the formation of these new educational councils and the cesses that they are likely to raise, this amount of six lakhs will be spent on elementary education."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR :—"I say, yes."

The motion was by leave of Council withdrawn.

The next motion standing in the name of Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR was as follows :—

27 That under 31 D (b). Education—Special, the provision for one temporary teacher, Students' Hostel, of Rs 1,500 be omitted (Budget page 134).

In moving the motion he said :—"I request the Government for information as to the hostel to which this teacher is attached. If it is only for a particular hostel, may I request the Government to extend this help to other hostels? If the Government assures me, I have no objection to withdraw my proposition."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The provision of Rs. 1,500 for one temporary teacher, at the Students' Hostel, is to coach students of all communities who are deficient in the English language just as we do in the Vizagapatam High School. The provision is not meant for any particular community, and at present the temporary teacher teaches nine Brahmans, eight non-Brahmans and one Indian Christian girl student."

The motion was by leave withdrawn

The following motions were not then moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

28. That under 31-D (b). Education—Special, the provision for one temporary teacher, Students' Hostel, of Rs. 1,500 be omitted (Budget page 134).

Mr. W. VIJAYARAGAVA MUDALIYAR :—

29. That under 31-D (b). Education—Special, the provision of Rs. 1,500 for temporary teacher, Students' Hostel, be omitted (Budget page 134).

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR moved :—

30. That under 31-D Education—Special, the provision for remuneration to the lady doctor of Rs. 600 be omitted (Budget page 134).

In doing so, he said :—"May I request the Government for information as to what the duties of the lady doctor are, whether medical inspection of any schools or medical attendance at a particular hostel? If it is the latter, may I request the Government to extend this general help to all other hostels, non-Brahman Hindu and Christian hostels?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR :—"The lady doctor referred to has to serve at the Students' Home on the Marina and for that her salary will be Rs. 600 per annum. But her services cannot be extended, as there will be enough of patients at the Students' Home on whom she has to attend. They are the patients that will be looked after by the lady doctor. As regards the medical service required in other hostels certainly consideration will be bestowed on the engagement of another doctor for that purpose."

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)*

The motion was then by leave withdrawn."

The following motions were not then moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn —

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

31. That under 31-D (b). Education—Special, the provision for remuneration to the lady doctor of Rs. 600 be omitted (Budget page 134).

Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—

32. That under 31-D (b) Education—Special, the provision of Rs. 600 for a lady doctor be omitted (Budget page 134).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

33. That the following items of duty allowance be omitted—31-D (b) Education—Special—Training Schools for Mistresses—

	Rs.
Duty allowance of women clerks (Budget page 135).	300
Do. teachers (Budget page 135) ...	12,732

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

34. (3) 31-D (b). Education—Special—

To women clerks (Budget page 135)	... Omit Rs.	300
To women teachers (Budget page 135)	... " "	12,732

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—

35. That the following alterations be made in 31-D (b), Education—Special—transferred :—

Delete Rs. 12,732, duty allowance of woman teachers (Budget page 135).

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr B Muniswami Nayudu was owing to the absence of the Honourable Member deemed to have been withdrawn :—

36. That the demands for Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 9,600 for 'formation of a Provincial Educational Service for women' and 'additional posts of Indian Educational Service for women' under 31-D (b) be reduced to one rupee in each case (Budget page 135).

Mr T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR moved :—

37. Delete Rs. 9,600 for additional posts of Indian Educational Service for Women (Budget page 135).

In doing so, he said :—" Mr. President, women's education in this country is in a very bad state All the same we are just having a small number and a growing number of Indian ladies taking to higher education. We have got the first few batches. It is a complaint that these ladies who have qualified themselves do not receive the sort of encouraging help they are entitled to. Hitherto there has been no provincial service for these women employees in the Education Department. For the first time I find provision is made for the formation of a Provincial Education Service for Women in this year's budget. A new provision for an appointment in Indian Educational Service is made under training schools for mistresses. I do not see any necessity at all for importing women from other countries to Indian Educational Service above the head of local ladies who are trained here. Among them there are several talents available and there are also several L.T's. in service. It is a great pity that the claims of these people are to be overlooked and other people, probably with lower qualifications, have to be brought from other countries. I requested the Education Minister to give me information about women employees in the Education Department and their qualification and the time they were appointed and their pay. I hoped this information would be available for me before this question was taken up for discussion. Unfortunately I have not been able to get the information yet. So I have to speak from what information I have I assure the House that the complaint is very loud and I think it is a very serious one that local talent in the form of lady graduates and lady L.T.'s do not receive that sort of encouragement to which they are entitled and some people as I said who are no better qualified and who in many cases are worse qualified are put over their heads. If this is to continue the advancement in the education of women for which we are all pleading is bound to suffer. And therefore we are bound to support local talent in this matter. If we are to import women from outside, I think women's education in this country will receive a set back. It is, therefore, Sir, that I propose that this provision be deleted. I should have no objection to add the appointment to the Provincial Service."

(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar ; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar ; Mr. Siva Rao.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

12-00 p.m. Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. The Honourable Member recognizes the necessity for improving the staff which has the control of women's education. There is no question that girls' education has been far too much neglected in the past and that sufficient attention has not been bestowed on girls' education as has been done on the education of boys, and I think this House will generally agree with me that the time has come when a special spurt should be put on for the education of women in general. Sir, if that point is conceded, I think the Honourable Member will also realize that the superior posts of the Indian Educational Service are absolutely necessary for the giving of higher education for girls. I am sorry that the Honourable Member has brought in the question of race again into this matter. It is not a hard and fast rule that these posts of Indian Educational Service should be filled in by imported ladies. There is no such rule at all, and I can assure him that local talent will be as much recognised as imported talent. If that assurance will have any effect, I hope the Honourable Member will not press this resolution."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, if it is not intended that these appointments are for women recruited from England, I shall have no objection to withdraw."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions which stood respectively in the names of Mr. T. Arunachalam Pillai and Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar were not moved by them and were deemed to have been withdrawn:—

38. That the grant of Rs. 4,57,000 in 31-D (b). Education—Special—Training Schools for Mistresses be reduced by a sum of Rs. 2,100 (Budget page 123).

39. That under 31-D (b) (iv). Education—Special the provision of Rs. 3,000 for a Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools be omitted (Budget page 136).

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the resolution I am to move is—

40. That under 31-D (b) (iv) Education—Special the provision of Rs. 3,000 for a Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools be omitted (Budget page 136).

"I have not heard from the Government how many schools there are which have to be superintended with this grant that is being made. If it is only for one school which is located in a very wealthy locality, I think I must object to this on the ground that the money might be more usefully employed for other educational purposes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"The number of schools is 269, scattered throughout the whole Presidency."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions, No. 41 standing in the name of Mr. M. C. Raja and Nos. 42 and 43 standing in the name of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar, were not moved by them and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

41. That under 31-D (b) (iv). Education—Special the provision of Rs. 3,000 for a Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools be omitted (Budget page 136).

42. Delete Rs. 3,000, salary of Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools (Budget page 136).

43. Delete Rs. 840 and Rs. 2,600 provided for the establishment and travelling allowance of Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools (Budget page 136).

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—" Sir, the amendment that I propose to move is—

44. That under the Detailed Account No. 31-E (b) (ii). the provision of Rs. 1,40,160 for the supervisors of elementary schools may be omitted (Budget page 139).

"Now, Sir, the expenditure upon the head of inspection has grown enormously during the
4. the last five years and if I may be allowed to refer to the budget account of the several years, the expenditure under the head of 'Inspection' in 1916–17 was about Rs 8,47,000, in 1917–1918 it was Rs. 8,71,000, in 1919, 9 lakhs, in 1920 Rs. 9,39,000 and in the revised estimate for the current year 1920–21 the expenditure allotted is about 11 lakhs and in the present budget, the budget for the coming year, the provision made comes to about Rs. 13,57,000. So, I may take it that during the last five years the expenditure under the head of 'Inspection' has grown up by about 60 per cent. Now, Sir, it may be stated on the other side by the Government that if the expenditure under the head of 'Inspection' has grown by 60 per cent, the expenditure under the general head of 'Education' also has kept pace with the same and has grown also. I am quite alive to the fact, Sir, that under the head of 'General Education' from 60 lakhs in the year 1916–17 the total expenditure has grown to about 158 lakhs. If all these expenditure had gone towards the formation of new schools, that might be some

excuse for the augmenting or strengthening the head of 'Inspection', but I am not at all sure that all this expenditure of 156 lakhs to which it has grown during the last five years has been entirely devoted towards the multiplication of schools in our Presidency. Leaving that apart, it may be stated that out of the total expenditure under the head of 'Education' provided in the past year, which is 156 lakhs, the amount provided under the head of 'Inspection' for the coming year is 13 lakhs which comes to about 8½ per cent.

"Now, Sir, the memorandum prepared by the Honourable the Finance Member explains the object which the Government have in view with regard to this inspection grant. It is stated at page 10 of that memorandum: 'As regards controlling staff, the object which the Government have in view is the appointment of one inspector for each district except the Nilgiris with one sub-assistant inspector for each taluk. This means a total number of 25 officers in the first class excluding the inspector of European schools and of 226 in the second; it has been impossible, however, to make the full provision that was desired in this respect in the year 1921–22, and the total number provided for is 16 inspectors and 211 sub-assistant inspectors'. So I may take it, Sir, that the present policy has been to provide for one inspector of schools for each district and one sub-assistant inspector of schools for each taluk. I find ample provision made in the budget for the purpose. We have got provision made for 171 permanent sub-assistant inspectors and 35 temporary, in all 206, and if we may calculate it roughly, it comes to one sub-assistant inspector for every taluk; and we have got a number of inspectors of schools also, 13 permanent inspectors with 3 temporary added, three inspectresses of girls' schools with three temporary added, that is the provision made for the inspectors and inspectresses of schools—and in all, Sir, we have got 206 sub-assistant inspectors of schools with temporary also included. In consideration of this, one wonders why, when there is ample provision made for the appointment of sub-assistant inspectors for each taluk, about 206 in number, this class of supervisors which has been in existence for a long time should continue to exist. I have been told several times in the Finance Committee that the Government was only waiting for the final sanction of the Secretary of State and that as soon as this sanction was obtained for the extra number of the sub-assistant inspectors we were told that this class of officers would cease altogether to exist. Now I would ask where there is one sub-assistant inspector of schools for every taluk, is there any real necessity for the supervisors at all? The total number of supervisors that has been provided for in the coming budget comes to about 224 and now we shall see how many schools on an average a taluk has,—I mean schools under public management or aided. On an average, it will have about 100 to 120 or 125 schools and the question seriously arises for consideration whether the sub-assistant inspector of schools in each taluk cannot be trusted with the supervision of 125 schools in his taluk. In other words, Sir, it comes to this, whether in the course of a year a sub-assistant inspector in charge of a taluk cannot be expected to inspect and supervise the school work that is done in about 120 or 125 schools in his own taluk. After all, Sir, I would again ask, is there any use in going on multiplying this supervising staff when we have not got enough money for strengthening the schools. A full supervising staff presupposes a fully equipped school. Is there any use providing for supervisors, sub-assistant inspectors, assistant inspectors, and inspectors of schools when the schools themselves are in a highly deficient condition, when the schools are undermanned, when they are ill-equipped, and when the teachers themselves are grossly underpaid. Now, Sir, the time is come, I should say, that this class of supervisors at least should cease. They have become a costly redundancy, and I think the Government will see their way to put an end to these officers wholly; if I remember right, in the discussion that was going on in the Finance Committee, the policy enunciated was that, as soon as this class of sub-assistant inspectors of schools was formed, there will be no need for these supervisors. With these few words, I move for the deletion of the provision for 224 supervisors in the budget.

"I may observe, lastly, that in addition to these inspecting officers, we have got the presidents of the taluk boards, the presidents of district boards, vice-presidents of taluk boards and vice-presidents of district boards, who are expected to supervise the work that goes on in these elementary schools, and now, Sir, that the Educational Councils are in view, it may be that the District Educational Councils will have to employ their own supervisors. In any view, there won't be any necessity for perpetuating this class of numerous supervisors like 224 in the budget."

MR R. G. GRIEVE:—"Mr. President, Mr. Siva Rao really himself in his last sentence has answered his own motion by saying that it was quite probable that the District Educational Councils might require a staff of supervisors. Apart from that, I quite agree that ultimately as an ideal we hope to work up to two classes of inspecting officers only, the Inspector of Schools or the Sub-Assistant or Deputy Inspector, whatever you like to call him; but you cannot abolish the supervisors immediately. We have to remember that education is continually expanding. The Honourable Member says that the average number of schools in a taluk is 120 or 125, and he imagines that a sub-assistant can very well look after that number. I should like to point out that there are many talukas in this Presidency where the number of schools is not 120 or so, but is about 300. The proposals that I submitted to the Government some time ago for the strengthening of the inspecting staff were to enable us to reach an average, not of about 120 or 125 as Mr. Siva Rao put it but of 150 schools. We hope to reach that standard. We recognise that we may have to go further eventually, but till you can get an adequate number of sub-assistant inspectors and give them sufficient salary and till you can make it possible for them to

(Mr. Grieve; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

know their whole charge intimately, you cannot abolish the supervisors' agency as well. As I have said elsewhere these sub-assistant inspectors are a very heavily worked class of officers. They have a very hard life of constant travelling and with the best will in the world they cannot inspect their schools more than once or twice in the year. I submit that for elementary schools that is not adequate supervision and their work has to be supplemented by the class of supervisors. I submit, therefore, that you must keep this provision in for some years to come. Ultimately, we may be able to absorb these supervisors in other cadres, or they could be retired, but at present it is not right to do so."

12-45 p.m. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to oppose this reduction and I will give only a few grounds for doing so. First of all, it is not advisable to reduce any sum, however small it may be, given for education. Our object should be to increase the votes that are to be made in favour of the departments in charge of the Ministers and to see that no objection is taken next year to their asking for additional demands. So far as the elementary schools are concerned, our cry has always been that we want more rooms and larger grants to promote elementary education throughout the country and it will, therefore, be a very bad policy to reduce any sum, however small it may be, provided for elementary education. So far as these schools are concerned, we heard the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao saying that supervisors are necessary for them if they are well-equipped. My own impression is that there will be a time when all these supervisors may be abolished entirely if all the schools become well equipped; because there will then be no necessity for any supervision or advice being given by these supervisors. In fact what takes place now is that many of these schoolmasters, a large number of whom are not trained, and who get a small pittance either from the taluk board or the district board or the municipality, or from private patrons, are generally people who have recourse to other means of income and teaching in the school is only one of their professions. If there is no fear in the minds of these people that there will be recurring inspections by higher officers, these people are not likely to devote as much attention to these schools as it is absolutely necessary. On the average we have got only one sub-assistant inspector and one supervisor for each taluk. Granting that we have got about 150 and not 300 schools, only two days can be devoted by every officer for one inspection in a year. We cannot expect these travelling officers to devote more than two days to a school if the inspections is to be on a satisfactory basis. One inspection by the sub-assistant-inspector and another by the supervisor in a year over each of these mostly ill-equipped schools, where the teachers are not trained and where the villagers are craving for some small education, will be very useful. I know in several cases these officers are not only examining persons but they are also advising them. In schools where these teachers are not trained men, the supervisors teach them how to teach and how to manage the institutions. On these grounds, Sir, I am strongly against any reduction of any item under education and especially in the matter of supervision of elementary education."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I feel it my duty so far as this motion before the House is concerned to say that the supervisors are not doing the work for which they are primarily intended. The Inspection Code which I have in my hands, says that the supervisor's duties will be of a pioneering nature. He will form the connecting link between the department on the one hand and the villagers on the other and start and organise village schools."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I know, Sir, what edition of the Code the Honourable Member is referring to? There are several editions of it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"This is the edition of 1912. May I know if it has been modified?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I believe 1912 is the last complete edition. But I understand a large number of corrigenda have been issued to that edition."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am not concerned with the number of editions. I only wish to know if the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction of 1909 on which I rely have been modified or cancelled."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I must apologise for rising on my feet again. I understand that the information given by me is not quite accurate. The last edition is that of 1916."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I repeat that I am not concerned with the number of editions. I only want to know if the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction of 1909 on which I rely have been modified or cancelled or revised. I take it that the proceedings on which I rely continue to have force."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The Honourable Member first began by reading from an obsolete edition of the Code."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think the best thing will be to allow the Honourable Member to finish his speech and then for the Government to correct him if there is any mistake."

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; Mr. Palmer.)*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Then, Sir, I am obliged to say that the supervisors are not doing the work for which they are appointed. If we take the statistics issued by the department year after year we find that in the year 1917-18 there were elementary schools to the number of 3,902. In 1918-19 they fell down to 3,670. In 1920 there is a still further fall to 3,435 while to the strength of the supervisors there has been no fall. While in the number of schools there is a reduction of 25 per cent we do not find any such large variation in the strength of the supervisors. If the supervisor is a pioneer who has to organise schools, the test will be found in the number of the private aided schools, newly started year after year. It is obvious that the supervisor has not been able to add to the list of private schools to any appreciable number but there has been a fall in the number of schools. So, there is something wrong with these officers. The system should either be mended or ended. I think that till it is mended it had better end at least, temporarily instead of money being wasted year after year."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"Mr. President, Sir, probably my remarks may appear to be directed towards the depletion of this grant; but I am not prepared to support the motion of Mr. Siva Rao entirely which is for the depletion of expenditure under this head. My experiences of these supervisors is not probably that of the Director of Public Instruction. But as president of a taluk board I have had occasions to examine this question rather very considerately. While coming to the conclusion that the supervision that is required with regard to the elementary and aided schools will have to be continued, I have also to say that the manner in which this supervision is conducted is not very satisfactory. I know some supervisors personally who have been turning out very satisfactory work; but in a majority of cases, I am sorry to remark, their work is not efficient. On that ground alone I find it impossible to support this motion. It is impossible no doubt that we can do away with the whole staff at present; but I should like to know from the Government whether under the new circumstances under which these elementary schools are going to be conducted by the various district councils, Government are not going to adopt a new policy of gradually withdrawing these grants and applying them towards strengthening the hands of the various District Councils in the matter of supervision. As I found it impossible to effect a thorough supervision among the various board schools under my taluk board, I was put to the necessity of appointing some advisory village committees in order to assist me in the matter of supervision; I found in several cases the village schoolmasters dodging their work. In several cases, I may bring this fact to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction; these aided schoolmasters do not regularly keep the schools. Only at the time of inspection either by the supervisor, or the sub-assistant inspector or the inspector or the Director of Public Instruction for the matter of that, they keep the schools open in order to draw the grants. These facts are rather very painful to us. We must see that these matters are mended, but not ended as Mr. Siva Rao's motion appears to suggest. I wish to know from the Government whether, under the new circumstances, they are not going to change their policy with regard to the supervision through this agency. I am in favour of liberal grants being given through district agencies. On these grounds, I am not in favour of this motion."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the motion that is now before the House. It is true that these superisors go and inspect the schools. But my own idea is that Government are not getting any return for the expenditure, that is being incurred on the salary of these supervisors of elementary schools. Now the provision made is Rs. 1,40,160, and we find at page 132 of the budget that the provision for building grants to primary schools is only Rs. 71,000 and the provision for contributions to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings is nil. I should like that this sum under consideration should be paid towards the cost of primary school buildings, for aided schools and towards the contribution to local bodies, or it may be utilized for the purpose of giving a solid grant for the education of depressed classes. These supervisors can very well be dispensed with, as I find there is too much of inspection. This reminds me of some of the chatrams endowed by the Raja of Tanjore and supervised by the district board; we find in each chatram a clerk, an amin, a servant and so on, and, after all, the people fed there are only two or three. We must first of all increase the number of institutions, no matter whether they are good or bad, and allow them for some time to be mended by local opinion. Especially in the face of the fact that district councils are going to come into force, which will take the trouble of setting right these institutions, it is better that we have not got too much of inspection and too much of destructive criticism without any constructive criticism. I, therefore, think that these supervisors of elementary schools should be abolished and their services utilised in being drafted into the regular Government service and the service of local bodies. I do not say that they should be disbanded and sent home all at once. They can very well be taken into the existing institutions rather than asking them to go about inspecting the schools. There is no value in these people saying that they have been inspecting so many schools. I suggest that the sub-assistant inspector should stay in each school or in each village for two or three days, speaking to the people on educational matters and devising means how best to improve the condition of education in that locality."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—"I had the fortune to stumble into some of the elementary schools in different periods of my life and I had a memorable experience. In one of the schools I remember the headmaster was absent and the teachers were chatting over a *pon rupee* business and the boys were playing hide and seek. I thought it was a happy school, but it needed supervision. I believe the more supervisors we have the better for such schools." 1 P.M.

(Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Vandanam; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

RAO BAHADUR T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"I also oppose the motion. We are going to increase the number of elementary schools, and therefore supervisors also should be increased. There is no meaning in our saying that the District Committees are going to supervise the elementary schools. One may as well consent to the curtailment of the superior staff, but the subordinate staff is necessary, because the schools are scattered all over the country. I do not think the Taluk Board Presidents are careful to inspect these schools. There ought to be a staff of supervisors, and it will have to be increased as we increase the number of elementary schools."

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—"The supervisors are expected not only to supervise these schools but also to give model lessons. In my place the supervisors are doing very good work in going to schools and suggesting new methods of teaching and also giving model lessons. If we abolish such officers much of the needed service will be left undone. There are some schools where the teachers themselves are the managers of the schools and there are nobody to look after their work. If left to himself the teacher-manager does not go to the village where his school is, comes to the school just at the time of inspection to collect the boys and present them before the Inspector. There must be supervision to such schools."

RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am glad that this motion has been brought before this Council as it has given us opportunity to discuss about the present system of inspection and as it has enabled us to find a means of working out a better system of inspection. There will not be anyone here who would say that there ought not to be a proper agency to supervise the various elementary and other kinds of schools. But the point for consideration is whether the present method is suitable. There is likely to be under the present system a certain amount of overlapping or duplicating of the work. Is that the right sort of thing to be continued. We find a provision made not merely for the maintenance of the existing supervisors of schools, but there is also provision made for additional inspectors and sub-assistant inspectors of schools. It will be noticed that there will be overlapping of functions both of the inspectors and the assistant inspectors and agents of sub-assistant inspectors and supervisors to a great extent. It has been the policy of the Government for a long time and I don't find any justification for putting it off any longer that this duplication of work should be done away with. We might have one inspecting agency for high schools, i.e., the inspectors and another agency i.e., deputy inspectors for other schools. I don't find any justification for continuing the old complicated machinery in the department—inspectors, assistant-inspectors sub-assistant inspectors, supervisors, etc. Those who have experience of the supervision of the elementary schools throughout the presidency will be satisfied that as between the supervisors and the sub-assistant inspectors, there has been unnecessary waste of trouble and time in one going over the same area as the other, they probably not being in a position to divide their work. Now that the question of supervisors has been raised, the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has told us that in course of time the supervisors would be done away with. I urge that it is already late and the earlier they are done away with the better. The present system is very unsatisfactory. We must improve the system and provide for effective supervision. But I must admit that there is unnecessary duplicating of machinery which must be done away with as early as possible."

Mr. E. G. GRIEVE :—"I just want to make one or two remarks with reference to what the Honourable Members have said on this motion. I am sorry I was not able to find what Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to. By comparison of the various codes, however, I have found the extract relating to the functions of the supervisors. The point is emphasized in the paragraph quoted by the Honourable Member that the superior inspecting officers may transfer to the senior supervisor in the range a number of schools within the jurisdiction of the latter, and, in special cases where it is necessary, entrust the annual inspection of the school to supervisors. Mr. K. S. Venkataramma Ayyar said that he considered it proper for the sub-assistant inspector to spend in a school three or four days. I should like to point out if that ideal was reached we should require not 42 additional sub-assistant inspectors but perhaps a thousand more. As regards the remarks of Mr. Vandanam, I agree with him that one of the things that we have to watch is the working of the elementary schools when the inspecting authorities are not in the locality. I submit that if you reduce the number of inspecting officers you are making it easier for the teacher to be irregular. As regards the remarks of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at out overlapping I do not admit their accuracy altogether. I repeat that ultimately we hope to have two classes of inspecting officers—the inspector and the deputy inspector. But that is an ideal for the future, and it will not be wise in the interest of elementary education to abolish the supervisors at present."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I have no hesitation in opposing this resolution. As a matter of fact, the inspection of elementary schools is very perfunctory at present. It is the common practice to suppose that the supervisor should inspect the schools twice a year and the sub-assistant inspector once. This is what the rules lay, and this is the state of things at present. If my Honourable friend's proposal is carried out and 221 supervisors are abolished, it seems to me that the inspection of the elementary schools must inevitably suffer. At one time, I was under the impression that there was a comprehensive schema for the abolition of supervisors of elementary schools and for expanding the cadre of sub-assistant inspectors of schools so as to absorb the present number of inspecting officers. I do not know what become of that. It had been held over for want of funds. The idea is to replace these supervisors by deputy inspectors. If under the existing circumstances we are to be deprived

of the services of supervisors of schools, it will be a step in the wrong direction. We have also this additional fact that there is a point of view whether the inspecting agency should be brought under the District Educational Council or whether it is to continue under the department. This matter was discussed recently. But undoubtedly this is not the time to take up this step. For the present I do not think that we should be doing a right thing in abolishing the supervisors."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr President, I oppose this motion as I consider the supervision of schools as of very great importance. I have intervened in the debate simply because I wish to say that I hope that Government, in view of the position they have taken up to-day and the importance they attach to the supervision of schools, will see their way to make suitable grants for supervision to the managers of aided schools. Of late, Government has been declining to give such grants, but I hope that after this debate they will, in view of the importance they attach to supervision, give grants for supervisors to aided schools."

Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu moved for the closure of the debate. The closure motion was put and agreed to.

The motion was then put to vote and lost.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

45. That in the demand under 31-E (b) (ii) Education—General—Inspection the grant of Rs. 9,500 proposed for temporary establishment be omitted.

1-14 p.m. Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to move the motion which stands in my name as follows:—

46. That the sum of Rs. 2,36,500 provided for travelling allowance on page 140 be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000—No. 31-E.

"My reason in moving this motion is this I was able to follow the remarks of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction when he said that if such sub-assistant inspector were to spend three or four days in inspecting each school, he would not be able to do the work satisfactorily and inspection would not be complete. I do admit that. But it proceeds on the assumption that he will have to inspect completely all the schools at least once a year. I submit that it is unnecessary that the schools should be inspected once a year There are so many agencies which could look after the business If the inspection is made thoroughly by staying three or four days in each village and making the village people understand the value of education and co-operation with the Educational authorities in the matter of education in these rural areas, I think a great deal can be done by these inspectors than by merely going and inspecting the school and passing remarks as to whether the school has been maintaining all benches or the number of planks which would be necessary to maintain the school is sufficient My idea is that the travelling should be done not merely for the purpose of getting travelling allowances or showing that a large number of schools has been inspected. He will not have the necessary time to stay in the place for doing any useful work. He goes to a place in the morning He has time only to look after his comforts and inspect the place Then, again, he leaves it either that evening or the next morning if the travelling is restricted to a certain place. I think there must be sufficient time for him to get in touch with the people of the village and he can do much useful work The amount of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd provided for travelling allowance is not quite necessary. Of course, I am aware that recently the scale of travelling allowance is increased, and therefore increased provision should be made. I think the inspection should proceed on different lines and on the lines which I have submitted for the consideration of this House."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The travelling allowance provided for under this head is for all grades of inspecting officers, and as the Honourable Member has himself pointed out in the course of his speech that the rate of travelling allowance has been increased, the additional amount, if placed at our disposal under this item in the budget, will not be just sufficient. As regards the general question whether inspection should be less frequent (which is practically what the Honourable Member's suggestion comes to), that is to say that a school should be inspected once in three or four years, I leave it to the general sense of the House to decide whether it is a feasible suggestion at all. It is possible that if this suggestion is accepted, we may have to enormously increase the cadre of inspecting officers. Then, again, comes the question of finance. Further, to say that it is sufficient that the inspecting officers inspect the schools once in three or four years is an impracticable suggestion."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have left the suggestion to the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and, therefore, I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"The motion which stands in my name runs as follows:—

That the following alteration be made in 31-E (b) (i) 47 Education—General—Direction:—

Reduce Rs. 20,000 provided for appointment of an additional Inspectress and additional Inspectors by Rs. 5,000 (Budget, page 140).

(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

"Sir, I take very strong exception to the provision made in the budget for inspection of schools in this Presidency. The Public Service Commission which quite recently went into the details of this question state that these inspectors are to be increased by a very small number, not more than one-third; they should be called chief inspectors and paid a higher salary than the inspectors, because there should be a distinction between the two. They also suggested that each district ought to have an inspector to look after the education in the district. They also stated that the assistant inspectors should cease to exist the moment the inspector is appointed for the district, and that the chief inspectors ought to be classed as class (1) and other inspectors are to be classed as class (2). The district inspectors ought to be classed as (2). They say that the scale of salary for the chief inspector should be from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1,250, Rs. 250 to Rs 700 for other inspectors. They also state that the assistant inspectors, who were employed during the time, are all to be abolished as soon as the district inspectors are appointed. We find these recommendations are not at all followed and arrangements are proposed to the great detriment of the finances of this province. Last year there were seven inspectors in the Indian Educational Service and six in the Provincial Educational Service. The salary on which the former are to be started is Rs. 400, rising up to Rs 1,750. That is the maximum that was fixed for these appointments. The Provincial Educational Service men are to be started on Rs 250 and their salaries are to terminate at Rs. 800. The difference between the one and the other can easily be perceived. Now, instead of having seven people from the Indian Educational Service and six from the Provincial Educational Service, we have provided in the budget for 16 inspectors appointed from the Indian Educational Service on the higher scale from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,750, which, with their travelling allowance, duty allowance, overseas allowance, etc., will probably come to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 or more. To make such a provision for the whole Presidency with a minimum pay of Rs 2,000 for each district inspector is, I consider, something too extravagant for any Government; but still a provision like that has been made in the budget. And not only that, the assistant inspectors who are 13 in number at the time are not abolished as was recommended by the Public Service Commission. They are to continue further, and are, I suppose, to be placed on the Provincial Educational Service cadre. Now we have got 16 men in our Provincial Educational Service and we are going to get 16 men for the Indian Educational Service, and all these appointments are to be completed this year. I am objecting to this course not because that a certain man who is recruited to the Indian Educational Service belongs to a particular race. The question is not one of mere race at all. Only last week or so, a number of Indians got into the Imperial Service. The question is one purely of economy or expenditure, and not race at all. The Public Service Commission recommended that in the Educational department the Indian element should be increased. They stated that in the existing appointments, probably to begin with, 25 per cent ought to be given to Indians and this percentage ought to be gradually increased. It was not their intention that this scheme ought to be worked up by increasing the number of appointments. No doubt they thought, Sir, that in giving effect to the recommendations more appointments should be made, but it was not the idea of the Public Service Commission that it was by increasing the number of appointments that the Indians ought to be provided for. Now, what has happened is the number of appointments has been more than doubled, i.e., raised from 7 to 16, and then a few Indians are appointed to these posts. That is not the way in which the service was sought to be Indianized.

"Now, by the arrangement proposed, the cost has become considerable, very extravagant, and also the assistant inspectors are not taken away. In addition to all this, we are now asked to sanction a provision for the addition of more inspectors and inspectresses. Now we have got three inspectresses. With regard to these inspectresses also, I have heard, Sir, there are some Indian ladies who have acted as inspectresses for a considerable period of time. I think one assistant inspectress acted for five or six years, and in spite of the fact that she was competent to hold the post, other ladies were got in and she has not found any chance of being made permanent, and when a permanent vacancy fell in, some other lady was brought in. Again, Sir, I heard within the last few months that another lady who has got in smaller service has superseded the claims of others who are as qualified or even better qualified."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whom the Honourable Member is referring to?"

MR. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I am referring in the first case to Mrs. Srinivasa, who was acting for a long time, and in the other to Miss Macleod, who has superseded Miss Lazarus. We find quite competent people who are able to do the work quite satisfactorily.

"I may also mention in this connection one other point which I mentioned last week or week before last. For the purpose of inspection and for the purpose of doing district work, we are appointing these inspectors and inspectresses. They have to come in contact with the people of the district, and it is absolutely necessary that they must be people who know the customs of those with whom they are moving and be able to converse freely and influence their notions and ideals. If people who are strangers are appointed, they will not be able to do their work as satisfactorily and as efficiently as others who know their customs and manners and understand their feelings. And it is both from the point of view of efficiency and of economy, I submit that the provision made to give such huge salaries for inspectors and inspectresses is quite unjustifiable and out of all proportion to what we can bear. As I have

already stated in another connexion, our country is a very poor country and it cannot afford to pay even the salaries that are paid in other countries. We are now paying in India not only such salaries as are paid in other countries, but even much higher salaries."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I rise to a point of order, which I should have taken at the very outset. The resolution refers to additional inspectors as well as to additional inspectresses, but the item in the budget refers only to additional inspectors. My point is that 'additional inspectresses' should not come into the discussion at all. On page 140 of the Budget we find the side heading 'Appointment of an additional inspectress of schools,' but the amount of Rs 11,000 shown against it refers to the budget provision in the estimate for 1920–21 and the entry in the column for 1921–22 is blank."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that Rs 20,600 attacked by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar refers only to additional inspectors ?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"That is my opinion. That is what the entries in the budget mean."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Will the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar explain his position ?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"The major portion of my argument was directed only against inspectors."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Then the Honourable Member will confine himself to additional inspectors."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR (*resuming*) :—"As I have submitted, without caring either for the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, or for efficiency or economy, and without also considering the circumstances under which we are living and our capacity to bear the expenditure, this expenditure on inspection has been so extravagantly increased and is now further sought to be increased by this lump provision of Rs. 20,000, and I beg to submit, Sir, that this sum should not be allowed.

"What I want to press on the notice of the Council is that I want to make this reduction 3-30 p.m.
of Rs. 5,000 by making new appointments on the lower scale, and not on the scale provided for in the budget."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I am glad that the Honourable Member from Coimbatore has raised this important issue. I believe it is admitted on all hands that Indianization of education is absolutely essential in order that the national interests may be given greater importance. Very recently we have had an article in one of the leading journals of India on national education and supervising authorities. If we want that education should be modern, and developed on national lines, there is very strong reason in favour of Indianization of education. It is on this principle that I beg leave to suggest that, as far as possible wherever opportunity occurs, that Indian inspectors to offices and Indian Educational officers should have to be substituted, and their maintenance is essential on grounds of economy and efficiency. While I do not discredit the work that is being done by the European agency, I do believe and hold that better work can be done by the same offices being held by Indians. Comparing the cost of education in India and the cost of education in this Presidency within the last few years, we find that there is an enormous rise in the cost of expenditure, and it makes one feel where we shall stop. If we are to expand education—secondary, higher and elementary—and if we are to expend so much money on inspection and supervision only, where is the room for development all round ? Therefore, it seems to me that it is necessary to draw the attention of the department to this important principle, viz., that, as far as possible, Indianization of officers should be adopted. It is for this purpose that I rise to speak on this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I am sorry I have again to rise to a point of order. It is to enquire whether the whole trend of the last speaker's remarks is in order. He is perhaps not aware that there is no racial qualification for appointment to the post of inspectors. The question of the Indianization of the Inspectorate, therefore, does not arise on this motion. As a matter of fact, the House will probably be told later on what proportion Indian inspectors bear to the total existing staff. There is no need for any racial feelings in this matter, and I am intervening at this stage in order, if possible, to avoid side track the Council from any such issue."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (*continuing*) :—"There is absolutely no suggestion of racial feeling in this question. I raise this question in the interests of my country, in the interest of economy, in the interest of efficiency and in the interest of national advancement and progress, because Indian inspectors will be able to enter into the feelings of their countrymen."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I rise again, Sir, to the point of order and ask you, Sir, to give a ruling ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is supporting the motion for the reduction of Rs. 20,000 allotted under this head by a sum of Rs. 5,000. If he could show that by the substitution of Indian agency for European agency that reduction will be made practicable, he would be in order in raising this question. If, however, he could not show that that substitution could produce that result, then he will be wholly out of order. Now, I will give

(The Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Patro ; Mr. Palmer ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Krishna Rao.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

him an opportunity of showing how, by substituting Indian for European agency, he could save the amount of Rs. 5,000."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (*continuing*) :—"There would be a saving from out of the increased salaries and overseas allowances, and it requires no considerable perception to see that I want to show that economy and saving could be effected."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting what Mr. A. P Patro has stated. I do not want to say anything about European inspectors, but I have seen European inspectors and I have seen Indian inspectors also."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I am sorry, Sir, that I have to rise once more to the same point of order, namely, as regards the irrelevance of the question of Indian *versus* European. The speaker also is embarking on that issue."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"His reference to the question of European *versus* Indian would be relevant only if he could show that this saving of Rs. 5,000 could be brought about by the substitution. If he could show that, he would be perfectly in order So he had better go to that point at once."

Mr. A. T. PALMER (*continuing*) :—"Thank you very much, Sir. It is this very point I was about to refer to. I was going to show that if we employ Indian inspectors there would be a saving It does not require much to say that, because we would be paying less in the matter of allowances, overseas allowances, etc. There is no doubt there is greater discipline by appointment of European inspectors. But there is more sympathy, more fellow-feeling and more Indianization, if I may use that word, in employing Indian inspectors."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg shortly to oppose this resolution on the main ground that this was a policy adopted by the Public Services Commission itself to which the mover referred and which has been approved by the Secretary of State. I believe that Mr Ramalingam Chetti has overlooked some of the essential paragraphs of the Public Services Commission Report If he had read paragraph 5 to Annexure IV to the report, he would have seen that the present policy of having an inspector in the Indian Education Service for each division is the very policy which had been advocated by the Public Services Commission itself With the permission of the House, I beg to read a few sentences from that Report. This is what the Public Services Commission Report says,—

'Starting from this basis, and excluding from consideration the subordinate service, we are satisfied by the evidence which we received from all quarters that there are in fact two kinds of work—one superior and one inferior—to be performed by educational officers, both on the administrative and collegiate side. On the administrative side this is particularly clear. Here the superior work is that of general supervision and control and the inferior that of ordinary inspection or teaching. For the former a highly and for the latter a less highly qualified type of officer is necessary. We recommend that this difference of fact be recognized and that the administrative service be divided into an upper and a lower class to give effect to this decision . . . Speaking generally, and to indicate what we have in mind, we would place in class (1) the Principals, and in most cases the Vice-Principals of the training colleges, the headmasters of the specially important high schools and the present inspectors of divisions, but we would call the last-named chief inspectors so as to emphasize the importance of their position.'

"The report further says : 'We would also take the opportunity of the reorganization to abolish the present class of additional inspectors and to create new chief inspectorships in their place, until ultimately there shall be at least one chief inspector to each revenue division.'

"This is in fact, Sir, the very policy which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has indicated in his memorandum of having one chief inspector, an Indian Educational Service officer, for each revenue division. It is according to that policy provision has been made in the present year's budget for three inspectors for an amount aggregating to Rs. 20,000. We are still very short of the required number, and as each inspector of the Indian Education Service is appointed, the assistant inspector will disappear. That is the policy which has been adopted by the Government. At present there are 16 inspectors and the present provision provides only for three more inspectors, that is to say, it brings the total number to 19 inspectors of the Indian Educational Service. I only wish very briefly to refer to the remarks of Mr. T. A Ramalingam Chettiyar. At present, among the inspecting staff in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service as a whole we have nearly 50 per cent officers among the statutory Indians and the Honourable Members will have seen from the Gazette notification that very recently 13 Indian gentlemen have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. It has been the policy of the Government, under orders from the Secretary of State, to see as far as possible that 50 per cent of the appointments in the Indian Educational Service are occupied by Indian gentlemen."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to support this motion The portion to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has drawn our attention requires some consideration. We are glad that, under orders from the Government of India and the Secretary of State, Indians have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. But the point which has been raised by the Honourable Mover of this resolution is on grounds of economy, regarding which this Council has been very particular from its inception It suggests that by reducing the provision made in the budget under that head it will be possible to secure persons at a cost much less than what has been provided for in the budget. A reference to the recommendations of the Public

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao; Rev. Mr. Macphail; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib.)*

Services Commission must make us pause a while before we accept them. If we have to-day to regret the heavy cost of administration in the various departments, it is unfortunately due to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. It is not to-day in the year of grace 1921 that we are raising this protest, but it was raised even after the recommendations were published and widely circulated." My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar may rest assured that my observations would be perfectly in order irrespective of the details which he is going to refer to. I am going to tell this House that merely because the Public Services Commission recommended a certain course of action, we should not accept it. We must view with considerable regret the increase in cost of expenditure which has been brought about by the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in various respects. If this House is satisfied about that, it cannot and ought not to take a different view even with reference to their recommendations in this matter. It is that aspect which I wish to place before this Council. Though this question has arisen upon a budget provision of Rs. 20,000 being the provision made for Assistant Inspectors it raises a very important question of principle. Though it may not be possible for us to criticise and condemn the proposals made by the Commission, this Council should when it has the opportunity of expressing its disapproval with some of the financial provisions, avail itself of such opportunity by supporting the motion of Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. With these few words I support the motion of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar."

The Rev. E. M MACPHAIL :—"Mr President, it is difficult to say what one may or may not say on this matter. But I do feel myself that it is quite possible to draw a distinction between the men who are already in service and the men who have to be recruited. If this distinction is considered, it seems to me that it is not possible to cut down the expenditure. It cannot be cut down by reducing the salaries of two or three officers who are going to be appointed. I feel myself that of recent years there is a feeling that the salaries of some officers should be cut down because men can be had for less and it is a question of supply and demand. You can, no doubt, get heaps of people who would be happy to be appointed as Inspectors of Schools on salaries much lower than those that are now paid, and I know there are a very large number of people who would be happy to become Inspectors to-morrow, but are we sure that they are well qualified to carry on the work of Inspectors? What I consider to be very important is that the man who inspects schools should have large experience. I am not going to enter into the question of European *versus* Indian, and I do not care whether an Inspector is a European or an Indian. But what I do think to be very important is that he should know something of education outside India. Of course, the Honourable Member from Ganjam spoke of nationalising Indian education. I should like to find out from him exactly what that means. If nationalizing Indian education means to know what is being done in other countries in connexion with education and follow them, then we may begin nationalizing education in that way. I do not want to suggest that we should blindly copy what is followed in the West. But I do think that in trying to improve our schools we should try to know what has been done by other people in other countries, such as Great Britain, America and those on the continent of Europe. Personally, what I want to say is that every Inspector, whether Indian or European, should have a knowledge of educational progress in America and other places and what is done there in such matters, and then deal sympathetically and intelligently with the problems of this country. It is no doubt an excellent thing to talk of Indianization, but if the man feels himself to be no better than a pupil, he cannot make any impression and will not be useful. What is really wanted is that he should have a high ideal and if we can get men with high ideals then, I say they are worth the money we pay them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I just want to say a few words since the racial question has been introduced. No attempt has been made to show as to how the figure Rs. 5,000 has been arrived at. There are already 16 Inspectors, 13 permanent and 3 temporary, and 3 Inspectresses for Girls' Schools and if we take all the three sets together that makes 19. I understood Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to say that there were going to be three additional Inspectors or 22 in all. Then apart from the old ancient history of this Royal Commission and other things, it has been stated that 50 per cent should be Indians according to the Secretary of State's orders. So that out of 22, 11 should be Indians. The fourth entry on page 130 gives overseas allowances to 11 people already. That means that there are already 11 Europeans out of the existing 19 and there are only 8 Indians. If the 50 per cent rule is to be enforced there will be no difficulty for the Government to say 'We will adopt the 50 per cent. These additional Inspectors will be Indians.' The three temporary Inspectors on page 139 seem to cost Rs. 14,400. I suppose all temporary officers are placed on a lower scale If that is so, it is difficult to understand why the new Inspectors should cost Rs 20,000. 1-46 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I with your permission, Sir, inform the Honourable Member that the provision of Rs. 20,000 includes establishment charges, travelling allowances and various other items—not merely the pay of the Inspectors themselves."

Mr. C. V VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"There is a difference of Rs. 5,500 even after allowing for establishment. I do not think that the cost of establishment for each Inspector can be Rs. 2,000 a year. As we know, the establishment of these Inspectors costs very little. Therefore it is but reasonable to think, that the overseas allowance has been included in this Rs. 20,000. If an assurance is given that there will be no overseas allowance and that the three Inspectors will be Indians we shall be satisfied."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"I move that the question be now put."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble the President.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"As a matter of practice, Sir, I suggest that questions should not be put before either the mover has replied or before any member of Government has had an opportunity of saying what he wanted to say. Otherwise I submit, that a debate in this House may be absolutely one-sided. I am sorry to see that closure is applied somewhat indiscriminately in this House. I regret to say that the practice which was prevalent in the last Council of a member of Government getting up at an early stage of the proceedings and making a statement on behalf of the Government is not being adopted. At least in this sitting of the Council this is not the case for I believe Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has made a statement on behalf of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA RENDI NAYUDU:—"Personally speaking, I am against closure. I wish that the proceedings were not limited to any time and that speakers were allowed to speak. But on this question of closure there is a discretion and if the House wants information, certainly it is open to the Council to say so. The President is only putting to the vote a motion for closure made by an Honourable Member."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I draw the attention of the House to the practice prevailing in the Indian Legislative Assembly? There the closure is never applied before a mover has replied. Even if an Honourable Member moves for a closure, the President has always the discretion to prevent indiscriminate or reckless abuse of the rule about closure. If the motion is put to the vote before the mover has had any chance of replying, it will be really unfair. I only wish that the practice that is now followed in the Legislative Assembly may be followed here. Before the closure is moved, the mover and the official member must have a chance of replying."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think after what has fallen from some Honourable Members I should say a few words. So far as the President is concerned, I presume all members will agree that he has absolutely no right to compel any member to speak, be it a member of the Executive Council or any of the Ministers. It is not for the President to decide and sit in judgment over the members of Government as to when they should speak and why they have not spoken. Nor is it for the President to ascertain whether the mover of a resolution is or is not going to reply. When the debate has reached a certain stage and it appears to be probably the feeling of a large majority of the House that they have had enough of the debate, it is the duty of the President to give them the opportunity of expressing that wish. And that is the object with which the closure motion is put, and while it will be absolutely irrelevant for us to examine whether till now the closure has or has not been rightly applied, may I point out that in the large majority of cases where the closure has been actually applied, it has been carried unanimously and in a very small percentage of cases, where it has not been carried unanimously, it has been carried by an overwhelming majority. I take it that that means that in all these cases a very large majority of the members felt that they had had enough of the debate. At the same time I quite agree that it would be convenient to this House generally—and in so saying, I believe I am voicing the opinion not of this or of that party but of all Honourable Members—if at a sufficiently early stage of the debate, the member of the Government in charge should get up and explain the position of the Government. It will focus the discussion and enable the Government and the House to know clearly what the issues are. I would also appeal to Honourable movers that they should, instead of waiting until the closure falls upon them, get up in good time and offer to make a reply; in which case, it is true that they run the chance of some members speaking after them, but they would be well advised not to wait for what they may consider to be the psychological moment. It is not expected of me, as President, to adjust a debate with such a degree of precision and to watch over the proceedings to such a nicety, as to call upon the mover to offer his remarks at the last possible moment or to make him quite certain that there is nobody else ready to speak after him.

"We are working the Standing Orders for all that they are worth and it must be remembered that the President is after all the mouthpiece of the House. He has no authority independently of the House or of the Standing Orders which he has to interpret and apply. I cannot therefore give any guarantee that I will not agree to apply the closure till the Government member has spoken or till the mover has had an opportunity of doing so. It will be well for the Government member to speak at a fairly early stage to show what the wishes of the Government are. But Government members are not bound to do it. There is no obligation to do so if the Government feel at any time that in regard to any particular subject that the public interest will be best served by allowing the discussion to go forward without their participating in it.

"The mover also may at times feel that the debate has taken such a turn and that so many people have spoken on behalf of his motion that he need not make another speech, in which case he will be perfectly entitled not to reply. It is no function of the President to find out what is passing in the mind of the mover, whether he is waiting to be called on or whether he is satisfied that no reply is necessary; but it is the function of the President, when he considers that the debate has reached a certain stage and when he thinks that there is a general consensus of opinion in the House that the debate should be closed, to allow that consensus to prevail. If he does not do so, he will not be fulfilling his duty; he will be taking a grave responsibility on himself in such cases by withholding the closure.

"I therefore now call upon the House to say what their wishes are with regard to the motion for closure."

The motion for closure was carried by 46 votes against 30.

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao demanded a poll.

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A poll was taken with the following result :— 2 p.m.

Ayes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. „ Mr. C G. Todhunter.
3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-al-lah Sahib Bahadur.
4. „ Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. „ Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
6. „ Mr. P. Ramarayaningar.
7. „ Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
8. Mr. F. J. Richards.
9. „ R. G. Grieve.
10. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. „ E. Paniyanayakam.
12. „ S. R. Y. Ankineda Prasad Bahadur.
13. „ R. Appaswami Nayudu.
14. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vondayar.
15. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar.
16. Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
17. Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon.
18. „ A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
19. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
20. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
21. Mr. K. Saraliha Reddi.
22. „ R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.
23. „ S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
24. „ N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
25. „ A. Subbarayudu.
26. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
27. „ O Tanikachala Chettiyar.
28. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
29. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
30. „ M. C. Raja
31. „ L. C. Goruswami.
32. „ R. T. Kesavalu Pillai.
33. „ M. C Madura Pillai.
34. Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai.
35. „ D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu
36. Mr. M. D Davadas
37. „ A T. Palmer.
38. „ G. Vandanam
39. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
40. Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
41. Ahmad Mirza Sahib Bahadur
42. Mr. A. D M. Bayolti Sahib.
43. „ Sayid Muhammad Padsha Sahib.
44. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
45. Mr. A. M. MacDougall.
46. Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chettiyar.
47. Rao Sahib P Venkatarangayya.
48. Rev. E M Macphail.
49. Mr. R. E. Rencontre.

Noes.

1. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
2. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya.
3. „ P. C. Mutha Chettiyar.
4. „ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
5. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Panja.
6. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. „ T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
8. „ S. Somasundaram Pillai.
9. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
10. Mr. A. Tangavelu Nayagar.
11. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.
12. Mr. S Srinivasa Ayyangar
13. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
14. Diwan Bahadur L. A Govindaraghava Ayyar.
15. Rao Bahadur A S Krishna Rao Pantulu.
16. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
17. Srimati Biswanath Das.
18. Rai Bahadur T. M Narasimhacharlu.
19. Mr. K. V. Ramachari.
20. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
21. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
22. Mr K. Sadasiva Bhat.
23. Srimati Sasibushana Rath.
24. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar
25. Mr M. Suryanarayana Pantulu
26. Rao Bahadur K S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
27. Mr. C V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
28. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar.
29. The Raja of Ramnad.
30. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan.

The motion for the closure of the debate was carried by 49 voting *for*, 30 voting *against*.

The main motion of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar (No 47) to reduce by Rs. 5,000 the provision of Rs. 20,000 for the appointment of an additional Inspectress and of additional Inspectors was then put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar demanded a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
2. Mr. P. C. Mutha Chettiyar.
3. Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
4. Rao Bahadur A Ramayya Panja.
5. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
6. „ N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
7. „ A. Subbarayudu.
8. „ A. Tangavelu Nayagar.
9. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder.
10. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.
11. Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar
12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
13. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.
14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu
15. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
16. Srimati Biswanath Das.
17. Mr. S Muttumanikkachari.
18. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu.
19. Mr. K V. Ramachari.
20. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
21. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
22. Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.
23. Srimati Sasibushana Rath.
24. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu.
25. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. Mr. M. Suryanarayana Pantulu.
27. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
28. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
29. „ S Arpudaswami Udaiyar.
30. „ A. T. Palmer.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. " Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
4. " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. " Diwan Bahadur A Subbarayulu Reddiyar.
6. " Mr P Ramarayaningar.
7. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
8. Mr. F. J Richards
9. " R. G. Grieve.
10. " A Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
12. Mr E. Periyanayagam.
13. " S. R. Y. Ankineda Prasad.
14. " R. Appaswami Nayudu.
15. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar.
16. Diwan Bahadur C. Arupachala Mudaliyar.
17. Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
18. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya.
19. " K. P. Gopala Menon.
20. " A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar.
21. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
22. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
23. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
24. " R. K Shanmukham Chettiyar.
25. " S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
26. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai.
27. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
28. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
29. Mr. O. Tanjkachala Chettiyar.
30. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
31. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
32. " M. C. Raja.
33. " L. C. Guruswami.
34. " R. T. Kesavelu Pillai.
35. " M. C. Madurai Pillai.
36. " M. D. Devadoss.
37. " G. Vandanam.
38. " Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razak Sahib.
39. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur-Rahman Sahib.
40. Munshi Muhammad Abdur-Rahman Sahib.
41. Mr. Ahmed Mirza Sahib.
42. " A. D. M. Bavetti Sahib.
43. " A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar.
44. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib.
45. Mr A. M. MacDougall.
46. Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chettiyar.
47. Rao Sahib P. Venkatamangayya.
48. Rev. E. M. Macphail.
49. Mr. R. E. Rencontre.

Thirty members voted *for* the motion and 49 *against*.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-15 p.m.

The Council reassembled after lunch at 2-45 p.m.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—" Sir, I have the honour to move—

48. That in the demand under 31-E (b) (ii) Education—General—Inspection, the grant of Rs. 42,000 proposed for the appointment of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors be omitted (Budget page 140).

" What I am anxious to know is about the necessity for that provision notwithstanding the increase in the Inspectorate.

" I find that a lump provision alone is made. I wish to be satisfied whether any scheme which has already been sanctioned will be given effect to in the budget year. We find a provision of Rs. 41,000 under the same head in budget estimate of 1920-21 and nothing appears to have been utilised; and again we find a similar provision repeated for the next year, i.e., Rs. 42,000. An explanation is therefore required why even after one year it has not been found necessary to incorporate the provision in the general establishment of Sub-Assistant Inspectors. If it was not found necessary to do so during the course of this one year, what necessity is there for again having a lump provision without incorporating it in the general scheme. In the absence of that information I take it that there is no immediate necessity for this amount. Therefore this provision may be deleted and thus a retrenchment effected."

" The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—" The number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors to be employed is 18. When these 18 Sub-Assistant Inspectors are added to the existing staff, we will have a sufficient number to inspect and supervise at the rate of 150 schools per head. This provision is necessary because the 324 supervisors are kept untouched as we have no certainty as to what the District Educational Councils will work like. We depend upon their success for absorbing this number. So far as the Sub-Assistant Inspectors are concerned they are a necessary addition."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—" I am not anxious to proceed with the matter further. But I expected the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to give an indication as to his difficulty in incorporating this provision in the general scale. There is this provision made for the current year, i.e., 1920-21, and we find the lump provision repeated for 1921-22 also. If the department had any definite scheme ready, I do not know what prevented them from incorporating this in the general scale. That the lump provision is repeated for two years without being incorporated in the general scale is a position which requires explanation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—" I will personally give the member the details later on."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—" I understand from the Honourable Minister that he will furnish the details later on as he is not ready with them at present. I am not therefore anxious to press the motion to a division."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar ; Mr. Grieve.)*

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. M. D. Devadoss was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it :—

49. That under 31-E (b) (ii)—

(a) the provision of Rs. 42,000 for appointment of Additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors be reduced by Rs. 20,000 (Budget page 140);

(b) the provision of Rs. 15,000 on account of the scheme for the transfer of certain posts from the Subordinate to the Provincial Educational Service be reduced by Rs. 10,000 (Budget page 140).

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. B. Maniswami Nayudu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent :—

50. That the demand under 31-E (b) (ii) for Rs. 20,000 for additional Inspectors, Rs. 42,000 for appointment of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Rs. 18,000 being provision on account of the scheme for transfer of certain posts from the Subordinate to the Provincial Educational Service be reduced to one rupee in each case (Budget page 140).

MR S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR :—Mr President, Sir, I beg to move—

51. That under 31-E (b) (i) the provision of Working Expenses—General Direction—be reduced from Rs. 1,31,600 to Rs. 1,24,600 (Budget page 135).

"On page 138 of the budget, we find provision made for a number of officers whose salaries we should not touch because they are non-votable items But if I refer to those officers it is to show that ample provision has already been made for the work of this department being done efficiently. We see that very often the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has to attend Council sessions and surely there must be some one to take his place on such occasions, to attend to the regular work of the department There is a Deputy Director, and considering the rapid growth in educational activity everywhere and the increase in the number of schools it is also reasonable that he should be assisted by one Additional Deputy Director. Again, Sir, in consequence of the rapid development of women's education, it stands to reason that there should be a Deputy Directress of Education. But I do not see, Sir, any reason why there should be a Personal Assistant when the Director of Public Instruction has a regular establishment consisting of a manager, head clerk and other clerks. Again, Sir, I find a provision made of Rs. 3,840 opposite 'Temporary Establishment.' There is also a tendency for the item of 'Purchase of Books and Maps' to swell and assume not a formidable figure but not a very modest figure of Rs. 1,500—Rs. 400 more than what was provided for last year. I am a believer, Sir, in strenuous work. But when I say that, I do not mean to suggest or even to insinuate that these officers are not discharging their work most strenuously. My only object is to ask whether, with a judicious distribution of work, certai portion of the work devolving upon the Director of Public Instruction and a certain definite portion devolving upon the other officers—granting the strenuous nature of the work done by them at present—it is not possible to make a modest retrenchment. I move this not only as a practical measure of retrenchment but also as a question of principle There is a growing and widespread discontent that the school fees have been raised beyond reason or precedent and that the cost of education has become prohibitive. If we allow the establishments also to become very costly, very little money will be left for financing our education Therefore, wherever it is possible to make retrenchment, it is the duty of this House to make retrenchment, especially when it does not in any way impair the efficiency of the work done by the officers. It is more as a question of principle, Sir, that I pray for this retrenchment. To some it may look like firing a cannon to shoot a fly because after all the amount is a trifle. To those, Sir, who deal in large figures, this may seem to be a trifle. But I believe that we must also insist on these trifles—these crumbs as it were—being got and collected and a sum freed for other and more urgent purposes."

MR. R. G. GRIEVE :—"Mr. President, Sir, I find it rather difficult to give a reply to a motion which has ranged over such a large number of topics. As far as I can make out, the mover wants me to get rid of my Personal Assistant, my temporary establishment and my maps and books. I assure the Honourable Member that the work in the Director's office and the work done by all these officers seems to get more strenuous day by day and with the increasing expansion of education, it is difficult to make any reduction.

"I may remind the Honourable Member that the Hon'ble the Finance Member 2 p.m.
speaking the other day said that the heads of departments have been asked to examine their budgets in detail and scrutinize them, so as to see in what direction economies can be effected I presume that I shall have to look over these items in this connexion and consider if a reduction is possible I therefore request the Honourable Member not to press the resolution."

MR S ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR :—"With the assurance given by the Director of Public Instruction that he will look into this matter and try his best, I think I need not press this motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

(Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Grieve.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR then moved—

52.—That the provision under 31E (b) (ii) Inspection, be reduced from Rs. 13,57,600 to Rs. 11,57,600 (Budget page 138).

In doing so, he said:—"Here again, Sir, my object in bringing a motion for reduction is to draw the attention of the House to certain forces and influences at work which make inspection not so very important or so very necessary at least in certain branches of education. First we have the results of the Public Examination. The schools that show very good results always or for a number of years might be taken to be run on very good lines. And what the inspecting officers have to do is to check the registers and to see what could be done for the greater efficiency of instruction imparted in these institutions. Secondly, Sir, there is healthy competition or rivalry between the institutions situated in the same locality. The old order has changed and in a locality where we have two or three or even four schools we find the students are very sharp to know not only the merits of their teachers but also perceive their defects. They compare the respective abilities of their teachers and the merits of the methods adopted by the different assistants. Again, the parents also think twice before they send their children to a school. They want to know what the results are and whether they are satisfactory. They hear a lot of things from others before they make up their minds to send their children to one school or another. There is also public opinion. Some kind of pressure is certainly brought to bear upon the heads of these institutions by the very fact that their doings are watched by the public. Then we have the press and any irregularity, anything that takes place in a school is reported and becomes public property. So then, the public examination results, the principle of healthy competition, public opinion and the press act as a check on the institutions. Under these circumstances, is it really necessary to increase the inspecting staff? As for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors for inspecting elementary schools I do not object to one Sub-Assistant Inspector being appointed to each taluk, and after the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that the supervisors will be shifted on to other branches of the department I do not press that point again. Then we have the question, Sir, of the Assistant Inspectors. I believe that the Assistant Inspectors will not be a permanent fixture in the department. However, on this point, I should like to have an assurance from the Director of Public Instruction. Coming now to the Inspectors, is it really necessary to have one Inspector for each district? I do not, here, raise the question of the nationality to which they belong, for I care only for efficiency. The work of the Inspector will be, not so much to inspect schools, but perhaps to supervise the work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. At present we know that the Inspector stops for a day or two and in some cases for three days at a place. If notice was previously given the Sub-Assistant Inspectors might meet him there and he could check their work. He is not expected to go to the remote corners of the district. Therefore reduction on that head, I think, is possible. And again I admit the force of the argument of the Hon'ble Reverend Macphail, that bands of aided schools who do supervising work should not be forgotten."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I rise to a minor point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member has suggested that a reduction in the number of Inspectors is possible. He is dealing with the aggregate under this sub-head of this grant, but in order to work up his case he takes item by item. This, the first item, is a non-votable item."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think there are Provincial cadre of Inspectors. That is votable."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Only if an omission or a reduction of a non-votable item is asked for, it is out of order. If we raise a general debate or a general question of policy by a reduction on the aggregate figure demanded it cannot be regarded as out of order."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR *(continuing)*:—"What I mean, Sir, is that a great deal depends upon the personality of the inspecting officer. If we have half a dozen men of vast experience they would certainly be able to give a tone and shape to the whole educational system. It is that kind of inspection that should be brought to bear upon educational agencies by the inspecting officers. Therefore, I think that there is room for retrenchment. Another reason which compels me to pray for reduction, as I have already observed, is that if establishments are suffered to grow costly where will money be found for other purposes. If it is possible for us to make the educational system less costly to the Indian taxpayer it is our duty certainly to try our best to see that the establishment is rendered less costly than it actually is. It is only on these grounds, Sir, that I press for the adoption of this resolution."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Sir, as the honourable mover has asked me one or two specific questions I may answer them first. He asked in the first place whether the Assistant Inspectors would be a permanent fixture of our educational system. It is expected that they will not be. If we get an Inspector for each district and Deputy Inspectors under them, it is not intended that there should be any Assistant Inspectors.

"The honourable mover began his remarks by suggesting that there were several reasons which made it unnecessary to have such searching inspection as in the past. He said that it was less important in schools which are well staffed. He also said that the boys in these schools see the merits and defects of the teachers. Parents and public opinion are also said to bring

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Grieve ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar.)*

pressure to bear on institutions. I do not know whether the honourable mover is thinking of his own school. But you have to remember that all schools are not of the standard and excellence which has been attained by St. Joseph's College.

"The Inspector must be able to see all the schools in the district in detail and I dissent entirely from the proposition that the inspecting officers are not to go to the remote parts of the district. The Inspectors should see every part of the district and acquaint themselves with every aspect of it, and not confine themselves to the towns and the more important schools. If we have one Inspector for each district, as I hope we shall have in time to come, it will be part of their duty to keep themselves in touch with every aspect of education and every part of the district, however out of the way it may be.

"I do not know if there is anything further that I need say on the question of the personnel of the inspecting staff. This has been dealt with in another connection this morning. I do not think that the reduction of two lakhs proposed by the honourable mover is practicable."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I have given notice of a motion similar to that proposed by Mr Arpudaswami Udaiyar and that is this: 2-15 p.m.

53. That the provision of Rs. 15,31,400 under 31-E (E) Education—General be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000.

"I take this opportunity of offering a few remarks. I entirely agree with the Honourable Member who spoke that this costly inspecting agency is unnecessary. Their work mainly consists in countersigning salary bills of the schools under local bodies, the salary and contingent bills of Municipal Secondary schools inspecting the offices of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and see that their registers are maintained properly. I do not think that an Inspector is necessary for this part of the work."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I must again raise the same point of order. The particular proposition now urged relates to the abolition of Inspectors. I say that the provision for such officers is a non-votable item. I seek your ruling that he cannot attack the item of Inspectors."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I have no hesitation in giving an answer to that point. A specific motion asked for in a non-votable grant will be out of order. But in a general motion where opportunity is taken to review the whole matter it is perfectly open to the Honourable Member to condemn or find fault with the administration even of a non-votable item, because he is putting forward suggestions for the consideration of the Government. What the House is asked to decide is to make a total reduction under the head Education. Otherwise it is difficult for the administration of any department to be criticised. I would rather allow it."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"It is I am aware, entirely out of order to discuss any ruling of the President, but Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has proposed a reduction of not a nominal sum but of Rs. 1,50,000. I am merely inviting your attention, Sir, to this fact."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"Is the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson in order in discussing this after the President's ruling?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"There is no doubt that when Honourable Members wish to bring forward or table a motion for reduction of a grant solely for the purpose of criticising the general administration of any particular branch it would be wise to make the amount of reduction sufficiently small. They have not, either to-day or on any of the previous days, done so. The sum put down may perhaps appear unnecessarily large. My object in making the remark is that if the sum is large and the resolution is carried, it will seriously handicap the administration. It is wise to table a resolution to reduce a grant say by Re 100 so that the administration of the department may not be paralysed by the reduction. I only say it for future guidance. We are all feeling our way in regard to these things. I would ask Honourable Members to realize the distinction between motions which are intended to effect a substantial economy or bring about retrenchment and those which are intended to support a general criticism of the particular branch of the administration. If a motion is meant to draw the attention of the Government to the general feeling about the administration of a department, a proposal to reduce the grant by a fairly small sum will be quite sufficient. Then the Government will understand clearly what it is the Honourable Member has in view. I take it that so far as this motion is concerned the Honourable Member wishes to secure not so much this a particular reduction, as an opportunity for general criticism and to draw the attention of the Government to this branch of administration."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR (*continuing*) :—"Coming to their inspection they are supposed to inspect secondary schools. As regards the futility of their inspection of Secondary schools it is amply proved. Still more unnecessary it is in the case of colleges."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—"Inspectors of schools do not inspect colleges."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Then, Sir, their work is so much the less. They have no inspection of colleges and so they have no work to do. They have to attend to the other part of the education of the district. That means he is to see to the primary education. I ask whether it is possible for an Inspector to attend to this part of the work in any satisfactory manner. In those cases where the Inspectors are Europeans their disability is still more than in the case of

Indians. They are ignorant of the language and they can do nothing as regards inspection of schools. Further they tour 30 or 40 miles a day and inspect 3 schools in a day at a stretch. They give probably 15 minutes for each school. What sort of inspection can they possibly carry on and what good can they do to teachers? They give due notice to the Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors who keep the whole thing ready for the Inspector's inspection. Naturally inspection conducted after so elaborate arrangements is not worth anything at all. There is one other aspect. There are going to be sanctioned the new District Educational Councils. I think they will attend to this work very well. So the need for so costly an inspecting agency will not be felt. What is the use of making the administration so costly even after the grant of self-government. I appeal to the Council to ventilate their views in this matter and vote for reduction of this costly agency. Objection was taken to my quoting something from the Inspection Manual. It says that Sub-Assistant Inspectors can transfer as much work as is necessary to the Supervisors—."

Mr R. O. GRIEVE (*interrupting*):—"I said that in special cases where necessary Sub-Assistant Inspectors could transfer to Supervisors the work of annual inspection of elementary schools. This is the exception and not the rule."

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Supervisors are mainly appointed for the purpose of opening new schools and organising them. As I have already pointed out these supervisors have absolutely failed in this respect. Because there has been a progressive decrease in the number of schools year after year that will be a further ground, I think, for this House to make up its mind and show its clear view in this matter that the grant under this head might be reduced."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I have given notice of a similar resolution and I do not intend moving that separately. Now that education is a transferred subject, it is most important that the Council concentrated its attention upon the reform of education. I do not suggest that the Hon'ble the Minister is not laying down a new policy this year and has failed to discharge his duties. It is too soon to expect him to make any declaration as to the change of policy so far as education is concerned. I recognise that natural limitation. I would suggest that the House should consider the points which I wish to place before it. In the first place, I think, we are not concerned so much with this 'Direction and Inspection' as with secondary education in general. We have been discussing for a considerable time as to what amount should be spent in 'Direction and Inspection'. What really lies at the heart of the members who spoke on the subject is that the present system of secondary education is not satisfactory and they want that as much money as possible should be spent on the expansion and reorganization of secondary education so that it may be more fruitful, more vocational and more helpful to the land. We feel most strongly that the increasing expenditure under the head of direction and inspection is not at all justifiable. I do feel that similar demands like this should not be made hereafter. It is impossible to justify the policy that there should be for each district an Inspector of the Indian Educational Service rising to a pay of Rs. 1,750. Because if you go on doing this, there will be very little money left for other purposes. A great deal has been said about the Public Services Commission and their recommendations. I agree with some of the speakers that the whole matter requires re-examination. The Public Services Commission made its original recommendations without reference to the reforms, without reference to the fact that the reforms were going to place education as a transferred subject and without reference to the change of ideals in education that has now been brought about. Now if education is going to be administered as a transferred subject, all the items under that head should be votable. I consider that the Minister should so devise his educational policy hereafter as to enable the representatives of the people in a Council like this to express their views as to what should be a sound educational policy. That can only be done if this 'Direction and Inspection' is made a votable item. For that purpose what appears to me to be necessary—it is impossible for me to go into the details—is to consider what the Calcutta University Commission suggested. It is time that the Government takes up the idea of establishing a Board of Secondary Education in this province and so devolve much of the work of inspection on to this representative body. That is the general ideal which has received considerable amount of support in this country. I hope that the Hon'ble the Minister will carefully examine that proposal because this will effect a considerable reduction under the head of direction and inspection. This Board may not supersede the necessity for some inspecting body, still it will reduce to a great extent that necessity. Just as the District Educational Council will supersede the necessity for increased inspecting staff as regards elementary education, similarly I expect the Board of Secondary Education will make it to some extent unnecessary. I agree that in the case of elementary education inspection will have to be continued. In the case of secondary education the cases of a superfluous inspecting agency has not been really made out. I do not know what the value of inspection is. But experts who have spoken about it in this Council were not satisfied with the quality of the inspection. No doubt the Director of Public Instruction has said that it is necessary. But the point of view is whether the institutions and the public at large and the educationists feel the necessity. I have spoken to many teachers, many headmasters of high schools and they all recognise that this inspection is not of a substantial and genuine nature. It cannot in the very nature of things be genuine. The headmaster

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar)*

and staff of high schools are men of high educational qualifications. It is the duty of the Government to trust the heads of these high schools to see that the education which is imparted is made better. Just as colleges do not have periodical inspection by the Government inspecting agency, similarly, I think the high schools need not have the elaborate inspecting agency which is now employed. While in the case of elementary schools there may be such an agency the case for secondary education being periodically inspected has not been satisfactorily made out. I can only express the general sense of the teaching profession, the general sense of those whose representative I am in this Council, that they really do not feel that this 'Direction and Inspection', is on this scale and to this extent necessary. I suggest to the Hon'ble the Minister that he should carefully examine whether it is not possible to reduce this inspecting agency, whether it is not possible to make direction and inspection as far as possible a votable item in the next year's budget. I would ask for a new policy from this democratic assembly and the new ministry. I would ask for a more radical and sounder policy of a thoroughly national education particularly in the field of secondary education."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to express my thanks to the speakers this afternoon."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say a word by way of explanation. Educational schemes costing several lakhs of rupees are being considered and the schemes are sent up to the Secretary of State for sanction. Recurring establishments are being increased and additions are being made to the Indian Educational Service, and when these schemes relate to appointments sanctioned by the Secretary of State in services which are not classed as provincial service the items here as non-votable. I would therefore suggest to the Honourable Ministers that in the departments which are under their control if schemes are submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction and the details of these schemes or rather the expenditure covering all these schemes is placed on the non-votable list, it is perfectly clear that we in this House will have absolutely no chance of examining them. For example, during the last two days, it has been announced by you, Sir, that His Excellency the Governor has ruled that certain appointments which have been placed in the budget have in consequence of communications received from the Secretary of State been placed on the non-votable list. Therefore, I suggest for the consideration of the Honourable Ministers, who are in charge of these departments, that wherever there is a scheme which has to go to the Secretary of State and in consequence has to be declared non-votable if it is sanctioned, the best course the Ministers can adopt is to ascertain the sense of the House before it is submitted to the Secretary of State. That is a matter of extreme importance, because (if these rulings which you have communicated to us are correct and represent the law on the subject) the items become non-votable, and the financial power of this House is at an end. Therefore I suggest to the Honourable Ministers that in regard to the departments in their hands any schemes which, in consequence of being submitted to the Secretary of State become non-votable, they should be submitted to the consideration of this House before they are so submitted. That is all I have to say." 3-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I do not want to waste your time or the time of the House with any lengthy remarks on the subject. There is one statement which has been made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar. He pressed on the Minister for Education the desirability of establishing a board of secondary education. I believe, Sir, it is within the knowledge of many members of this House that this identical proposal was put before the Senate, I believe, by the Honourable Member himself. That proposal after a full debate was negatived by an overwhelming majority of something like 58 to 1. I merely mention this as an indication that even if my Honourable Colleague, the Minister for Education, does his best in the matter, the Senate of the University of Madras is not likely to accept that recommendation."

Mr T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I have to say a word after what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson on the subject. The proposals made by the Saddler Commission were examined by a committee of the Senate, and this provision with regard to the appointment of a board for secondary education was actually recommended by that committee. It was only when the matter came before the Senate there were proposals made to veto the recommendation of the Committee and then it was vetoed. The committee of deliberation has recommended this particular thing. So it cannot be said that it is the undoubted opinion of the Senate or the opinion of the committee of the Senate.

"It is a question which requires the very urgent consideration of this Council and I believe whatever the opinion of the Senate may be in a matter like that, it is ultimately for this House to consider the question and decide it. I, for one, am all for the proposal to appoint that committee of secondary and intermediate education, and that is the only way in which popular opinion can be brought to bear on secondary and intermediate education in this country and to curtail the ever-increasing cost of inspection and direction.

"Well, Sir, I also agree with Mr Ramachandra Rao in regard to the way in which we are committed to this expenditure. A number of appointments are made without our knowledge. I do not see, Sir, whether there can be any object gained by calling these subjects transferred subjects if large expenses like this are incurred without any reference to this Council (Hear, hear). And appointments are recommended to the Secretary of State and sanctioned by him. I

(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Palmer; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.) [25TH MARCH 1921.

submit that is a misnomer to call these subjects transferred subjects if appointments carrying huge salaries are going to be dealt with in that way. It is an important thing that this Council should be taken into confidence before any recommendation is made to the Secretary of State. I hope, Sir, that hereafter at least they will be more considerate towards us and take us into confidence as the Council is expected to be responsible for these subjects and the Ministers are only exercising the power of the Council connected with the administration of the departments placed under their control.

"I have already said that the expenditure that has been incurred on officers is out of all proportion to the necessity. For elementary education and secondary education, there is very little provision made, in addition to what has been made last year or the year before last. So we are practically robbing the primary and secondary education by giving huge salaries to a few officers and increasing the number of establishments. I do not consider, Sir, it is a very good policy to pursue. So I gladly support the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words on this motion for reduction. This is the only opportunity for saying anything against the extraordinary way in which expenditure is incurred in the case of this department. Let it not be misunderstood that we are grudging any money to be usefully spent under the head Education. I wish to say a few words about the Board of Secondary Education. The Hon'ble Sir Davidson was pleased to say that the Senate in an open meeting had completely negatived any such proposal for the formation of a board as far as this Presidency was concerned."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I did not say the Senate completely negatived the proposal for the formation of such an institution so far as this Presidency is concerned. I only wanted to draw attention to the fact that the subject had been debated in the Senate and that the proposals were there negatived by an overwhelming majority."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Let me take the phraseology of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson just to avoid his getting up on a point of order. I know something about this question because I myself moved in the last Council for the appointment of a committee to enter into the question of secondary education and examine the Saddler's report on the Calcutta University. They examined the findings of the Calcutta University Commission. I was told that the committee had appointed a sub-committee and that that committee would suffice for the present purpose. Their recommendations have been received. There has been time for Government to consider the same, the University has not said the last word merely for the reason that the University has got absolutely nothing to do with secondary education. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Government and the last word has to be said by the Government. Steps have to be taken to draw the attention of this House to the recommendations of the Saddler Commission.

"As regards secondary education, the University can only deal with it so far as the professors and teachers in Colleges are concerned. As regards the extraordinary expenditure that has been incurred, I find that so many new appointments have been created, appointments of deputy directors, appointments of deputy directresses and new inspectors and new appointments of inspectresses and so forth. It is also recommended that all the 30 inspectors should be drawn from the Indian Educational Service. I do not see what the recommendation is, but that is the provision in the budget. There is the overseas allowance in the case of European members of the Indian Educational Service. One way of bringing about retrenchment in this case is to largely Indianize these services and the second way is to protest against the way in which these appointments have been created behind our back. At the last moment the sanction of the Secretary of State is received and the House has no opportunity to raise its voice against the various appointments created, recommended and recruited."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Mr. President, I think we must congratulate ourselves that secondary education has become a transferred subject. I am sure the Minister in charge will do a great deal in the furtherance and improvement of secondary education. I am not going to vote in favour of this resolution, but I should like to say some words regarding the Appointment of the board of secondary education. It is a very good idea, for it will correct some mistakes in the inspection that are in vogue at present. One of these, Sir, is the great part that the idiosyncrasies of inspectors play in inspection, for the Inspector seems to have his own pet ideas, his own pet theories, and no two Inspectors seem to agree on any matter. Here is an Inspector that comes down upon the headmaster because he has too many note-books; here is another Inspector that comes down on the headmaster because there are too few note-books and so on and so forth. The headmasters and the teachers are put to endless trouble year after year according to the change of Inspectors.

"Then, again, Sir, with regard to text-books, here is an Inspector who is very fond of one particular text-book, and the whole Circle where he is is to buy that. Then comes another Inspector. He does not like that text-book, but recommends some other text-book, and the whole lot of text-books bought before are thrown away and new books are bought at considerable expense and at considerable loss of money. All these things are done. I beg that these defects be taken into consideration and removed by the Minister in charge."

3-41 p.m. Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, the Reforms Act has just opened a new era and a new chapter in the history of the administration of the country. This Council

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Arputaswami Udaiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.)*

has been constituted for the guidance of the new Government, as we see from the speeches on the budget so far as have been dealt with. Every Department consumes a large proportion of the country's revenues and none the less the Department of Education. To make the present self-government a success as I observed the other day, we have to find money for the various public purposes. Unless we are able to do so, this Council will have failed in its object. Therefore the only course for the Government to adopt is that the whole machinery in each and every department should be overhauled and all the unnecessary establishments weeded out and the money thus saved should be devoted to the promotion of more useful objects. Wherever necessary the scales of pay of the establishments in all departments should be revised in view to economy combined with efficiency. This is what should be done; so far as the budget estimate is concerned, we cannot interfere. It must stand as it is. But as soon as possible, the Government must appoint a committee for making a thorough investigation as to the requirements of each department, how each must be manned and the scales of pay fixed. The sooner this is done the better."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Honourable Member behind me has stated that Educational Department and other departments require a thorough overhauling. He may not be wise in his suggestion, for that will bring on us only an unnecessary expenditure as we have found it to our cost when such committees were appointed in the past.

"I wish to say two things. The Government were, at any rate, till recently of the same opinion as we are expressing now viz. that there is absolutely no need for increasing the costly educational agency. Here is something to prove my statement and I will read it to the Council.

"No doubt, elementary schools are increasing. Since the department insists on these schools being staffed with trained teachers the appointment of a large number of additional Inspectors is not a healthy policy, for the additional appointments involve the expenditure of a large amount of money which can well be utilized for giving grants to aided and private schools several of the last class being under the schoolmaster-managers.' His Excellency the President referred to . . . . . "

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask the Honourable Member to repeat what he is reading from. Those of us who are interested in the subject are quite unable to follow him."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am certainly going to mention that, Sir, if the Honourable the Home Member will have some patience."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It may be convenient to the members who have to reply to the debate."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am reading the proceedings of the Legislative Council with reference to the draft financial statement of 1919–20 presented to the Council by Sir Alexander Cardew. The first reference was by the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes. That which I am now going to read is His Excellency's speech as President on that occasion.

"The Government takes great care to see that Municipal and Board schools are staffed properly with trained teachers. Aided schools are also required to employ only trained men. When such is the case the appointment of highly paid Inspectors is not desirable. The department spends more money on training schools and on Inspectors and less money in the shape of grants to schools under private management. The result is that teachers in private schools carry on their cheerless work decade after decade silently with patience and perseverance.'"

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"Sir, I am glad that members of this council have taken a very great interest in this matter and so far as I could gather from the speeches made by the Honourable Members, they are quite alive to the fact that the establishment both under the head of inspection and under the head of direction are becoming more and more costly and that an attempt ought to be made to see that they become less costly in the near future and the Honourable Member who read extracts from the speeches delivered in this House by His Excellency the President and by a distinguished Civilian has convinced the House of the necessity for a policy of retrenchment in order that more money may be set free to help and encourage institutions under private management.

"There is one other question to be considered and it is this. A word was dropped viz., that the cutting down of Rs. 2 lakhs all of a sudden might result in some confusion and might prove dangerous. As no amendment has been proposed and as even the cutting down of the grant by Rs. 100 is likely to reflect on the department, I should like to have an assurance that the matter will be looked into carefully and that wherever possible this principle of retrenchment will be introduced. Should such an assurance be forthcoming, I think I shall withdraw my resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I am, Sir, prepared to give that assurance at once."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—I withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Graves.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

54. That the grant of Rs. 13,13,525 under 31-E (b) Education—General be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget, page 133).

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not propose to withdraw my motion, Sir. I prefer that my resolution be put to the vote."

The motion No. 53 was put to the vote and lost, 11 voting *for* and 46 *against*.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr President, I beg to move—

55. That the sum of Rs. 17,000 under travelling allowance No. 37-F. be reduced by Rs. 7,000.

"In bringing forward this resolution before the Council I beg to invite the attention. . ."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I know whether this motion has not already been passed?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"It was motion No. 5 (a) on Demand No IX that was passed."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to invite the attention of the House to the figure Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget of 1920–21 and a sum of Rs 9,150 in the accounts of 1919–20. I cannot really understand why this amount of Rs. 10,000 should be increased to Rs. 17,000. In other figures there seems to be absolutely no change except one item of fees which is put at Rs. 2,700 with reference to which I have not moved for reduction. It seems to be a new item. But all the other items are almost the same. It cannot be said that the scale of travelling allowances has increased. I find the only officer is the Secretary to the Commissioners and all the other items are remuneration to examiners. The remuneration is the same, because I know as a matter of fact that so much is paid for examination fee and so much for correction and valuation of each paper. I submit that a reduction of Rs. 7,000 could be properly made and the original amount of Rs. 7,000 only as we find in the estimate of 1920–21 be restored."

Mr. R. G. GRAVES :—"May I just explain Sir, that a major portion of the travelling allowances paid under this head is paid to non-officials. They come to Madras in connexion with the examination meetings and they have to get travelling allowances like anybody else. Their rates of allowances have gone up because those of officials have also gone up. Railway fares have increased and are likely to increase still further. Additional work has also been handed over to the Commissioner's office and I can assure the Honourable Member that the travelling allowances are necessary. The allotment will be fully utilized in connexion with the travelling allowances of official and non-official members of examination boards who come in from the mufussal to attend the various meetings such as special test examinations and technical examinations etc."

4 p.m. The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : moved—

55. This Council resolves that the grant of Rs. 1,56,63,000 under 31. Education be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 (Budget, page 120)

In doing so, he said :—"In regard to the demand at page 129 of the budget, we find provision is made for teaching grants. In the cost of maintaining elementary schools, the provision for a Principal or Superintendent in addition to the Headmaster is also included I submit that the cost of a Principal or Superintendent should be left out of consideration. As things are, there is the Headmaster who has been relieved of much of his teaching work He has to supervise the classes and the teachers under him. So I think any supervision that may be required in regard to the schools can reasonably be expected to be satisfactorily done by the Headmaster. I do not object to the Principal or the Superintendent, if no Government grants are asked on their account. When they submit their demand for grant, the managers include the pay of the Principal or Superintendent and thus claim a larger grant than otherwise they can get. I object to this system It is stated sometimes that this principal when he is a non-Indian imparts a superior tone to the high school. But I prefer an Indian to a European to impart this tone.

"Just as we have often said that good Government is no substitute for self-government so also we should say that no foreign tone, however good it be, can be a substitute for an Indian tone. So I do not see the need for including in the cost of a high school the amount paid to the Principal for whom we have no necessity. I see no reason for including that amount in calculating the grant. Further what is the work that the Principal does? How many hours does he teach?

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, Rev. Mr. Macphail; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)*

apart from the religious instruction in the Bible or any other book, which is not of much concern to us. How many hours does he spend on secular teaching? If he spends only one hour and devotes the remaining hours to propaganda work, then I most emphatically object to the educational institution being made the means of supporting an agency which is not of an educational character."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I do not think, Sir, the Honourable Member has made out a case for reduction. Of course he dwelt at length on the possibility of the headmasters who are not engaged in teaching being able to control. All that does not bear on the point. It seems to me that there is not much to be said in favour of this resolution."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I wish to say a few words upon this resolution because I believe to be the only member of this House who has been in the position of a superintendent of a school with a headmaster working under him. We both had a large amount of work to do and were quite worth the grants we received—no, we were worth a great deal more for, as a matter of fact, we got no grants, nor do I believe that I imparted a bad tone to the school of which I was the superintendent, for there was always great pressure for admission. Judging therefore from my own case I maintain that there may be plenty of work in a school both for a superintendent and for a headmaster, and they may both deserve grants."

The motion was then withdrawn by leave of Council.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, before the Demand No. XVI is put to vote, it remains for me to thank the whole Council for the very kind and hospitable treatment they have given me to-day."

Demand No. XVI, namely, that a sum not exceeding 149·0 lakhs be granted to the Government for Education—Non-European which was moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, was then passed by the Council.

DEMAND XVII—MEDICAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR: "I move that a sum not exceeding 42·24 lakhs be granted under the head Medical, the details of which are given at pages 142 and 198 of the budget.

"Sir, under the head Medical, as little as can be demanded has been demanded and I am afraid the demand is not capable of any further reduction. I am aware that quite a large number of motions have been tabled for reduction and I dare say that the Hon'ble Members do not really wish to reduce this demand that has been made for Medical but that they have given notice of motions with a view probably to elicit information regarding the general policy of the Medical administration of the province."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR moved—

1 That in 32 (b) Medical—hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 10,800 provided for a Radiologist be deleted (Budget, page 143).

In doing so, he said:—"I do not really know what this radiologist is for and what his work is. If, as stated by some Honourable members who spoke on the last occasion when the general discussion of the budget was taken all the X-ray installations were going to be centred in the city of Madras, I can see the necessity for this provision. If that is the case and if the radiologist is to be stationed here and all cases of inspection are to be sent from the mufassal to Madras, then I certainly object to the proposal. If, on the other hand, he is only a specialist who is going to be consulted in difficult cases, if there are to be X-ray installation in all places and the system of fitting X-ray installations in the mufassal will also be encouraged, if that is the case and if this is the provision only for a specialist of that kind, I would not object to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"The institution will be located in the city of Madras but it will be open to any mufassal professional man to consult the specialist who will help the local practitioners in interpreting or taking the radiographs, from the central institution."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it that we are going to have only one installation in the city of Madras to which all cases are to be sent, or, are there going to be different installations in different places?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"The services of an expert are required to run the institution, and I think it will not be possible to have as many experts as there are districts in the province. Of course there would be institutions in some of the important mufassal stations but they may not be under the guidance of experts in all cases."

The motion was then withdrawn by leave of the Council.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju was not moved by the Honourable member and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

2. Under 32 (b) Medical—hospitals and dispensaries—Presidency hospitals—duty allowance—omit Rs. 840 (Budget, page 143).

(Dr. C. R. Rama Rao; Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar; Mr. Pulver; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [25TH MARCH 1921.

The following motion which stood in the name of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu was, owing to the absence of the Honourable member, deemed to have been withdrawn:—

3. That the following item of duty allowance be omitted, 32 (b) Medical—hospitals and dispensaries—Presidency hospitals—duty allowance—omit Rs. 840 (Budget, page 143).

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju was not moved by the Honourable member and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

'4. Under 32 (b) Medical to Civil Assistant Surgeon omit Rs. 1,200—(Budget, page 146).

The following motions which stood in the name of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu were, owing to the absence of the Honourable member, deemed to have been withdrawn:—

'5. Duty allowance to Civil Assistant Surgeon—omit Rs. 1,200 (Budget, page 146).'

'6. Duty allowance to compounders—Probationers and Local Fund—omit Rs. 30,192 (Budget, page 147).'

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. R. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the following:—

7. That the amount of Rs. 13,500 allotted under detailed account No. 32-(C)—Grants for medical purposes—for investigation of hook-worm disease be omitted (Budget, page 143).

"Sir, my object in bringing this motion is this. Time was when hook-worm disease was not even heard of. It was not very long ago that it was discovered and the profession expected that some wonderful discoveries would be made and that it was an isolated disease which could be circumscribed and attacked and eventually destroyed. The members of the profession have been cold by the specialists that as many as 20 per cent of the population at least more than 75 per cent of the population in the southern districts and as many as 50 per cent in the northern districts are suffering from this disease. So it comes to this, that it is no more important and no more serious disease than bronchitis or cold. It is a very common disease and so there is no necessity for having a separate officer and an establishment. As a matter of fact certain amount of preliminary investigation is necessary from a scientific point of view. A very eminent officer has been doing this work for several years past and I have known his work personally and he worked in my district when I was in medical charge of the Tanjore district. Before his services were instituted upon, the question was investigated in certain Central Jails. When I was the medical officer in the Coimbatore Central Jail, I trained two sub-assistant surgeons to go through the microscopic technique and we sent a report of a thousand cases which were investigated there. Now it may be safely stated that there is not a single medical man of any name or fame who does not know the technique of its investigation and the methods of treatment recommended for this disease. Such being the case, Sir, I do not see any special provision is necessary for this. I therefore request the House to delete that amount in order that it might be available for something more pressing."

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the investigation of hook-worm disease has been engaging the attention of the medical men all over the world. In America there is a committee sitting and large amounts of money have been spent over it. I hear that they are going to take a tour all over the world. In Bengal His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay is taking personal interest and a very keen interest in the affair. We know as the Honourable member has already told that over 90 per cent of the residents of Madras are harbouring hook-worm in them. Every day we come across people suffering from anæmia which cannot be cured. They go to several Ayurvedic and Unani physicians and after all they come to English medical men. The modern English medical man readily diagnoses the disease by examining the fæces under the microscope in a trice and begins the correct treatment by administering thymol.

"But thymol, no doubt, is a very efficacious treatment in an hospital. But among the Indian homes especially where oil and ghee are so plentifully used, thymol is a very dangerous drug. Of course various other treatments have been introduced, but none was so very useful as thymol. In my opinion this investigation should go on till a very safe remedy can be found out which can be handled by any medical man anywhere."

4-15 p.m.

Mr. A. T. PULVER:—"Sir, from the Publicity Bureau we learnt that this investigation of the hook-worm disease has become a past history and I have been asking many medical gentlemen about this disease and they have told me they have found out a remedy and they can very well tackle the disease now and that the trouble about it is over, at least regarding the remedy for it. My friend, the previous speaker, said that investigations are being carried on in other parts of the world in regard to this disease. Such being the case, I do not see the need for our spending money on this particular disease. So, I support the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, lay members of this House, like myself, feel absolutely helpless now. One honourable gentleman, a very learned gentleman of the profession, my friend Dr. Rama Rao, gets up and says, 'Don't sanction this sum; it is

absolutely useless.' Another eminent gentleman of the same profession, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar says 'No, allow it ; it is very essential.' Doctors like members of other professions notoriously differ from each other, and, in such circumstances, it seems to me that the safest course is to follow the Government who apparently must have put on this amount under the advice of their medical officer, the Surgeon-General. It seems to me, Sir, that this is the safest course and after all the amount is only the sum of Rs. 13,500."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" Sir, as my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has said, we of this House are bewildered between the speeches of the two contradicting doctors. One is for the reduction and the other insists upon the investigation to be carried on. However, it is well known that the hook-worm disease is one of the filthiest of the tropical diseases and that in southern India, and particularly in the damp districts of the Presidency, the disease is very common. The Honourable mover himself has admitted that it prevails almost to the extent of 95 per cent among the people. This disease however is responsive to treatment. When it really responds to treatment, it is quite possible to get the disease under control only if we have the treatment ready. During my recent tour through the Northern Circars, I visited several hospitals in the delta portion of the district. Every hospital has its own tale of hook-worm patients, and it appears that in those parts the hook-worm disease is responsible for very many deaths. Although it is the duty of the local bodies and the Provincial Government to undertake investigation in connexion with this unfortunate disease, these bodies are really spending very little money upon the investigation of this fell disease. However two charitable institutions have come to the rescue of the Government and local bodies. One is the Indian Research Fund Association and the other is the International Health Board of New York. They have deputed their own paid doctors to undertake the investigation. So far as the investigation under the doctor deputed by the Research Fund Association is concerned, Government incurs no expense whatsoever. In the case of the other investigation, Government only pays the incidental expenditure. It pays for the salaries of the subordinate staff and postages for printing and other minor items of expenditure. The whole expenditure amounts to Rs. 13,500. But if the Government or local bodies undertake the investigation, it might cost perhaps ten times as much. I cannot understand why Dr. Rama Rao has thought it fit to ask for a reduction of this item. Spending Rs. 13,500 we are really able to get service worth ten times that amount. In these circumstances, I find it impossible to accept Dr. Rama Rao's recommendation."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I never said that the investigation was not necessary. It being a universal disease and the investigation having been taken up under the direction of the head of the department by almost every large hospital and in very jail hospital and all teaching institutions, medical colleges, General Hospital, and so on, there is no necessity for a separate officer ; his pay and other things were being borne by some other agency till now. He has been working for more than six years. I have known him for about five years at least and it is only this year that it has been put on the Provincial-budget. Since we are not very well off in funds and money is required for more pressing demands, I thought that a special investigation was unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" May I rise to correct the speaker, Sir ? He says that his pay comes from Provincial funds. That is not a fact."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" I beg to draw the attention of the House to page 149 of the Budget. There is a blank under accounts for 1919–20 and there is only Rs. 5,000 for 1920–21 and for 1921–22 the amount suddenly jumps up to Rs. 13,500."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" That does not mean the pay. I have already stated that we have undertaken to pay the incidental expenses."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I think that can be accepted. Does the Honourable member press his motion ?"

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" I do not wish to press it, being only a small amount."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

8. That the amount of Rs. 31,000 under Detailed Account No. (32-d) Medical—Medical College and Schools—allotted to the introduction of a six months' course to Dental Assistant Surgeons be omitted (Budget, page 149).

" My reasons are these. Dental surgery is partly a science and partly an art, and the greater part of it is mechanical. No decent medical man would undertake to do dental work. It is considered *infra dig* and so far as the scientific portion of it is concerned, there is not a single medical man who does not know the anatomy and physiology of the teeth. Where the difficulty and the specialist comes in and where the dental surgeon is required most, is when a carious tooth or some hollow in the tooth is the trouble. Then, all his amalgams, all his chemical combinations, all his implements of drilling and chiselling and so forth, come into operation. These are not the weapons which are handled by delicate surgeons. They are assigned to separate people called dental surgeons, and I have visited hundreds of universities throughout the world and I do not know a single university where dental surgery has been made compulsory and even now

(Dr. C. B. Rama Rau; Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

we know that all assistant surgeons are given what is called study leave and such of those who choose to learn this in addition to their calling are welcome to take a special course in that subject and qualify themselves in it. But to spend thousands of rupees in travelling allowance, disorganising the hospital establishment and causing disturbance in the machinery of the working of the various public institutions time after time in bringing the assistant surgeon to a central place, I think it is not only unnecessary but a waste of public money. After all, what is gained, Sir, because, everybody, who has taken a course in dental surgery or watched a dental surgeon teaching his class knows very well that the really important, secret, and the most effectual part of it is concealed. It is an art and it is a trade secret, and no man gives it out. I have recently been in correspondence with some students who have taken up this course in different medical schools and one of them has written to this effect, 'the setting of artificial teeth, bridging and crowning are never taught. When these are not taught, I for one think that I have wasted six long precious months to learn what could have been learnt in four or six weeks.' This is what one of them says. And I know as a matter of fact that even in other countries it is considered a trade secret and it is not given out. I do not think that either the public or the individuals will benefit by such a cursory course. If one has to specialise in the dental surgery, it takes three years and he has to spend a bag of money. You have to pay your teacher in order to lead you into the secrecy.

"With these observations, I hope that this House will not look upon this resolution with the same lightness with which they treated the previous one, and will pass the dropping of this item."

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, instruction imparted in the Medical College has been imperfect, imperfect for many years. Formerly, only military assistant surgeons were taught dental surgery and the civil assistant surgeons went without that knowledge.

"Sir, the disease of the tooth has become so important now that almost every alimentary disease is attributed to it. The civil medical students are paying sufficiently and I do not see why the Government should not provide a separate dental surgery class for them and make them perfect when they go out into the world to discharge their duties."

RAO BAHADUR DR C. B. RAMA RAU:—"It is true, Sir, that military assistant surgeons have been given a course of dental surgery for a long time. But I would like to know if there is even a single military assistant surgeon who is practising dental surgery as such. It was thought necessary to give the military assistant surgeons a little of that mechanical instruction in that department, because they are expected to deal with soldiers who have bad teeth generally, and the I.M.S. Officer or the R.A.M.C. Officer who is in charge does not want the bother of dealing with teeth. I may also say that military assistant surgeons are not looked upon by military surgeons in regiments as fully qualified medical men at all. They are treated more as we treat our compounders and ward boys. Therefore, it is a work assigned to the lower order of the profession, if it can be included in the profession at all. Therefore, I still persist in saying that it does not belong to the medical education proper and that it is outside it, and it is a speciality and if one wants to get the name of a specialist, he has to spend a large amount of money and devote three years and not six months for it."

6-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble MR. C. G TODHUNTER:—"Sir, may I intervene in this discussion of the specialist's aspect of the question with a word from the point of view of the up-country sufferer from tooth ache? The Honourable mover says that in Europe and America dentistry is a profession of itself and that dental surgery is not taught in the ordinary universities. That plan may be suitable, especially for America, where we know there are hundreds of dentists all over the country, but in India, while we have got no dentists up-country, there are plenty of bad teeth and when we get tooth-ache at a distance from a headquarter city, we want somebody to attend to me who will at least know how to pull the tooth out. I have a very painful recollection in my early days in this country of going to a doctor to have a tooth pulled out. It was a front tooth and the proper forceps for a front tooth is one in a single curve while the forceps for a back teeth has a double curve with a point in the middle that goes between the roots. The doctor to whom I had the misfortune to go took hold of my front tooth with a back tooth forceps and threw all his weight on to it with the result that the two points met in the middle of the tooth which was scattered in pieces all over the room. However much dental surgery may be a trade secret, I feel that such accidents could be avoided by teaching assistant surgeons the elementary matter, such as how to pull out teeth properly. I therefore press for the retention of this course of dental surgery on behalf of the suffering public."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"As we have embarked on personal experiences may I add one of mine? When in July 1894 I was about to go to England on short leave I had a very severe attack of tooth-ache at Ootacamund, while the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund emphatically calls a 'decent' medical man was attending me for tonsilitis. There was no dentist available and out of choice by the Civil Surgeon, whose name will certainly be remembered by Dr. Rama Rao for he was one of the most distinguished officers of the Indian Medical Service—afterwards Col Browning—kindly consented to pull my tooth out for me. My experience was that he pulled out half of it and gave up the attempt to remove the other half in despair. It remained in my jaw till I got to England, causing extreme pain at the end of the journey. If Col Browning had had a course of dental surgery, I might have been saved a great deal of the pain."

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; Mr. Richards; Dr. C. B. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayanavgar; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)*

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have found that even sub-assistant Surgeons are going on pulling the teeth of every patient that appears before them. I do not think any special training is necessary to pull out the teeth, though it is badly done in several cases. Government may give some select surgeons the necessary training every year so that they may be trained very well in the art But the question is, as Dr. Rama Rao suggested, whether Government should spend money to train them so that they may become specialists and utilize that knowledge more for the purpose of their private practice than for using it in the ordinary duties of the hospital. I think, therefore, that if any person wants to qualify himself he ought to meet his own cost and the whole cost should not be borne by the Government Government should consider whether full pay should be given, whether study leave should be given or whether any allowance should be given in such cases; but not incur the whole expenditure."

Mr F. J. RICHARDS:—"Dr C. B. Rama Rao's principal argument against this course of dental surgery is that it is beneath the dignity of a professional medical man. I ask the Council to consider whether such an argument will be convincing to any unfortunate person with an aching tooth who happens to be in Tinnevelly or Mangalore or Berhampur while the nearest dental surgeon is in Madras. Even admitting, Sir, that the more delicate operations should be performed by a dental surgeon who has gone through a very lengthy course, it will save a great deal of suffering if, in these rather far-distant places, men are available who can perform minor surgical operations without inflicting unnecessary pain and save those people from the expense and torture of travelling all the way to Madras."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I may tell the House that I have myself extracted no less than thousand teeth, But where there is a cracked one I would not touch it Every doctor does it. He does not go beyond that But specialisation in dental surgery is quite a different thing I do not think that any doctor will refuse to treat a patient who has got a pain in his teeth But if it is a disease with structural changes in the teeth, I think the doctor would recommend going to the dentist."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The point is whether the Honourable Member wants to press his motion."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C B RAMA RAO:—"Either the provision should be increased to three lakhs and odd and the whole thing made really a thorough speciality or it may be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Dr Rama Rao takes credit for having pulled out several teeth. But he takes care to tell the House that he has pulled out only the loose teeth At that rate I think many of us can also lay claim to have pulled out teeth But the difficulty is to pull out the firm teeth. There it is that we should have recourse to a specialist. Dr Rama Rao in his speech admitted that the dental surgery is more an art than a science It is all the greater reason why we should train people in dentistry. After all we are training only a few people, so that they may be sent to outlying districts as dentists. As a matter of fact, last year in July there was an interpellation in this Council by one of the Honourable Members suggesting that a few assistant surgeons should be trained in dental surgery so that they might be sent to the mufassal districts Five of the assistant surgeons were trained last year and the Government have sanctioned for the training of another batch and the course will begin from 1st April next I think that it is the behalf of many of the Honourable Members of this House that this is a step in the right direction. It is only those assistant surgeons who have a natural aptitude for this special branch that will be selected for this course. In these circumstances, I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot accept Dr. Rama Rao's motion."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C B. RAMA RAO.—"In view of the remarks of the Hon'ble the Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. P. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to move—

9. That the following alterations be made in 32 (d) Medical—Medical College and Schools:—

Delete Rs. 21,600, teaching allowance for Assistant Professors (Budget page 150).

"This motion and the next one relate to the teaching allowance in the Medical College and the Medical Schools."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member had better confine himself to the first motion."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Both refer to the same thing."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon One refers to teaching allowance for Assistant Professors and the other to teaching allowance in medical schools. I prefer that the Hon'ble Member should confine himself to the motion which I called upon him to move."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I was under the impression that some of these Professors were permanently employed in the Medical College and schools. I do not know how exactly the system is working I wish to know how it is working. After hearing the answer for this, I will decide whether to press the motion to a division or not."

(Mr. Richards ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. U. Rama Rao ; Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayyangar.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS:—"Mr. President, Sir, first as to teaching allowances for Assistant Professors. Those officers are Assistant Surgeons and they are granted an allowance of Rs 100 or Rs 50 each per mensem. They form the nucleus from which lecturers for the medical schools are drawn. The allowance is necessary in order to induce capable assistant surgeons to take up the teaching profession foregoing all chances of private practice."

"The teaching allowance provided for medical schools is for six assistant lecturers in the Royapuram Medical School, who are sub-assistant surgeons. They are paid an allowance of Rs. 50 each per mensem, for the same reason for which an allowance is paid to the Professors and the Assistant Professors in the Medical College, i.e., to compensate them for the loss of private practice and to attract competent men to the teaching profession.

"It is in the interests, Sir, of Medical education that competent men should be selected for teaching purposes. Unless some additional attraction is offered in the way of enhancement of pay to compensate the loss of private practice and the discontinuity in a professional career, the teaching profession will be unpopular. It may be urged that an assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon of ability and merit may be compelled by force—because he is a Government servant—to take up the teaching duty in the Medical College or the schools. I do not think any one will seriously contend that such an arrangement, which will involve pecuniary loss and loss of professional prospects, will advance the interests of medical relief. It would certainly reduce the quality of teaching given. If teaching is to be made a punishment, as it would be if this motion is passed, it will be quite unreasonable to expect competent men to do their best and teach well. I believe one of the difficult branches of work which the members of the medical profession in the Government service have to do."

Mr. U. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I carefully heard the Hon'ble Mr. Richards about the necessity of paying duty allowances to Professors. But I have not been convinced as to the necessity. He says that the Professors are not allowed to have private practice. I extremely doubt the accuracy of the statement, because I know as a matter of fact that the Professors attached to the Vizagapatam Medical School are allowed private practice. I do not know if they are doing it in violation of the rules or whether they are doing it in ignorance of the rules. But the fact is they are having private practice. And he says we cannot draw the best men to the teaching staff. I wish to know how many instances there are when they could not get capable men for the teaching profession. In all these matters instead of drawing on the imagination for possible grounds why these allowances are given, it is better that the House should be furnished with facts and figures and told: 'We have so many applications. They are not satisfactory. They are not from very capable men. That is the reason why we are obliged to give duty allowances.' That is the sort of convincing argument which should come from Government. There is no use coming forward with imaginary statements and saying that they are obliged to give allowance for this reason or that. I hope Government will come forward with convincing facts and figures as to the real need for the teaching allowances."

4-45 p.m. Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"The Honourable Member that had just finished his speech did not understand Mr. Richards' speech correctly. All these Assistant Professors are allowed to practise, but they have not the time. For they have to go to the hospital work, in addition to teaching work in school. It is only a trifling amount, in one case Rs. 50 and in another case Rs. 100. It is not that they are not allowed to practise, but they have not the time to practise. It is on that account this small amount is given."

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, Mr. President, of all the professions under Government, the medical profession is the most underpaid. Most of the medical students after graduating in arts struggle through a course of five years to graduate in medicine. He has to struggle through this five years' course and during that time he has to pass four examinations. The medical examinations are so very thorough, searching and minute, it is not possible for even clever students to go through the examinations in the first year. On an average he has to spend seven years in the Medical College. And then there is the further distillation of competitive examination. After undergoing these troubles what does he get? He is to get about Rs. 100 a month (now 200 they say). I learn from some of my friends that the department is not permanently graded. As long as they are in the mufassal, they get on but when they come to Madras their accommodation and conveyance charges take away all the Rs. 100. As to private practice, these are not the days of Dr. Kumar's and Dr. Rama Rao's when all the people in Madras were flocking to the assistant surgeons in the General Hospital. Now there are very able private medical practitioners. They will not allow the patients to slip into the hands of the Assistant Surgeons of the Hospital. This one hundred rupees is paid to these people for doing extra work in addition to their legitimate work as assistant surgeons, i.e., in addition to their having to attend to the patients in the hospital. Honourable Members know what it is to attend on patients in hospitals, and we all know what it is to prepare lectures for professional school or college. So the Rs. 100 given to them is nothing, even if it is in addition to the private practice allowed.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMAYYANGAR:—"I am rather surprised at the attitude of some of the Honourable Members. Only the other day when there was a debate on the desirability or otherwise of the allowances granted to the Deputy Collectors and others they said if allowances are to be given they must be to doctors and others. To-day I am surprised to see some of the Members taking objection to the allowance to doctors. Really, Sir, I am more than convinced that if allowances are due in any case, they

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayyangar ; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar ; Mr. U Rama Rao ; Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.)*

are really due in the case of professional and medical men, particularly doctors. They have to sit at the class room for hours together. If, on the other hand, they are at liberty to practise they may earn a great deal more. So, in these circumstances, if we really want men of ability to teach our pupils in schools we must make the pay attractive. The pay as is now given to the assistant surgeons and civil surgeons is not at all attractive. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that there should be something extra allowed to those who take to the profession of teaching."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"There is some confusion. Is it that some allowance is given for the extra work they are doing in addition to their ordinary work or is it that they are permanent schoolmasters who are given an allowance and as they cannot or are not on account of their work allowed to practise?"

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"The assistant and sub-assistant surgeons are made to work in hospitals for five and six hours. In addition to that, for purposes of teaching in schools and colleges they are paid extra from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. They are allowed to have private practice, but they do not have the time."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not made and were deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—

10. Delete Rs. 3,600, teaching allowance in Medical Schools (Budget page 151).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—

11. That in the demand under '32-d, Medical—Medical College and Schools', the grant of Rs. 1,660 proposed for allowance to officers in the Royapetta Hospital for imparting clinical instruction to Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils be omitted (Budget page 151).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—

12. (iv) 32-d. Duty allowance to gymnastic instructor, Vizagapatam Medical School (Budget page 151) ... Omit Rs. 120

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

13. (iii) under 32-e. Medical—Medical College and Schools—To Gymnastic Instructor in the Vizagapatam School (Budget, page 151) ... ... Omit Rs. 120

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO moved—

14. That the amount of Rs. 90,000 allotted under Detailed Account No. 32 d (ii). Medical Schools, for stipends and books for civil pupils, be omitted. (Budget page 152).

In doing so, he said :—"Mr President, I am aware that out of the four classes in each of the medical schools, the students of the three upper classes have already been there under a certain agreement, and they are bound by that agreement until their course is over. It would be possible of course to dispense with the agreement only with regard to the students who will enter in the coming academic year, and in regard to them, the Honourable the Minister in charge has already told us that he would accept the principle of this recommendation. What I should like to place before the House is that a further attempt may be made with regard to these students who are already in the three upper classes whether they could not be asked to forego their stipends in view of their being given the option to serve in one of the five divisions into which the Presidency may be divided for purposes of medical transfers. As I said some time ago, one feels it rather hard to ask them to go from, say, Tinnevelly to Ganjam. No public purpose would be served by sending a Tamilian to Ganjam and pay him travelling allowance. So I thought if the Presidency could be divided into four linguistic areas with a central block for Madras and the surrounding districts and each student be asked to choose his own centre of 3 or 4 districts, he might in consideration of that advantage forego his stipends. Dispensaries and hospitals in these 4 or 5 districts will come up to nearly 200, and there won't be any difficulty felt in managing the administration. With these few remarks, I beg to move this resolution, not for acceptance, but for the approval of the House that the policy indicated in it may be pursued in future years in an increasing degree until at the end of the next four years all students in the medical schools will be paying students with no stipend. As a general rule stipends should be given only to deserving students as encouragement of merit rather than as a manual."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I beg to support the motion on different grounds altogether. First of all, no doubt we are getting a large number of private students entering this L.M.P. class, and secondly the moment these stipendiary students are chosen to undergo training in a medical school they are to execute a bond, not by themselves, but by their parents or guardians to the effect that they will undergo a course of training for four years,

and at the end of four years they would give a further agreement to serve Government for 10 years. This is a sort of indentured labour. I would even go to the extent of calling it slavery. Here is a new term of agreement according to which he is bound to serve anywhere instead of only in British India or the Dependencies and that the period of the bond should be increased from 5 to 10 years and that the amount of the bond should be increased wherever necessary to Rs. 1,000 and also further, whoever may hereafter be appointed to the service should be required to execute a bond in the revised form. After passing the examination, not only he is to execute a bond, but also to furnish two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. Here is G.O. No. 544, Medical, relating to it. This change has been made in order to meet suggestions that few students would be in a position to find the one thousand rupees. In this connexion I may also observe further that the sub-assistant surgeon himself should execute the bond as one of the sureties. These medical men after undergoing the four years' training not only they are asked to go all over India and all over the British Dominions but they are not paid anything extra. We have got instances of ill-treatment of sub-assistant surgeons during war. During the war these young men had done remarkably useful work and were not given proper allowances, whereas medical men of the same cadre but belonging to other class, were treated in a quite different way altogether. I have hundreds of instances where the civil sub-assistant surgeons are ill-treated. So, on this account alone, Mr. President, I strongly support this resolution.

"This system was introduced at a time when we were not in a position to get enough men for the the sub-assistant surgeon's cadre. Now, in every medical school, they want only fifty while the number of applications is 500 or so. Such being the case, this indentured labour system should become a thing of the past. With these few remarks I support the motion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, after hearing the previous two speakers, I think a case has been made out for the revision of the terms under which these students are recruited, but I do not see the need for doing away with these scholarships altogether. I name from districts which have been referred to by the Honourable Members for Government as backward districts. I think it is very necessary that special inducements should be held out to students of these districts to train themselves in medicine and also to students from such communities as are not represented in the medical profession at all. Take for instance, the Lingayat community. I have found in the course of my work that it is very difficult for a dispensary to be made popular in places where there is a strong Lingayat population. I think it will go a great way to induce them to take advantage of it if the dispensary is in charge of one of their own men. So I think that these scholarships should be retained but better arrangements should be made for the distribution and the terms of recruitment may also be revised."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Sir, from the discussion that has taken place in the House I see that a case has been made out for mending the system of stipends to the medical pupils but not ending it. I have no doubt that there is a great deal of force in saying that the system is capable of improvement. I know very well that certain districts do not care to send their young men to medical colleges and schools for medical education so that when they come out from these schools and colleges, they can either practise or accept appointments in their own districts. The Ceded Districts are the districts wherefrom you get very few pupils and students. In the matter of stipending students such districts require special treatment. Besides, certain communities are very badly represented in the profession. Take the case of the Adi Dravida community. There are very few assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons in that community. If we are in a position to give them special incentive to take to medical education we would be able to prepare a number of medical men who would go to shrines and the Government may be able to give medical relief to the people there. Under these circumstances, I am quite prepared to consider the question of mending the system. I trust with this assurance the Honourable the mover will withdraw his resolution."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, my object in rising to speak on this resolution was only to draw attention to the system of admission to these schools. I remember about 25 years ago when boys found that they could not get promotion from the IVth or Vth form, they could easily get scholarships and admission into the medical schools. It was very difficult then to get young men to go to medical schools and colleges, without inducement. But now in these days there is such a rush of people who are able to pay and who have passed the School Final or Matriculation or even Intermediate Examination that for every four or five applicants only one is able to get admission. Especially in view of the fact that Mr. U. Rama Rao pointed out, namely, that these students on getting admission are made to sign bonds by which they bind themselves to serve the Government for a long term it is but right that the whole system should be revised. While people are willing to come to the colleges paying their own money, why should not the money spent on scholarships be released and applied for purposes where the need is great? As regards the backward districts or backward classes such as the Adi Dravidas and the Ceded Districts, special provision may be made for them also. As the Hon'ble the Minister said that he is going to consider the whole question, it is not necessary to press the motion for a division."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"After the assurance given by the Minister there is no necessity to press this motion."

Motion No. 14 was by leave withdrawn.

26TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Raja; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr U. Rama Rau.)*

The following motions Nos. 15 and 16 were also by leave withdrawn:—

Mr. O. TANJACHALA CHETTIYAR:—

15. That under 32-D (ii). Medical, the provision of Rs. 90,000 for stipends and books of civil pupils be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 152).

Mr. M. C. RAJA:—

16. That under 32-D (ii). Medical, the provision of Rs. 90,000 for stipends and books of civil pupils, be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 152).

The following motions were deemed to have been withdrawn, the movers not being present:—

Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—

17. That under 32-D Medical—Medical College and Schools—Stipends and books of civil pupils, the provision of Rs. 90,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 152).

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—

18. That the demand for Rs 90,000 for stipends and books of civil pupils under 32-D. be reduced to one rupee (Budget, page 152).

Mr. M. C RAJA moved—

19. That under 31-D (ii) Medical, the provision of Rs. 4,648 for stipends of Madras-Burma pupils be reduced by Rs. 5 (Budget, page 152).

In doing so, he said:—"The object in giving notice of this motion is that stipends are intended for Madras and Burma pupils and not for Madras pupils alone. These pupils after training go away to Burma and serve there. I do not see any reason why the Madras Government should set apart Rs. 4,648 to be given as stipends for people whose services will not be utilized by us but by the Burma Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR.—"The Burma stipends were instituted some years back and as a matter of fact when the Government of India fixed the provincial settlement to Madras they took Madras expenditure on Burma pupils into consideration and increased the Madras allotments to that extent whereas they reduced the Burma allotment by that amount. The institution of stipendiary system was based upon special principle. The reason why Burma insisted upon its own medical service being trained in Madras is that in Madras they could have the best training. That is really a compliment to Madras. (A voice: we have been paying for it.) No, we have not been paying for it because we have been getting credit for it in the financial settlement. When the financial settlement system came to an end there was reason for complaint. However for the last three years there have been no new additions to Burma pupils to the Medical Schools. It is only the last year's batch that are being given stipends now. With this year the whole thing will come to an end. The amount that we are spending this year is about Rs. 4,000 and I do not think it is worth our while to discuss it and even this Rs 4,000 we can demand and get from Burmese Government. I trust that my Honourable friend will withdraw his motion."

Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"I thank the Hon'ble Minister for giving a very favourable answer. I withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. O. Tanjachala Chetti was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

20. That under 32-D (ii). Medical, the provision of Rs. 4,648 for stipends of Madras-Burma pupils be reduced by Rs. 5

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn owing to the absence of Mr W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar:—

21. That under 32-D Medical—Medical College and Schools, the provision of Rs. 648 for stipends of Madras-Burma pupils be omitted.

Rao Sahib U RAMA RAO:—"Mr President, I move—

22. That the grant of Rs. 6,07,793 in 32 (a). be reduced by Rs. 6,000

"Sir, I move this motion more with the object of shewing the policy of the present Government in the matter of medical administration. Medicine is a transferred subject and it is in charge of a Minister. In spite of the Morley despatch and the Public Services Commission report to the effect that more Indians should be employed in the public service in the Department of Medicine, it is an unfortunate thing, Sir, that very few higher appointments are open to Indians at all. It is an unfortunate thing that this department is overburdened with military medical men. To make room for military medical men a number of places have

(Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.) [26TH MARCH 1921.

been reserved for Indian Medical Service men. In no department of the Government the claim of the Indians is more ignored than in this department. Graduates in Law and Engineering and other departments, if they are only clever enough, they can occupy the highest post in the land. A medical graduate with Indian or English qualifications or all the qualifications put together, cannot aspire to any post higher than that of a civil surgeon in his life."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"May I ask, Sir, what prevents him from getting into the Indian Medical Service?"

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO (*continuing*):—"If he wants to get into the Indian Medical Service, he will have to go to England. The best brains always do not go with money. People who have brains have no money. The best brains are here and they cannot go all the way from here and undergo the training. That is the reason why many Indians are not able to go to England and pass the examination there. The qualification here is not in any way inferior to the qualification there. To give an instance, although a man does not get through the L.M. & S. degree examination here, he goes to England, sits for the L.R.C.P. or M.R.C.P. & S. examination and competes for the Indian Medical Service and comes back here as an Indian Medical Service man. It is an example to show that there are capable men with brains, but unfortunately they have not got the money. Mr. President, all important appointments with fat pay are reserved to military men. The result is there is no scope for Indian medical men to get into higher appointments or appointments of any responsibility. But at the same time, I must point out here, Sir, that there are many Indians who are equally capable, if not superior to the men of the Indian Medical Service grade. I have no complaint against Indian Medical Service men. Some of the Indian Medical Service men are excellent men. In fact, most of us had learnt our medicine at the feet of Indian Medical Service men but I must tell you, Sir, with due deference to medical men, that there are many Indians who can equally compete with members of the Indian Medical Service. This war has conclusively proved that Indians are able to manage any hospital, perform any operations, manage any department under the Government. The higher post in the General Hospital, those of Surgeons, Bacteriologist, etc., and the work therein has been managed without any bad remark either from the people or from the Government including Indian Medical Service men. Such being the case, Sir, I plead that this new transferred Government will consider that more appointments are given to Indians. As a matter of fact, 54 appointments are reserved for Indian Medical Service men and eight appointments only are available to the civil assistant surgeons, when there are no Indian Medical Service men available—mark the words 'when there are no Indian Medical Service men available'—Indian Medical Service men are always available. So, the assistant surgeons get these appointments very rarely."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask the Honourable member to quote some authority for his statement that Indian Medical Service men are always available. I have a recollection that they were not available many times."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"I never said 'always available'. They are always available except during the time of war, when we managed the work entirely ourselves.

"There is another hardship, which I do not press on the House, as regards the military assistant surgeons. After all, they are Indians, and I have little complaint in this respect. In fact, I have a little complaint and that is, that the military assistant surgeons, though they get an inferior training to that of the Indian graduates, sometimes they are placed over the civil assistant surgeons. These men are only diploma holders, because they have done military service in the army, they are given higher appointments carrying very fat pay. I have nothing to complain against them because they are Indians after all.

"I know, Sir, the new Ministry can have no policy in the matter till the Government of India and the higher authorities are moved in the matter. All these appointments are listed as a military reserve. But I do not see any reason why civil assistant surgeons should not be appointed to those places with the condition that whenever needed for military purposes they are bound to go. If this provision is made, all this extra medical expenditure could be cut short.

"Then, Sir, I want to give some figures before I close. For 28 Indian Medical Service officers we are spending Rs. 4·63 lakhs whereas for 72 officers of assistant surgeons, apothecaries, etc., we are spending Rs. 2·30 lakhs. That is so far as appointments are concerned. Then going to the Medical colleges.

"In the Medical College, 12 professors draw a sum of Rs. 1·24 lakhs whereas 31 assistant professors draw only a sum of 54 thousands. In the Medical College all the professorial chairs are occupied by the members of the Indian Medical Service except one. I want to know whether there are not Indians who have gone to England and qualified themselves for the post by undergoing special training. Are there no Indians fit to be in charge of any of these chairs? In fact during the war time some of those Indians had occupied the chair and had worked remarkably well. Then, Sir, if the Indian Medical Service officers are to be provided with appointments for military purposes, by all means let the Government of India bear the cost of their salaries so that this Provincial Government may be relieved of this heavy burden. I hope Sir, that the Ministers will perpetuate their memory by enunciating a new policy and by reclassifying the medical service. With this in view, Sir, I am bringing forward this motion.

"There is one other point. At page 141 of the budget for the year 1920-21 only Rs. 3,700 is provided for one Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. In this year's budget, a sum of

Rs. 12,200 is provided. Usually an Indian Medical Service officer of the Captain rank fills the place but now an Indian Medical Service officer of the Major rank has been appointed and that is the reason why we are paying him so heavily."

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS :—"Sir, I am rather bewildered at having to answer my Hon'ble friend Mr. U. Rama Rao's complaint, because obviously I have had no hint at all, in the form which his resolution takes, that it would resolve itself into an attack on the Indian Medical Service."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"No attack on the Indian Medical Service officers at all. I only stated the facts."

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS :—"I am afraid, Sir, that I am quite unable to construe in any other sense the words he uttered."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"Even the Indian Medical Service officers had a chance of giving place to Indians. But they have not done so."

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS :—"Is my friend in order in interrupting me like this?

"I confess, I am rather amazed that such things should have been said about Indian Medical Service officers. Of course in attacking the Indian Medical Service my Honourable friend was attacking many very distinguished Indian officers. The Indian Medical Service is open to Indians and Indians can go to England and qualify themselves for it and they have done so. As a matter of fact at the present time it seems to me that the complaint raised by my Honourable friend will solve itself because in the present conditions there is very great difficulty in providing officers for the Indian Medical Service and I do not think that any action can be taken by this House or by the Government to the prejudice of a service which, I believe, is regulated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India. As for privileges given to men who serve in the army, it has not been my duty to do that myself and I do not think my friend Mr. Rama Rao has done so either. But I can quite realize, Sir, that medical officers who have served with the army have gone through hardships and difficulties which entitle them to special consideration and I do not think any one in this House will grudge special recognition of services rendered in the war.

"Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of this House is that during the past few years, owing to difficulties in securing Indian Medical Service men, there has been an enormous saving in the pay of Indian Medical Service officers, despite the fact that many of them have been working themselves into sickness by doing the duty of three or four or even five men. In saying these things, Sir, I do not wish in any way to disparage the work which has been done and which is being done by the assistant surgeons. My experiences as a District officer are limited to the two years when I was in charge of the North Arcot district. My experience was that both as a professional man and as an administrative officer the provincial service officer who was stationed in the district conducted himself admirably and I am quite sure that my experience is shared by a very large number of other District officers.

"Exception has been taken to the increase in the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. I may inform my Honourable friend that it was extremely difficult to get anybody to take up that job at all. The job has become extremely arduous and if I am asked why it is so, I would point out that not only has there been a considerable development recently in the medical administration in order to bring it up-to-date and to suit modern requirements but there are also infinite difficulties in selecting the best men for all grades owing to the long continued shortage of officers, which I hope will soon be remedied; but the Government have also undertaken the administration of financial responsibility for twenty-five headquarter district hospitals and if this additional liability is taken, it is inevitable that extra hands should be employed to carry it out and that will involve extra work. I do not think I need say anything further in this connexion. I hope that the House will give its assent to the passing of the Medical budget. The Medical department has in the past been regarded as the Cinderella of the departments. I hope that in consideration of the enormous cost of qualified men this budget may be passed."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, with regard to the point raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. U. Rama Rao, I have to say that he covered a much wider ground than I thought he would, because his point was only with reference to the appointment of the Personal Assistant. No doubt it has been usual in the years past, except in very recent years to have only a Captain as Personal Assistant. When the war broke out and when there was a paucity of Indian Medical Service officers, I happened to have a talk on certain matters of administration with Sir Alexander Cardew who was then the Member in charge of the portfolio; I told him that in all other departments the personal assistants to the heads of departments were provincial men and that the same practice could be introduced in the Medical department also. He quite approved of it. But why it was not given effect to, I do not know.

"As to the other matters, I am sorry that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Richards should have thought that it was an attack on Indian Medical Service officers. It was nothing of the kind and in not one of the statements was there any attack meant. We have had the best of understandings and as he said we all received our education at the feet of Indian Medical Service officers and among them we count our best friends. What we object to is not individual officers but the principle of having a military officer on our heads. They come with military ideas, military discipline, military interest and always military goal and they have no abiding interest in the department or in the country or in the profession. If they get tired of any one thing they

at once go back I hope I will not be divulging any public secret when I tell you that the last Sanitary Commissioner did not do any work because he thought he was more military than civil and he did not quite like this appointment."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Is not this rather defamatory, Sir? I do not think our rules have been so amended as to admit defamatory matter."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT —"I see nothing defamatory."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"What the speaker said was that he was not divulging a secret when he stated that the last Sanitary Commissioner had done no work at all, and actually took credit for it."

Rao Bahadur C. B. RAMA RAO :—"I said something to that effect and I do stick to it now. I had a long talk with him and I went to him two or three times to see him in his office but I was told he never went to office. This is what he himself said. This is not what I have heard from one officer, Sir, but from many I do not wish to go into personalities; otherwise I can surprise you by making a series of revelations. But it is not my purpose My purpose is to make the Members of the Government, the President, the whole House and the whole public trust me when I say that we have no complaint whatever against any individual officer or any person or even against the services. But we do object to the military services domineering over the civil service and keeping us down and not allowing us to expand."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th day of March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding.

I

Questions and Answers

A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur.

Village courts.

509 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—

(a) To state how many village courts have been established in the several districts of the Presidency in accordance with the Village Courts Act of 1919;

(b) whether vernacular translations of the Village Courts Act of 1919 and the rules under which they are being worked will be distributed among the members of the panchayats;

(c) to state whether the Government have placed any officer on special duty for the organization of village panchayats; and

(d) if the reply is in the affirmative, to state how many village panchayats have been organized by him so far.

509 A.—(a) Approximately 2,533

(b) The Act and the rules framed thereunder so far have been translated and published in the district gazettes in the vernacular languages of the district and orders will be issued for their distribution among the panchayats where it has not already been done.

(c) & (d) No officer has been placed on special duty for the purpose.

Furniture for village courts.

510 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether sufficient furniture and stationery have been supplied to the village courts.

510 A.—So far as the Government are aware sufficient stationery and furniture have been supplied to village courts. If, in any case, an adequate supply has not been provided the Collector will no doubt take necessary action.

Srimati Biswanath Das.

Use of arms by the Sirdars of Goomsur.

511 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(a) if it is a fact that the Sirdars of Goomsur were allowed the use of arms under paragraphs 5 and 9 of their sanad without any licence from 1836 to the end of 1920 and that they are now forbidden to possess arms without licence;

(b) if the Government are aware of the anxiety that has been caused and the representations made against the issue of such orders; and

(c) what action has been taken on their representations and to lay on the table correspondence, if any, on the subject.

511 A.—The Government are not sure to whom the Honourable Member refers under the designation of the "Sirdars of Goomsur". They have received no special representations regarding the withdrawal of Arms Act concessions in Goomsur.

M.R.Ry. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu Garu.

Minor irrigation department.

512 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed by a conference of the minor irrigation subordinates of the central districts held at Cuddapah on 19th February 1921; and

(b) to state why the minor irrigation department was not amalgamated with the Public Works Department as recommended by the Public Works Department Committee.

512 A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of the resolutions referred to.

(b) The committee recommended the transfer of minor irrigation works and the minor irrigation staff to district boards, not the amalgamation of the staff with the Public Works Department. The Government considered the recommendation unacceptable.

(Mr. Devarajulu Nayudu; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Mascarenhas; Mr. U. Rama Rao.) [29TH MARCH 1921.

Salary of upper subordinates in minor irrigation department.

513 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) if the Government are aware that upper subordinates who were minor irrigation overseers on Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 were reduced to the sub-overseer's grade on Rs. 80—5/2—80, when the reorganization of the department was effected in 1918, and

(b) whether he will consider the deplorable lot of such men and restore them to the upper subordinate's grade on the same pay as that of the Public Works Department upper subordinates.

513 A.—(a) Yes. The officers who were prejudicially affected have been given personal allowances to cover their loss.

(b) The reorganization of the minor irrigation staff will be considered in connexion with that of the Public Works Department staff.

Salary of lower subordinates in minor irrigation department.

514 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) if it is a fact that lower subordinates in the minor irrigation department are given a salary of Rs. 30—80 with a biennial increment of Rs. 5;

(b) if it is a fact that men with similar qualifications in the local fund and municipal service are given a scale of Rs. 80—5—150, with a further prospect of getting Rs 250 also; and

(c) if the Government will be pleased to remove this iniquity and sanction a similar scale of pay for the minor irrigation sub-overseers.

514 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) For men with similar qualifications in local fund and municipal service, the minimum sanctioned pay is Rs. 30 and the maximum Rs. 120. The Financial Relations Committee recently recommended a scale of Rs. 60—3—90 for sub-overseers possessing these qualifications and of Rs. 80—5—150 for overseers. The Government have no information as to how many local boards have adopted the recommendation of the Committee.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.

Abkari sales held for 1921-22.

515 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to lay on the table a statement showing district by district the result of the abkari sales held for the year 1921-22.

515 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas Avargal.

Provincial Forest Service.

516 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(1) by whom men for direct employment in the Provincial Forest Service are selected;

(2) if by a committee of officers, on what principles this committee is formed;

(3) whether Government will be pleased to include in the committee non-officials from each of the communities mentioned in Q. No. 498.

516 A.—(1) Candidates for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service are selected by a committee consisting of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the President of the Board of Examiners and a non-official Indian gentlemen to be appointed by the Government, from year to year.

(2) The committee includes two officers well acquainted with the needs of the Forest Service and accustomed to judging the qualifications of candidates and one non-official to help them with his advice.

(3) The Government are not prepared to adopt the member's suggestion.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.

Assault case by Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S.

517 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether the attention of the Government has been drawn—

(a) to the decision of the High Court in the case of assault by Mr. G. H Jackson, I.C.S., on a telegraph peon at Tanjore, in April last;

(b) to the fact that the trying Magistrate A. J. King, Esq., I.C.S., awarded compensation to the accused in this case, to be paid by the complainant, which order, the Public Prosecutor found it impossible to support in the High Court; and

(c) to the letter written by the trying Magistrate to the accused in the present case, offering the services of the Public Prosecutor; and whether the Government propose to take any steps in this matter.

517 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government do not propose to take any steps in the matter.

:28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.)*

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Construction of a reservoir in and flood banks to the Tammilera river.

518 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals now for the construction of (i) a reservoir to act as a flood moderator for the Tammilera river in the Kistna district, (ii) flood banks to the East and West Tammilera for the protection of crops; and

(b) whether these proposals have received the consideration of the Government.

518 A.—(a) & (b) Proposals for the construction of a reservoir to act as a flood moderator for the Tammilera river are under scrutiny in the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. As regards flood banks to the East and West Tammilera no such proposals are under consideration.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Will the Honourable Member direct an investigation as regards the desirability of affording flood protection to lands flooded to the east and west of the Tammilera river in the Kistna district?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall look into the records on the subject, Sir, and if further investigation is necessary, I shall certainly order an investigation."

Districts or portion of districts which will come under resettlement during the next five years.

519 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the districts or portions of districts which will come under resettlement during the next five years.

519 A.—The following statement shows the districts or portions of districts which are due for resettlement during the next five years:—

Year in which the resettlement is due.	Name of district.	Name of taluk.
1921–22	Bellary	Sirugappa (portion).
		Bellary.
	Anantapur	Gooty.
		Tadpatri.
	South Arcot	Chidambaram.
1922–23	Bellary	Hospet.
		Hadagalli.
	South Arcot	Vriddhachalam.
	Madura	Kodaikanal.
	The Nilgiris	One village in Octacamund.
1923–24	Bellary	Harpanahalli.
		Kudligi.
		Rayadrug.
	Tanjore	Whole of the district.
1924–25	Trichinopoly	All taluks except Karur.*
1925–26	Nil	....

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Remission of assessment in Bellary district.

520 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state with reference to the answer given by the Government to question No. 103 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated the 16th February 1921—

(a) whether orders remitting assessment have been passed in the case of any villages in the Bellary district;

(b) if so, in the case of what villages, and on what scale;

(c) the average outturn in annas and pies of the affected villages on which the scale of remission has been based in each case; and

(d) whether orders suspending collection of revenue have been passed in respect of any villages, and, if so, in the case of what villages, and in relation to what kists.

520 A.—(a), (b) & (c). The Government have, as yet, received no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district.

(d) A statement showing the names of the villages in which suspension of collection of kists till the next fasli has been sanctioned and the number of kists suspended is laid on the table.* The statement includes three of the villages mentioned in the list furnished with the answer to question No. 103 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th February 1921, viz., items 17 to 19 of the Rayadrug taluk. The remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement as proposals for the remission of assessment in these villages are under consideration.

* Vide Appendix on page 1296 infra.

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to question No. 520 (a), (b) and (c) it is stated that 'the Government has, as yet, received no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district' ; but later on it is said in reply to 520 (d), that 'the remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement as proposals for the remission of assessment in these villages are under consideration.' Clause (d) seems to indicate that certain proposals have been received, while the answer to (a), (b) and (c) states that no proposals at all have been received by Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"The questions (a), (b) and (c), Sir, have reference to the remission of assessment, whereas question (d) is for suspension of assessment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am referring only to remission, Sir. It is stated in answer to 520 (a), (b) and (c) that no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district have as yet been received, while in (d) the last sentence, 'the remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement (as proposals for the remission of assessment) in these villages are under consideration', refers to remission, and not to suspension. It seems that proposals have been received and considered."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"The first set of questions relates to assessment on dry lands, whereas the latter refers to assessment on wet lands."

Famine Code.

521 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the arrangements he has made for the distribution of gratuitous relief in the affected taluks of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts in pursuance of section 50 of the Famine Code which says that "as soon as a test-work is opened, the distribution of gratuitous relief should commence."

521 A.—Section 50 of the Famine Code contemplates the distribution of gratuitous relief through the agency of kitchens in the earlier stages of relief measures. The Collector of Bellary has taken steps to open kitchens at Rayavi, Sanevasapuram and Kankal in the Bellary division and proposes to open kitchens in other places if such a step is necessary. The Collector of Anantapur proposed to distribute gratuitous relief in the Gooty taluk from 14th March. In the case of Kurnool district the Collector directed the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, in January last to open a kitchen near the workspot in the Nandikotkur taluk.

Famine test-work in Bellary district.

522 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the nature and kind of stones which the coolies on the famine work near Joladarasi, Bellary district, were employed in breaking, up to the last week of February ;

(b) whether afterwards the coolies were required to break a different and far too hard a kind of stone, and, if so, the date from which they were so required to break the new kind of stone ;

(c) what kind of stone—whether the old sort used up to the end of February or the new stone subsequently shown—is less difficult to procure or available in larger quantities near the places where work is proceeding now ;

(d) whether it is the fact that the rental collected up to the last week of February does not differ in any way from that collected and paid for without any objection hitherto and which is still lying in some parts of the road ;

(e) if the answers to (a) and (d) be in the affirmative, the reasons which led to the selection of the black stones which are difficult to procure and hard to break ;

(f) whether it is laid down in the Famine Code that, subject to the requisite quantity of work being turned out, the wages paid to man, woman, or child should be enough to enable them to purchase respectively 90, 70 and 50 tolas of the staple grain of the area in which the test-work is in progress ;

(g) whether orders were issued about the last week of February, to the effect that the wages paid to coolies should be based on the prices prevailing in Bellary, the taluk headquarters, and not on those current in Joladarasi, the village near to the workspot ;

(h) if such orders have been issued, the date on which they were given effect to at the workspot ;

(i) the number of seers per rupee at which cholam was sold in Joladarasi on the day or days immediately preceding the date when the Bellary prices were ordered to be taken as the basis for calculating wages and the number of seers per rupee at which cholam was sold on the same day or days in the Bellary market ;

(j) the percentage reduction in wages resulting from the change mentioned above, other conditions remaining unaltered ;

(k) the respective distances of Joladarasi and Bellary from the place of test-work ; and

(l) the average weekly earnings of a man, woman, or child for a fortnight previous to, and a week or a longer period subsequent to, the changes carried out as regards the selection of stones for breaking and the choice of market for calculation of prices and wages ?

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib ; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai).*

522 *A*.—(*a*) Stone classed as 'easy'.

(*b*) Afterwards the coolies were required to break a less easy type of stone as the stone originally broken required practically no breaking and was unsuitable for road material. The exact date on which the change was introduced is unknown. It is not a fact that the stone was far too hard a kind of stone.

(*c*) This stone was more difficult to procure. A special gang was employed to extract it.

(*d*) & (*e*) No.

(*f*) If the requisite quantity of work be turned out, the workers, whether men or women, will be paid the wages prescribed for the class (I or II) to which they belong which will enable them to purchase 90 or 70 tolas, as the case may be, of the grain adopted for the calculation of wages; class III workers (children between the ages of 10 and 14) will get wages sufficient for the purchase of 50 tolas of grain.

(*g*) Probably so, as Mr. Buckley during his inspection of the test work on 23rd February 1921, commented on the fact that the wages had been based on prices obtaining at Jolarpet and not on those obtaining at Bellary, the nearest market. At the same time the Collector was instructed to open a bazaar for the work if necessary.

(*h*) The order appears to have been given effect to in the week ending 26th February 1921. The Government have no precise information.

(*i*) White cholam was sold at Jolarpet at 4·5 seers per rupee on 19th February 1921 and yellow cholam at seven seers per rupee on 26th February 1921 at Bellary. The Government have no other information.

(*j*) Class I .. .. 87½ per cent.
Class II .. .. $3^{87}/_{175}$ per cent.
Class III . . .. .. 33⅓ per cent.

(*k*) & (*l*) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answers to clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of question 522, I do not know if it is correct, because in (*g*) I asked for the reasons which led to the selection, whereas in (*f*) I asked for certain information. I wish to know whether it is a fact that the metal collected up to the last week of February does not really differ in any way from that collected and paid for earlier. There seems to be some mistake there."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall satisfy myself, Sir, if there is really a mistake and if there is one I shall correct it and inform the Honourable Member accordingly."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in 522 (*k*) I asked for the respective distances of Jolarpet and Bellary from the place of test work ; will the Government be pleased to get the information ?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am afraid Sir, it is hardly worth while to ascertain that information."

M.R.Ry. T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal.

Test works in Gooty taluk.

523 *Q*.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(*a*) whether it is over a month since the test works were started at Vidapanakal, Budigavi and Thondapad in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the task set in respect of these works has been raised by the Collector by 16 per cent over the standard fixed by the Famine Code ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the scene of these test works is treeless black cotton soil with no drinking water ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the coolies are women with children under ten years of age and other aged dependents unable to work and doing no more than sharing in their scanty meal ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that influenza has broken out in the affected area ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that in spite of these hard conditions the test works have been attracting over 1,000 coolies every day ;

(*g*) when the Government propose to convert these test works into regular famine relief measures on the basis of the Famine Code ; and

(*h*) whether the Government will take steps to further revise the Famine Code lowering the standard required to justify relief measures on a more liberal scale in view of deterioration in health conditions consequent on more frequent visitations of late of epidemics like influenza and plague in rural areas.

523 *A*.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(Mr. Swarankaram Pillai; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Somasundara Mudaliyar.) [28TH MARCH 1921

(a) The sites of the test works at Vidapanakal and Dondapad have excellent water supply with avenue trees for shade. The Government have no information as regards the work at Bodegavi.

(d) There is a preponderance of women and children on the test works.

(e) Yes, but it has since subsided.

(f) The average daily attendance has exceeded 1,000 coolies since 5th February 1921.

(g) The Government have approved the Board's proposal that the Gooty taluk should be declared a famine area.

(h) The Code will be revised if and when the necessity for revision is established.

DIWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As regards 523 (b) will the Government be pleased to obtain the information?"

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have no objection."

DIWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As regards 523 (e), will the Government be pleased to obtain correct information as regards the existence of trueless black-cotton soil and scarcity of drinking water?"

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am sure I have furnished correct information so far as it is at my disposal."

DIWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I suggest to the Government to be pleased to ascertain correct information as regards these. To my knowledge there is absolutely no drinking water supply."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member's knowledge has no relevancy."

DIWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"For the benefit of the Government, I say."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member should confine himself to the question. He has received his answer."

M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal.

Tamil Lexicon.

524 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state—

(a) when the Tamil Lexicon Committee was originally constituted;

(b) who the first members of the committee were;

(c) who the members are at present;

(d) when each of these was appointed;

(e) what their functions are;

(f) how many of them are honorary and how many paid;

(g) what each person employed for the lexicon work is paid monthly;

(h) the progress that has been made annually in the work ever since the committee was formed;

(i) the original estimate of the cost of the work;

(j) the revised estimate as it stood from year to year;

(k) the present total estimate for finishing the work including the amount expended in previous years;

(l) the names of persons originally employed for doing the preliminary work of collecting and defining the words of the lexicon;

(m) the names of the persons who are now on the revision work and their monthly salaries and the special qualifications possessed by each of them;

(n) a statement showing the monthly expenditure on the lexicon work—

(i) salary of each member of the staff actually employed in the work;

(ii) other establishment charges;

(iii) contingencies; and

(o) the details of the estimate of expenditure proposed to be incurred in 1921-22 and the succeeding years till the publication of the lexicon.

524 A.—(a) In the year 1912,

(b) 1. Professor Ranga Acharyar.
2. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai.
3. M.R.Ry. Pandithorai Thevar of the Madura Tamil Sangam.
4. The Rev. A. C. Clayton.
5. The Rev. J. S. Chandler.

(c) 1. M.R.Ry. T. V. Sadagopi Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
2. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
3. M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avargal, M.A., L.T.
4. Professor S. J. Crawford, B.A., B.LITT.
5. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal.
6. Professor S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, M.A.
7. M.R.Ry. R. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A.
8. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S.
9. The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D. (Yale).

(d) 1. From April 1919.
2. From February 1919.
3. From April 1918.
4. From March 1920.
5. From December 1912.
6. From September 1914.
7. From April 1920.
8. From April 1920.
9. From the beginning.

(e) The functions of the committee are:—
To decide (subject in certain cases to the sanction of the Syndicate) on all general questions of principle, method of procedure, etc., referred to it by Editors, and to submit to the Syndicate periodical reports.

(f) Two are paid and seven are honorary.

(g) The Rev. J. S. Chandler, Rs. 600 per mensem plus house-rent allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.

Mr. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai (half time), Rs. 150 per mensem.

Mr. M. Raghava Ayyangar (Chief Tamil Pandit), Rs. 125 per mensem.

Mr. V. M. Gopalakrishnama Acharlyar (Sanskrit and Tamil Pandit), Rs. 65 per mensem.

Mr. A. N. Murti (Telugu and Urdu Pandit), Rs. 52 per mensem.

(h) Words defined—

September 1914	6,120
March 1915	2,581
September 1918	8,100
„ 1917	19,414
„ 1918	21,214
August 1919	25,306

(i) Not less than a lakh of rupees.

	Rs.
(j) September 1920	1,95,000
January 1921	2,61,000
(k) January 1921	2,61,000

(l) (1) 1. M.R.Rv. M. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, Ramnad Samasthanam Pandit and late Editor of Sen-Tamil.
2. „ Subbarama Sastri Avargal.
3. „ Shunmugam Pillai Avargal.
4. „ Sathiyabhiswara Ayyar Avargal.
5. „ C. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
6. The Rev. J. S. Chandler.

(m) 1. The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D. (Yale).

(i) Correspondent, in charge of the Lexicon office staff of three pandits and three writers, and of the manuals connected with the office and also the office library and the manuscripts of the new lexicon.

Editor having supervision of all the literary work was asked by the representative committee first appointed, on motion of the late Professor Ranga Acharlyar, to give his whole time to the work for five years; was accepted for that work by the Government first; and then by the Syndicate; and when the term of five years had passed, he was asked by the Syndicate to continue until the work should be finished.

(ii) Pay Rs. 600 + house-rent allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.

(iii) *Duties*—Correcting the cards and typed copies of all the words, harmonising definitions and completing cross references carried on by the three pandits; working on the final revision with the other members of the Committee of Revision during their hours of work.

(Mr. Somasundara Mudaliyar; Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

2. M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A. (in Tamil with Malayalam), L.T.

(i) Lecturer in Tamil and Superintendent of Vernacular Studies (Christian College, Madras).
Original works published—
Saiva Siddhanta Varalaru.
Avvaiyar.
Tamil Perumakkal Vazhaiyu, etc.

(ii) Pay Rs. 150 for half time.

(iii) *Duties*—Final revision with the Editor.

3. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S.

(i) Author of 'Ephemeris', acknowledged authority on Tamil Language and Literature, especially in Astronomy.
'Indian Chronology (solar and planetary)'; a practical guide to the interpretation and verification of Tithis, Nakshatras, etc., B.C. 1—A.D. 2000.

(ii) Pay—Honorary, about six hours a week.

(iii) *Duties*—Final revision together with the Editor and (on Saturdays) with both the other Members.

(a) (i) The Rev. J. S. Chandler .. .. Rs. 600 + 140 house-rent allowance.

Mr. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai ..	Rs.	150
Mr. M. Raghava Ayyangar ..	Rs.	125
Mr. V. M. Gopalakrishnama Acharlyar.	Rs.	65
Mr. A. N. Murti	Rs.	52
Office staff (including clerks and typists).	Rs.	143
Total ..	Rs.	1,135 + 140
(ii) Other establishment charges	Rs.	93
(iii) Contingencies (including stationery, books, furniture, printing, etc.)	Rs	267
Total ..	Rs.	1,635

(c) Estimate for the year 1921-22—

	Rs.	Rs.
Travelling charges	Nil.	
Stamps, etc.	20	
Printing	200	
Stationary	700	
		920
Purchase of books		200
Rent (house-rent to Rev. J. S. Chandler) ..		1,680
Establishment		18,600
Furniture		50
Miscellaneous		350
Total ..		21,800

Each succeeding year—Rs 21,800.

Cost of printing the Lexicon at Rs. 25,000.

MR. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to question No. 524, will the Honourable the Minister for Education state what portion of the work relating to the Tamil Lexicon has now been completed and finally revised?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I remember answering this question already one of these mornings. I then answered it in full. I do not exactly remember now what I said."

MR. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"If an appreciable portion of the Lexicon work has been finally revised, will the Honourable the Minister for Education direct that the Lexicon be published in part?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"The matter will be considered."

M.R.Ry. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar Avargal.

525 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state— District educational councils in Tinnevelly, Madura, etc.

(a) when district educational councils are intended to be formed in the districts of Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to secure adequate Nadar representation on the councils.

525 A.—(a) From the 1st April 1921.

(b) In Tinnevelly Government propose to nominate to the Council one Nadar gentleman.

In Madura and Ramnad it is believed that the Nadar gentlemen will come in by election.

M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubba Rao Garu.

526 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member— Location of Repalle Munsif's Court.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court designated as the Repalle District Munsif's Court in the Guntur district is located at Tenali sixteen miles away, and

(b) whether any representations have been made by the people of Repalle taluk for the location of the Court at Repalle; if so, whether the Government are prepared to comply with the request during this year.

526 A.—(a) Yes

(b) No such representation has been received by Government. Under the Madras Civil Courts Act it is the High Court that fixes and modifies the location of District Munsifs' Courts.

527 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development— Agricultural College for Telugu districts.

(a) if the Government propose to open an Agricultural College for the Telugu districts;

(b) if it is proposed to increase the number of travelling veterinary assistants in the agricultural areas.

527 A.—(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) The question of increasing the number of touring veterinary assistants is under the consideration of Government.

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"In regard to question 527 (a), is the Honourable the Minister for Development aware that admission in the Agricultural College from the Circars are comparatively few, and that it is due to the fact that the college is located very far away from the Telugu districts?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"If that is meant, Sir, to suggest that there should be an Agricultural College in the Telugu districts, I am afraid that the financial position of the Government does not permit of any such proposal. If, on the other hand, the Honourable Member wants that facilities should be afforded for Telugu students to resort to the college in larger numbers the Government will do their best as they would do for the benefit of any other community in the country."

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 520 asked by M.R Hy. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1921, page 1209 supra]

Rayadrug Taluk

Third and fourth kists

1. Bollanaguddam.
2. Siddarampuram.
3. Kuruvalli.
4. Hiresamudram.
5. Bandur.
6. Kalindevanahalli.
7. Govindavada.
8. Uddehal.
9. Bammanahal.
10. Untakal.
11. Pulikurthi.
12. Yelanji.
13. Doddagatta.
14. Vyasaparam.
15. Shollaporam
16. Hana Kanahal.
17. Hutchera.
18. Jakkalavadiki.
19. Kottapalli (hamlet of Kanekal).

Bellary Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Nallndi
2. Yammiganur.
3. Guttiganur.
4. Patnaeragu.
5. Chitikinahal.
6. H. Virapur.
7. Dammur Kuggal
8. Dammur.
9. Kolur.
10. Somasamudram.
11. Bhyradevanahalli.
12. Kanekal.
13. K. Virapuram.
14. Sidlaiinamala
15. Paramadevanahalli.
16. Meenahalli.
17. Joladarasi.
18. Chellagurki.
19. Chanahal.
20. Hirchadagali.
21. Bannikodu.
22. Handihal.
23. Gudadur.
24. Korlagundi.
25. Kallukatikinahal.
26 Manodipuram.
27. Bandporam.
28 Vanenur.
29. Kurchedu
30. Sindavasam.
31. Bennikal
32. Moka Gonahal
33. Bommanahal.
34. Kakkabevinahalli.
35. Godchal,
36. Jagginabudihal
37. Anantapuram.
38 Yetanabudihal.
39. Beeranayakanahalli.
40. Sanjeevarayanakota.
41. Kanemarchedu.
42. Chandur.
43 Bobbakunta
44. Ibrampuram,
45. Seedamgaddu,
46. Halakundi.

Adoni Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Mudhigiri.
2. Virapapuram.
3. Myakadona.
4. Noulkal.
5. Irivi.
6. Kambhavi.
7. Chyagi.
8 Mumnahalli.
9. Kuppagal.
10. Yangeri.
11. Peddatumbalam.
12. Doddanakeri.
13 Nagaldinne.

Alur Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Ballur.
2. Amritapuram.
3. Siddapuram.
4. Gulyam.
5. Jangamanahosahalli
6. Anpari.
7. Jehrampuram.
8. Chinahotur.
9. Kateiki.
10. Naganur.
11. Chigali.
12. Kammarchedu.
13. Manikarthi
14. Patcharahalli.
15. Bapuram.
16. Halahavivi,
17. Haradajeri.
18. Machanur.
19. Donlatapuram,
20. Chippigeri.
21. Thimmapuram.
22. Kammiahal,
23. Chintakunta.
24. Medehal,
25. Sirugapur.
26. Yerura.
27. Khajipur.
28. Gummanur
29. Sidnahal.
30. Degetahal.
31. Koksurachedu.
32. Benimahal.
33. Chinbonda.

Sirugoppa Taluk.

Four kists

1. Maliganur.
2. Tadlakondur.
3. Lingaladinna
4. Agasaladinna.
5. Dumbala inna.
6. Veeraladinna.
7. Bapuram.
8. Uttamanivani.
9. Matur
10. Hatcholli.
11. Beeravalli.
12. Kallukotikinahalli.
13. Basaravalli.
14. Akkatangerahal.
15. Byragunadinna.
16. Rowdur.
17. Upparahal.
18. Ravihal.
19. [illegible]hal.
20. Kothulahinta
21. Halanaruvani.
22. Chinna Pallavy.
23. Honnavalli.
24. Halekota.
25. Seedarangadda.
26. Kadadarahal
27. Nagalapuram.
28. Koruvalli.
29. Bommalapuram.
30. Muttsugur.
31. Agasanur.
32. Matradinna.
33. Vankarapur.
34. Nagarahal.
35. Kesarakoni.
36. Begwadi.
37. Gajjigerahal.
38. Alabnur.
39. S. Sugur.
40. Ilkihal.
41. Santuckadlur.
42. Yadavalli.
43. Harivanam.
44. Nadangam.
45. Ravevi.
46. Tondihal.
47. Ramporam.
48. Kanbigadur.
49. Chanakanur.
50. Ibrampuram.
51. Desnur.
52. Sirugoppa.
53. Boggur.
54. Syaliganur.
55. Kutihal.
56. Bandrahal.
57. K Sugur.
58. Arahganur.
59. Devalapuram.
60. Kouchacagudidam.
61. Mauganahal.
62. Harihal.
63. Mudonur.
64. Mylapur.
65. Kurigunur.
66. Buhgappa.
67. Godahal,
68. Karur.
69. Matanagur.
70. Uttanur
71. Ulur.
72. Talur.
73. H Hosahal
74. Hagolur.
75. Dasur.
76. Sanavasapur.
77. Bhyrapuram.
78. Tekalakota.
79. Siregeri.
80. Haviahal.
81. M Sugur.
82. Manur.

Hospet Taluk.

1. Ittigi.
2. Muddapuram.
3. Sanapur.

Harpanelli Taluk.

Third and fourth kists.

1. Hain Timmalapuram.
2. Timmalapuram.
3. Hallikatti.
4. Bullahunsi.

II

The Council then resumed discussion of the motion (No 22) made by Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao to reduce the grant of Rs 6,07,793 in 32 (a) by Rs. 6,000

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—Sir, this House is obliged to the two medical twins, as they have been aptly described by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Grieve, for the information that they have placed before us in dealing with this question. They have presented to us a picture of the way in which the claims of the department are being looked at by the independent Indian medical profession here. But judged from the standpoint of other lay members in this Council, I find myself in a greater dilemma. In a motion for reduction of the total grant, specific reference has been made to the expenditure under the head 'medical establishment'. It will be found that under the head of revision of pay in Provincial Medical Service, a provision was made in the budget for the current year of Rs. 2,42,000 and it has been increased to Rs. 3,15,000 in the budget for 1921–1922

12-15 p.m. "We have no details as to how this provision is made But that is not all that we are called upon to vote for at this session of the Council. In the supplemental agenda placed in our hands we are called upon to vote for an additional sum of Rs 3,80,000 under arrear salaries to Provincial Medical Service This difficulty in which we are placed is this. Time after time the claims of the various departments of the public service are placed before us and we are informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Richards that the medical profession is not properly paid. I may here refer to the remarks of Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar in connexion with this subject."

Mr. F. J. Richards (*interrupting*) :—"First of all, I have not stated that and I do not know if Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar has made the statement referred to."

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu (*continuing*) :—"Relying upon the statement of Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, Mr. Richards himself stated that, as has been pointed out already, the members of the medical profession are not properly paid. It is true he relied on the information given by some other member of this Council. That is, after all, not a very important matter. What I wish to point out is that we, who have all been anxious, from the very first sitting of the Council, to find a reasonable method of effecting retrenchment in all possible directions, are face to face with a situation where every member of the Government—whether of the reserved or of the transferred departments—gets up and supports vehemently the claim for the increase of salaries and the arrears of salaries in his departments. I do not think that so far as we are concerned, we can draw any distinction between one part of the Government and the other. But we are faced with the position that whenever the claims of any set of officers are concerned, it is stated that the pay given is hardly adequate and that we cannot at all touch that part of the budget. That is what puzzles some of us in our anxiety to find a reasonable *via media* of effecting retrenchment for definite useful purposes. Our anxiety is all the greater because so far as the budget is concerned we have been given a full idea of the payment of arrears of salaries; but in the supplemental agenda placed before us, there is some addition under that head. I therefore ask this Council to pause before sanctioning the increase under the various heads. We wish to be fair and just to all departments, without any difference whatever. It is said, 'how can you treat the claims of one department in a different manner from those of another—especially when you voted the other day for a large increase of salaries to the members of the Judicial Service and when in the case of those services, arrears to a large extent have already been paid.' One thing is certain, that so far as this Council is concerned, it cannot and ought not to make any difference between the officers of one department and the officers of another department. If in dealing with the motions already passed by this Council, increases which might have been avoided have been sanctioned, that ought not to be a reason for our not trying to effect retrenchment in future. We shall not stop there but proceed further and try to find out in a constitutional manner what is to be done in these cases in which the Council has already, come to a decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. O. Todhunter :—"Sir, I crave the indulgence of this House if, greatly daring or greatly foolish, I rush in where angels and wise men, like my friend the Minister, hesitate to tread and attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of that talented but difficult family, the medical profession I do so because the head of the family is no longer here to keep it in order and because, as I listened aghast on Saturday night to the outpourings of some of the younger members, I was reminded again and again of Macbeth's moralising, on the news of the death of his wife, when he says

'Life's but a walking shadow'

and again

'Tis but a tale, full of sound

And fury signifying nothing.'

That, Sir, seems to me an accurate description of this resolution. This walking shadow of Rs. 6,000 has been used as a stalking horse for an attack on a great and beneficent department—an attack distinguished as much by its vehemence as by its vagueness, urged in speeches that were full of sound and fury and which when analysed I shall show to be only 'a tale signifying nothing.'

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. U. Rama Rao.)*

"I shall endeavour to state the charges made in the speaker's own words. The first is the amazing charge that there is no scope for Indians in the Medical Department. The following are the terms in which it was made :—

'There are very few appointments which are open to Indians at all . . . . . In no department of the Government is the claim of the Indians more ignored. . . . . Graduates in Law and Engineering can occupy the highest posts in the land. The medical graduate with Indian or English qualification, or all the qualifications put together, cannot aspire to any post higher than that of a Civil Assistant Surgeon in his life'."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO *(interrupting)* :—"I said Civil Surgeon and not Civil Assistant Surgeon. If the Honourable Member wishes to alter it I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER *(continuing)* :—"I am quoting from the best available authority—a transcript from the shorthand notes.

"And again we were asked whether there are no Indians fit to be in charge of professorial chairs. I say these charges are amazing because in the Indian Medical Service, which is the Imperial Service of the department, there are actually at this moment 774 Indians to 734 Europeans. In this Presidency there are now only fifteen Europeans all told at work. There are at this moment Indians holding the administrative charge of a Province and one of the largest divisions of the Army. There is no Indian occupying a professorial chair in the Medical College. It is only a short while ago that there were two. As for no Indian ever being able to rise above the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon in his life, there are now, to say nothing of the Civil Surgeons, nineteen Indian officers in charge of districts. These figures, I hope, are sufficient completely to refute the statement which I have read and to show that it is 'not a tale full of sound and fury, sign fying nothing'.

"The second charge is in the speaker's own words that the military services dominate over the civil services, keeping them down and not allowing them to expand. Again he says 'What we object to is not individual officers, but the principle of having a military officer over our heads. They come with military ideas, military discipline, military interest and always a military goal and they have no abiding interest in the department or in the country or in the profession. If they have got tired of any one thing, they at once go back'; and the speaker promises, like the fat boy in Pickwick, to make our flesh creep with revelations, if we desire it. I do not think we need his revelations because I do not think there is a member in the Council who will recognize in this description the kindly men who have brought healing to the districts, who have sacrificed health and pay during the war and who have given up a large part of their lives to the building up of an Indian medical profession. Let us *take the attack in detail*. Can anybody honestly say that the ordinary District Medical and Sanitary Officer is a domineering martinet who goes about his district full of *military ideas and discipline* ready to dash off the moment anybody does anything he does not like? Is it not rather the case that few of us before the war had ever seen him in uniform at all and that when on State occasions it had to be brought out it was as often as not with pain and grief that he enveloped a form grown partly in the kindly climate of Madras in a uniform made for him when he had, what a newspaper writer calls, according to my honourable colleague on my right, the figure of a girl of eighteen.

"Then as to the *military interests and military goal*, what are the military interests in this Presidency and what is the military goal? The only goal that I can imagine that the Honourable Member has in mind is the fact that an officer of the Indian Medical Service when his time comes for promotion to full Colonel, must return to military duty because, I presume, the administrative offices at the head of the department are as much military as civil. But how many such vacancies are there to be filled and how many of our medical officers in Madras have ever gone to them? I have been trying to remember those who have so gone in my thirty years and I have not yet found enough to cover the fingers of one hand.

"Lastly is it true that these officers have no abiding interest in the department or in the country or in the profession? Is it not the fact that most wonderful work on tropical diseases has been done by officers of the Indian Medical Service? Have they done it without any interest in the department, the country or the profession? Again, have we not been told by the very gentlemen who made this attack that they learnt the bulk of what they know at the feet of the Indian Medical service and that the teaching by members of the Indian Medical Service is such that the Madras qualification is more saleable than the English one? Is that a state of affairs that is likely to come of teaching by people who have no interest in the department nor in the country or in the profession? I am very much afraid that when the Honourable Member made this statement, his feelings had completely run away with him and that he said far more than he meant.

"So much for the sound and fury. What then is the underlying cause of this walking shadow of a grievance? I gather that the trouble lies in the fact that the official Civil Medical Service is treated as a reserve for military purposes. Now it is needless to say that in time of war the number of doctors required by the army is five times as many as are necessary to attend to the needs of the same army in times of peace. And the question is how this enormous reserve is to be found. In England it has always been found from among the private medical practitioners who are now enrolled in very large numbers in the territorial army or in what is known as the special reserve. In India it is needless to say that at the time the Indian Medical Service was instituted there was practically speaking no private profession and some alternative had to be found, and the only alternative available, certainly at that time, was to constitute the Civil Medical Service a reserve for the Army Medical Service. When the great war

broke out, the number of the reserve required was not four times the peace strength of the army doctors, but many times that again; so that after every officer of the Indian Medical Service who could possibly be spared had been absorbed, we were very much in the position in which all European countries were of having to depend upon the civil medical profession and had to call for volunteers from amongst civil medical men. While I am prepared to admit that to many of these men such a call made a very large demand upon them, I regret to say that the response was altogether inadequate. We have been told in the discussions of the question of stipends for Assistant Surgeons that the taking of a bond to serve in the army when called upon was a binding of them to slavery. I am sorry to say that many of them preferred dismissal to fulfilling their bonds. Among the Civil Assistant Surgeons a few of the juniors did go while the seniors filled the places vacated by officers of the Indian Medical Service; but the demand was not nearly met and in the end it became necessary, in order to secure medical men at all, to create temporary commissions for officers who were prepared to serve in India only, that is to say, they stayed at home working in cantonments while the men who have volunteered for war service were kept at it without respite till the war was over."

11-30 a.m. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"When the Hon'ble Member for Finance got up and showed the House that he is going to smash my arguments, I was almost breathless and thought that he would smash my arguments to pieces. The argument is as frivolous as it is angry. I said yesterday that 51 appointments under the Madras Government are reserved entirely for military medical men. I did not mean to say that among them, Indians were not there. I purposely used the word military medical men. I said also that civil medical men of better qualifications are not given any of these 51 places, because they are not men who belonged to the Indian Medical Service. I did not say that all the departments were monopolised by Europeans."

Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter *(interrupting)*:—"The Honourable Member is reported to have said:—'Very few appointments are open to Indians at all. It is unfortunate that this department is overburdened with military medical men. To make room for military medical men a number of places have been reserved for Indian Medical Service men.'

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao *(continuing)*:—"Yes. I did say that they are reserved for Indian Medical Service men and that I know as well as the Honourable Member. As for the remark that I attacked the Indian Medical Service men, it is not true. My friend Mr. C. B. Rama Rao and I have great regard for them. We read under them. We simply stated that 51 appointments each carrying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and upwards are entirely monopolised by men belonging to the military service. We have the highest regard for men of the Indian Medical Service. Most of them are my personal friends. As for the professors, I did say that with the exception of one chair, that is the chair of Anatomy, all the other chairs were in charge of Indian Medical Service. The Honourable Member said that most of the appointments are held by Civil Assistant Surgeons. I want to know how many of them are holding permanent appointments? They are given these places as a stopgap, because Indian Medical Service men were asked to go to military duty. They are not given the same pay or facilities except some extra allowances. The moment the war ended they were taken away one after another. I did not say that the qualifications we have were superior to those of Englishmen. I said that we had brains and not money. To get an appointment at Madras a man has to go from here to Edinburgh."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter *(interrupting)*:—"I will read exactly what the Honourable Member said—'The qualification here is highly superior in some respects to the qualification there.' If he withdraws this statement, no one would be more glad than I."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao *(continuing)*:—"I did not say so. I said that the qualification here was not in any way inferior to the qualification there. The mere fact that a person who is not able to pass the L. M. S. Examination here, goes there, passes the L.R.C.P. Examination, competes for Indian Medical Service and becomes an Indian Medical Service officer is a proof of my contention. I only said that in some cases they were superior, for instance, in anatomy. As for the argument of the Honourable Member who said that all I said was only out of anger, I leave it entirely to the House to judge."

Mr. O. Tanjachala Chettiyar:—"I rise to speak with reference to this motion, not with a view to support the motion. I take it that this resolution is brought to direct the searchlight of this House to this department which has withstood all attempts at reform or reorganization for a longer period than other departments. The Indian Civil Service, with all its claims to superiority, has from time to time given way for the advancement of the claims of Indians. But this department through its influence over the Local Governments and the Government of India has withstood the despatches which were sent by successive secretaries of State that reorganization should take place at a very early date. The plain fact is that the Civil Medical Department is subordinated to the exigencies of a military service. Eighty-seven per cent of the higher offices in the country are held by military officers, and only 13 per cent are held by Civil Surgeons. The Indian Medical Service officers hold the administrative appointments in all departments. Thirty three out of 37 of the professorial chairs are held by them, and 27 offices in the Bacteriological department for research work; they are in charge of all the big hospitals and district surgeoncies; and the majority of appointments in the Sanitary and Jail departments are in their hands. So then in fact, it is said that the Civil

Medical Department is a monopoly of the Military Medical Service. At one time the sanctioned strength was 773. Of those 475 or 62 per cent perform the duties pertaining to the Civil Medical Department. We all know that the administration of the Civil department and Justice is handed over to the military, when martial law is proclaimed. So far as the medical department is concerned it is always under the control of the military. In piping times of peace, why should this civil administration be handed over to them?

"As for the qualification of the people in Indian Universities, officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have no special aptitude, are appointed as professors. Eminent surgeons from all parts of India have from time to time borne testimony to the quality of the Indian graduates in Medicine. This is due mainly to the stuff the students are made of. So in spite of the disadvantage that they have as professors men who have had no special training, special aptitude for the subjects they are called upon to teach, these Indian graduates have taken a high place and have by their study shown themselves better than or as good as those trained in English Universities. That being so, it is rather disappointing, however much we all appreciate the services rendered by the Indian Medical Service officers, that these Indian graduates, who have shown themselves competent by their work in the college and in after-life have to satisfy themselves with an inferior cadre and pay. This is a matter which deserves much consideration. When graduates in Arts take to law, they undergo training for three years and they become vakils who in ten years are eligible to become High Court Judges, if they are competent to fill offices. They also fill offices of less importance such as District Judges and Subordinate Judges. But the medical men take a five years' course, or a larger number of years to suit the prejudices of some professors who do not allow them to pass in the first year. What is the result? They cannot rise higher than that of Civil Surgeon."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The Honourable the Finance Member worked up a great deal of unnecessary indignation in answering the motion. The Honourable Member is fast becoming an adept in parliamentary devices and I think on the present occasion, the Hon'ble the Finance Member's indignation is a parliamentary device, but I hope nobody will be deceived and that the real facts will not be ignored.

"The question as has been admitted by the Honourable Member himself is as to why the Civil 11.40 a.m.
Medical Service should continue as a reserve for the Indian Medical Service. That is the crux of the question in which attention was sought to be drawn by my honourable friend. It is unnecessary to refer to every statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter. He has taken ten literally some of the statements made by the mover. I would ask him to look to the spirit of the resolution, that is, the necessity for the constitution of the civil medical service independent of military requirements. Now I am well aware of the feelings of civil medical men in this Presidency. I know several of them feel keenly the sense of injustice and subordination in regard to this matter. Wherever the military medical officer is available to take charge of a district, the Civil Surgeon, or the civil medical officer in charge of the district, must make way at present. Whenever a military officer is available to be appointed as professor in a Medical College the civil officer in charge will have to make way. These are the general features of the present situation and there is no good trying to say that the arguments addressed are mere thunder and sound or that they mean nothing. The question is whether this state of things should be permitted in this Presidency, and if the Local Government would address themselves to this problem they certainly would have promoted the best interests, not only of civil medical officers, but the wider interests of the country. There is no use blinking the facts which have been before the country for nearly ten years, to my knowledge. (A voice, 'Longer'). Therefore I should think the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter should not take any dialectic advantage over my friend on the authority of what he is supposed to have said last day. The real question should be tackled. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has not only given an answer but admitted facts."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"It was not my intention to intervene when I came down here this morning. But the unfortunate curtailment by the bell of what my honourable colleague was saying prevented him from enlightening the Council on a point, which by force of circumstances has apparently become minor, but which as a matter of fact was the major proposition. The proposal to reduce the total grant by Rs 8,000 refers directly to the remuneration of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General if I may bring the House down to cold realities again. I should like simply to say that the low figure of last year was not due to the rank of the officer filling the post but was due to the fact that owing to the shortage of staff another appointment was not made and only an all-weave was paid. The larger entry against the current year represents the provision for a Captain's allowances. And I may say at once that the whole question of the status of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General was recently discussed at a conference with Major-General Gillard. Various opinions were held this way and that. Some were inclined to the view that we should prefer a medical officer to a trained Secretariat officer. As to the general issue which according to Mr. Ramachandra Rao my honourable colleague has failed to meet, I should like to remind him that the issue is not so simple as it seems to him and that the history of the case is not so clearly before the recollection of other members of the House as apparently it is before his recollection. Among the legacies of the war and of the many subjects which have engaged the consideration of the

Government of India during the last three or four years, I venture to submit, there has not been any problem more difficult to solve than the question whether or not the civil and military sections of the medical profession in this country can be properly separated.

"There is one more thing, Sir, which I wish to say before I sit down; and that is a word of defence of the action of my honourable colleague. He was not concerned with the general issue of the relative positions of the civil and military sections of the Medical Department in this country. What did concern him, and I confess I myself was very deeply concerned too, was with regard to the serious nature of the statements made on Saturday afternoon by two members of the medical profession. They involved undoubtedly a perversion of the facts in regard to the Indian Medical Department, the Indian Medical Service I should say, to give its proper style. Those mistakes would have remained unchallenged on the records of the proceedings of this House if my honourable colleague had not stood up this morning and smiled—I do not want to use an unparliamentary expression, otherwise I would say—the lie to the counter."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Is it in order?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member is not in order."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I would substitute the words 'statements directly at variance with facts.'"

The Hon'ble the President:—"I do not think the Honourable Member should have stated even that."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"I should like to express my apology. That is all I have to say. The importance of my honourable colleague's speech was of necessity to give the contradiction to misrepresentations which otherwise would have stained the records of the proceedings of this House."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Do I understand that the Honourable Member Mr. Rama Rao wants to make a personal explanation?"

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao:—"An answer was extorted to a question by the Government Member. I would explain in general terms how the military officers, when they became discontented or dissatisfied with the conditions of civil service, always wanted to go back to military service, having a lien on that service which gave them a handle to treat civil appointments with less attention and less devotion than otherwise. That was what I was trying to prove when I was disturbed by a question, and on the spur of the moment perhaps not a very desirable answer was extracted from me.

"But there is another word which I would like to say in so important a matter as the reference to civil medical men in relation to the Indian medical officers. Each time a demand is made for additional privileges or for extension of the civil cadre, a note of warning is sounded, sometimes in tones of thunder, that an attack is being made on the Indian Medical Service. We are on the threshhold of a new Government."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member is not confining himself to his subject."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B Rama Rao (*continuing*):—"I was trying to explain to the House why it is that we bring this proposition forward. Our object is not to cast a slur on this officer, or that officer but to say that the conditions of the service have not been all that was desirable and that it needs a thorough overhauling. If the Medical Department has not taken up the interests of the civil population more largely as other departments have done, it is because that the civil medical men are domineered by military officers whose interests are elsewhere, not in the civil exclusively as it should be. Every civil administration should be self-contained and, I submit, the Medical Department is not so at present. All our efforts are to represent to the authorities that a through inquiry should be made into the state of affairs."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member is passing far beyond a personal explanation. I am very sorry he has not got a right to reply. The honourable mover has the right of reply."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with this motion that has been made and I appeal to the Honourable the Minister in charge of that department really to examine the policy that has been pursued hitherto by the department and to see whether he should not inaugurate a radical change in its policy. That, I suppose, is really the object of the observations which have been made.

'Now, I am not concerned so much with the past history of the Medical Department. We are concerned more with the future, with what the future is going to be. We are concerned with the new year's budget, and with respect to that, it is only right that we in this House should express in unmistakable language our desire, our fervent desire, that as far as possible there should be a proper medical service which will give the fullest scope to indigenous talent and ability and that the medical service should not be dominated by military considerations or by the military department, however much it may have been necessary or desirable in the past, and it must be entirely freed and emancipated from their control hereafter and function purely as

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a medical service so as to be in keeping with the aspirations of the community at large. There is no use in such a matter as this of flinging charges one against the other. The object of the Honourable Members on this side of the table was really to enlighten the House as to what really happens and to persuade the House to take a correct view. I most certainly deprecate the procedure that was adopted. We Indians in this House must necessarily talk about things with which we are concerned, and the only way to meet this issue is really to take us into confidence and tell us exactly what is going to be done. That, I venture to submit, is the correct method of approaching the un-official members of this House.

"May I say that, now that this department is a transferred department, it behoves us that we should impress on Government the advisability as far as possible of making the items of this department entirely votable, so that this House may have full control over this department? May I suggest to the Honourable the Minister in charge of this department that we expect him to inaugurate a new policy and to state what that policy is? I do not say that any member of Government is not allowed to speak on this debate. Certainly we want to know what the views of the transferred department are and it is to that voice that we should attach importance. It is from that voice only that we un-official members of this Government can learn what the policy of the Ministry is going to be. With these words, I would most respectfully and most humbly beseech all the members of the Council to vote for this proposition that is placed before the House."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARATNAMGAR:—"Yesterday when the Hon'ble Member Mr. U. Rama Rao introduced the debate on the subject of reduction of six lakhs and odd by Rs. 8,000 he began his speech with the observation that he made the motion with a view more to elicit information than with a view to effect reduction. I presume, Sir, that he does not really mean that there should be any reduction of the grant. The grant, if I may say so, is a minimum grant and it does not admit of any reduction. The increase of the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General in which some of the Honourable Members fancied that they found a vulnerable point is really beyond the range of their attack. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Umbdson has already pointed out the reason why the increase was effected. Besides, the increase is increase of the pay of an Indian Medical Service officer and as such it is non-votable. 12 noon.

"Sir, as regards the general policy, from what I gather from the speeches of the Honourable Members, I thought they wanted information as to the way in which the Civil Surgeons and the Assistant Civil Surgeons are recruited and what their prospects are to be. I am prepared to give the information on this subject. But, before I give any information, I must demur to the unmerited criticisms levelled against the Indian Medical service officers as a class. Now that both the members have withdrawn them, I do not wish to pursue the matter further."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO *(interrupting)*:—"We did not withdraw. We stated that we did not make that statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR *(Continuing)*:—"I have got a copy of his speech in my hand and I see his statement in the speeches. Now that Dr. Rama Rao says he did not make the statement, I leave it there.

"Well, Sir, as to the policy. I know that there has been a great deal of discontent among the Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons regarding their pay and prospects; but according to the recent scale which is to take effect from 1st April, their position will be much better than what it was before. According to the scale the Assistant Surgeons will draw from Rs. 200 to Rs. 450 whereas they were drawing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 hitherto. Civil surgeons will draw from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 and two of them will be placed on selection grade drawing Rs. 1,000 a month. As to the question raised by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao regarding the substitution of the military service by the civil services in the Medical Department, it is rather a large question and I do not think it will be within the jurisdiction of this Ministry or this Government to tackle with this question. It is a matter on which the opinions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State are necessary and therefore there is no good discussing it here. One matter I wish to draw the attention of the House is that we may have to consider whether in making this substitution the substitution will really effect the retrenchment which we are all hankering after. Whether by substituting civil service for military service we can dispense with the military service altogether is a question I do not wish to dwell upon. Devolution Rule 12 says: 'A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.' This rule has to be borne in mind before we can make any change in this direction."

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

Then the motion, namely, that the grant of Rs. 6,07,703 in 32(a) be reduced by Rs. 8,000, was put to the vote and declared lost, 43 voting *against* and 23 *for*.

Demand No. XVII, namely, that a sum not exceeding 42·24 lakhs be granted under the head Medical, was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARATNAGAR:—Sir, I beg to move Demand No. XVIII, viz. that a sum not exceeding Rs. 21·30 lakhs be granted under Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. B. Muniswami Navedu was not moved owing to the absence of the Honourable Member and was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

1. That the demands for Rs. 6,400 and Rs. 2,000 for temporary additions to pay under 33-A be reduced to 1 rupee in each case (Budget page 155).

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. R. RAMA RAO then moved—

2. That the amount of Rs. 18,800 allotted under Detailed Account No. 33-A for popular health lectures be omitted (Budget page 158).

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, the limitations under which a member has to send up his proposals have placed me in a very awkward position and several of my fellow-members have been asking me whether I am against health lectures. Nobody who has known me or my work in the past would accuse me of this. On the other hand, I may tell this House that when the first two Assistant Surgeons were engaged for health lectures some years ago I was one of those commissioned by the head of the department to draw up a course of curriculum and to see that it was run through and I did not only that but presided over several of those meetings and I know how well those individual officers acquitted themselves as lecturers and if to-day I make bold to bring a motion of this kind it is not because that lectures are of no use and that I do not want any lectures, but that if they are to be as it should be done and done as widely in every nook and corner of the Presidency, not Rs. 18,800 but Rs. 18 lakhs would be required. Since that is not possible in the existing circumstances I beg to propose that this amount should be deleted altogether and that it should be made available for sanitation which is the object for which the lectures have been instituted. It may be said that half a loaf is better than no loaf. It is not so in this case because young Assistant Surgeons are sent out to lecture on technical subjects. They have got their own ideas of propriety as regards the technicalities and the language used and various other details. At the time they produce some effect, but it is so evanescent that it has no abiding place in the scheme, that it is not worth sending our men from place to place to give a solitary lecture or two. But if on the other hand a sanitary officer would station himself on the borders of a district or even of a taluk and give a lecture and during the ensuing week put into practice and demonstrate what he preaches, and show that they could all be put into practice, a great deal more could be done. Several motions that I have given notice of are all moved with a view to setting free large sums of money for being available for the local district boards, district health boards, district health committees and district health officers. They should all take up this subject as a standing problem for them to tackle with not as one of passing interest and for this purpose a sanitary survey of each district should be made and a catalogue of the sanitary improvements should be made, the most pressing being put at the top and the least pressing at the bottom. And item after item should be taken up and be made the subject of a lecture and then the subject of demonstration. Improvements suggested must be carried out as money becomes available. I have during my term as District Surgeon visited a large number of unions and the universal complaint is want of money. The Honourable Members will find that in the smaller unions the ordinary state of things is this. If Rs. 1,000 be the income, Rs. 800 goes for the establishment charges—not only for the clerical establishment but for scavengers, lamplighters and so on. For improving village-site, village administration or improving water-supply or for improving roads there is no scope whatever. To really improve village sanitation, we must have a body of men interested in health improvement who would make a sanitary survey of their locality and take item after item and do it thoroughly. With this view a certain amount of money must be placed at their disposal and that will be possible only if we cut down some of the items which cannot bear immediate fruit and which are even questionable as regards utility in order to enrich the coffers of the numerous sanitary unions."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Sir, I rise to support this resolution not with the intention of cutting the 18,000 but as a protest against the way in which the health propaganda work is carried on in the Presidency. In the year 1920-21 a sum of Rs. 18,800 was provided whereas they spent according to the revised estimate only a sum of Rs. 600. That shows that they have not been doing their work as they ought to have done. In the report of the Surgeon-General he says that two Assistant Surgeons were deputed to deliver health lectures in the 12-10 p.m. Kistna and Cuddapah districts in the year 1919. Owing to the dearth of medical men, these lectures could not be continued in the year 1919. Now, Sir, I understand all the temporary hands that have been engaged during the time of the war have been given notice one after the other asking them to go away. That again should be stopped and all these hands could be engaged for this work. Apart from these a number of private medical men from different parts of the Presidency may be engaged for this work. Most of them I am sure will do the work honorarily. If this is done with a little extra expense given to them for the purpose of carriage allowance, etc., the health propaganda work could be carried on extensively. With a view to show the dissatisfaction that the scheme is not carried on properly I rise to support the motion."

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Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I rise to oppose this motion. I was carefully listening to the arguments of Messrs. C. B. Rama Rao and U. Rama Rao, and I thought that though they were moving and supporting this resolution, all the arguments and observations which they were advancing and making were really against their own motion. My friend Mr. C. B. Rama Rao stated that he was moving this resolution not so much for the reduction of this amount as for an increase of the amount granted for improving village sanitation. Certainly, a grant of an adequate fund for improvement of village sanitation is highly essential. And I would heartily support any proposition that is brought forward for the grant of additional funds for the improvement of village sanitation. But the improvement of village sanitation should not be effected at the cost of abandoning all these public health lectures. They are doing a great deal of good and my friend himself admitted that they are doing some good. But what he stated was that the effect produced by these lectures was not permanent but was only transitory. In any case, the fact that these Assistant Surgeons go about the country and deliver health lectures is certainly better than delivering no lectures at all. There is one observation that fell from my other friend, Mr. U. Rama Rao, with reference to the expenditure of this amount which I fully endorse. I find, Sir, on my reference to the budget figures that the amount spent actually in the year 1919-20 for the delivery of these popular health lectures was only Rs. 342 and that last year, that is, in the year that is about to expire, though the budgeted amount was exactly the same, namely, Rs. 18,400, the revised figure under this head comes only to Rs. 500. That means that the Honourable the Minister in charge expects that only Rs. 500 out of this comparatively large amount of Rs. 18,400 appropriated under this head is expected to be spent before 31st March. I hope my honourable friend will insist that the whole of this amount will be fully spent, and if possible something more, upon this item and upon this item alone. With these observations I oppose the resolution and in doing so, I am not against the spirit of the observations made by my friends Messrs. C. B. Rama Rao and U. Rama Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I shall be exceedingly glad to spend the whole amount on health lectures. But that would be possible only if we could get qualified men to go about lecturing in the country and that is a matter which is not entirely under my control."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I beg to withdraw my resolution in view of the assurance given by the Honourable the Minister."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO moved—

3. That the provision under Detailed Account No. 33-B for a Director of Town-Planning on Rs. 20,000 per annum be omitted (Budget page 157).

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, this motion is also on the same lines as the previous one; but I do not think it need be withdrawn. The object is the same. The amount required for improving rural sanitation is so great that the luxury of town-planning is not likely to be resorted to by any municipal council or union or other local body during the current year. I therefore think that this sum, if liberated, could be more usefully spent. Not that I object to town-planning nor that I do not understand the usefulness of it but that we are in such straitened circumstances now that it is much better to defer luxuries and insist upon necessities."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Sir, though I was one of those who voted against the appointment of a Director of Town-Planning when the Town-Planning Bill was under discussion in this Council, yet I think, Sir, that a Director of Town-Planning would be useful now, looking at the way in which municipalities and local boards will have to conduct their business under the new Acts by which they will be governed. The new Acts give them a large amount of power and they will not have time even to look after their own affairs. The improvement of towns and housing as well is an essential ingredient and though, as Dr. Rama Rao said, rural sanitation is a very important thing, I believe the improvement of sanitation and of housing conditions in cities and municipalities is equally essential. In order to co-ordinate the whole thing and bring it to a successful issue as early as possible and in order to still the cry that has been raised in all cities about want of accommodation, I think, Sir, that a Director of Town-Planning is essential. If that is granted, it must necessarily follow that we must pay him and the amount that we are asked to vote for is only Rs. 20,000 which does not even come to Rs. 2,000 per month. And I believe, Sir, that is a very essential thing for which every one of us will be well advised to vote."

Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTIYAR:—"When the Town-Planning Bill was considered it was abundantly proved that a Director for Town-Planning was essential. It was then resolved that provision should be made for the appointment of one. I therefore think that the provision made in the budget for a Director's post should not be opposed now."

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS:—"Mr. President, I oppose this motion on the ground that there is a very real demand for a Director of Town-Planning. The Town-Planning Act has recently been brought into force and it must not remain a dead letter. Under the Act a considerable number of municipalities are compelled by law to frame schemes within a definite period. It is of little use for municipalities to waste money, time and trouble in framing schemes without

competent advice. And it is also necessary, when once such schemes are framed, that there should be a Director to see them *through*. Town-planning is not merely a matter of drawing up a scheme on paper; it is not merely a matter of engineering or merely a matter for the Sanitary Commissioner. There are other considerations, and, unless these are taken into account, the schemes are likely to be abortive. There are rules and by-laws to be framed under the Act. It is a simple matter for the Secretariat to evolve rules and by-laws, but without competent advice rules and by-laws so evolved are not likely to be of real practical value. There are important economic aspects in town-planning which are beyond the purview of an engineering officer or a Sanitary Commissioner, and which require experience of a broader kind. There is the question of housing, and closely allied with that, the question of sinking in this country co-operative building societies for the poorer classes as well as for the rich. There is the still more important question of regional town-planning, i.e., of developing the area outside municipal limits, with a view to adjust the needs of contiguous rural and urban populations. If this is not done, all the efforts of municipal councils to put their towns in order are likely to be spoiled by indiscriminate building beyond their jurisdiction. There are other specific questions cropping up, where careful thought and the close co-ordination of various interests are required. I refer particularly to the harbour schemes of Vizagapatam, Cochin and Tuticorin, and, unless competent advice is forthcoming, it is likely that the municipal activities in the way of town expansion will make these ports hardly creditable in the international opinion which will judge them. Then again there is the question of training experts in town-planning. Enquiries have been received from various municipalities to depute officers competent to advise and assist and take charge of their schemes, and that demand is bound to increase. At present the demand cannot be supplied, because no officers exist with practical experience in this matter. There are other matters connected with even survey, statistical enquiries which require organization under expert guidance, in order that town-planning schemes may not suffer shipwreck. The amount allotted, Rs. 20,000, is not for the full year. It is unlikely that a competent adviser with the necessary practical experience could be obtained for less than about Rs. 2,500 a month. That is a matter which can be dealt with hereafter. The provision has been made in response to demands put up during the past twelve months, and I might add that the town expansion schemes of Madras City itself are seriously handicapped for want of such an officer. Regarding finances, no doubt during the coming twelve months or so it will not be practicable for any municipality to finance any large town-planning scheme. I would point out that before finance is required, a scheme is required, and to raise your loan or get your grant or raise taxation before you have a scheme ready is a waste of public money. I hope that the Council will accept the view that a Town-Planning Officer is necessary."

12-34 p.m. Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, before I give my vote on this motion either for or against it, I should like to ask for some definite information in regard to this question of a Town-Planning Officer. Honourable Members are aware that Professor Geddes came out to this country and delivered a course of lectures arranged by the then Government of Madras. His lectures were printed and circulated. He visited a certain number of towns and many suggestions were made by him for the improvement of those towns and his report is a bulky volume of about 300 pages. It was communicated to the municipalities and the orders of Government are contained in the single word 'recorded'. Then came down, I believe, Mr. Lanchester. He was in this Presidency for about six months. Elaborate plans have been drawn up, suggestions have been made for the improvement of the City of Madras. I believe he went also round to some of the mofussil towns, and his visit also cost us about 20 or 21 thousand rupees—I do not know the exact figure, but I believe it was more in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 thousand. Now, the present proposal is to have another Town-Planning Officer. I suggest that the Minister should consider the advisability of training an indigenous staff, an officer in the Provincial Service, either belonging to the engineering or the medical profession, with sufficient outlook and wide knowledge of things, and if necessary to send him to the United Kingdom or to any other country for gaining practical experience of the subject. After all, Sir, the conditions of town-planning depend very much on the climate. I had occasion to see some portions of the new extensions of London. I also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Fisher Unwin, a great expert in town-planning. I must say that it is entirely a question of experience of local conditions, and any gentleman, who comes from England and wishes to impart his town-planning ideas into this country, entirely may neglect the conditions under which the people live in this country and therefore it is far more essential that a person with the knowledge of Indian conditions should be sent out for training elsewhere if necessary, rather than that some other gentleman living in some other country should come here and impose his ideals of town-planning on Indian towns. Therefore it is this aspect of the question, Sir, that I would ask the Honourable the Minister to consider and to let me know whether the Town Planning Officer, for whom this provision is made, is to be recruited from the United Kingdom or how it is proposed to utilize the amount, and if he says that this amount would again be spent in getting down another Professor Geddes or another Mr. Lanchester, who would come and go away again after making a few suggestions without somebody here on the spot from year end to year end to give us advice, I propose to vote against this grant, and if, on the other hand, this amount would be utilized for the purpose of immediately selecting a suitable officer and sending him for training to other countries, I shall have no objection to vote against this motion. Sir, we must have a clear statement of policy on this matter. I am one of those who have during the Minto-Morley Councils insisted on having our own Town-Planning Officer belonging to the

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country; and after all, I do not think it is so very difficult to pick up knowledge of town-planning. Therefore I do not see why one of our own officers should not be sent out for training to the United Kingdom."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Sir, evidently Mr. Ramachandra Rao is labouring under a mistake. We are not inviting an Englishman or an American to go about lecturing about town-planning in the upcountry, but we are appointing a gentleman to be the Town-Planning Director for Madras for a limited period of time. It is proposed that a number of engineering and sanitary officers should be trained under the Director, so that towards the end of the period, they will be able to help the municipalities and district boards in town-planning operations in the mufussal as also in the City of Madras."

DIWAN Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have no delusion in the matter. I perfectly understand the proposal and I am against the proposal that the gentleman should come here from England."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Sir, may I endeavour to make this matter a little bit clearer with reference to certain negotiations that have been taking place? What we have had hitherto is, I think, a gentleman versed in Political Economy and another, an architect, and we have had various theories. What we want now is to get down to practical work. Bombay has a very highly qualified gentleman from the department at Home in charge of the development scheme and we are looking out too for an officer acquainted with the practical everyday work of the department at Home and I think the idea is that such an officer would come out and start this scheme on proper lines in various municipalities and as soon as possible let us know how he has been doing. What is aimed at now is practical work and not lectures, no architecture nor political economy."

DIWAN Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"What is the difficulty in sending out a man?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"The chief difficulty is that if we send a man, it will take a long time for him to come back equipped with the knowledge that is necessary. As my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, is aware, there is a great deal of town-planning activities, activities in the direction of extending towns throughout the Presidency, and these municipalities cannot wait until the man who is sent to England comes back equipped with knowledge."

Mr. M. D. Devadas at this stage moved that the question might be put.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I assume the Honourable Member presses the motion to a division."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"Yes, Sir."

The motion for closure was put and carried unanimously.

Then the main motion to omit the provision of Rs. 20,000 for a Director of Town-Planning was put to the vote and declared lost, 11 voting *for* and 47 *against*.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I beg to move—

4. That the allotment of Rs. 1,05,900 under Detailed Account No. 33-C for expenses against bubonic plague be omitted (Budget page 157).

"My reason for bringing forward this motion is exactly the same as that given for the previous motion. I have served in some bubonic plagues and I have known certain epidemics in which, as help did not come in time, things went wrong. I know very well one epidemic which we were able to nip in the bud, because we were able to take timely and immediate precautions. I think that in all cases of epidemics, the greatest thing is to secure the first few cases and if you can isolate them and prevent contagion being spread broadcast, you will have, in fact, stopped the spread of the epidemic. When an epidemic spreads and after a certain lapse of time these special officers come from the centre of administration, from Madras or elsewhere, generally weeks pass on and in the meanwhile the poison gets scattered and one cannot possibly get hold of it, and then the epidemic is simply allowed to run its course. What I want is that these District Health Committees that are going to come into existence should take charge of this with ample funds at their disposal, and be always forewarned. That is to say, if frontiers are well guarded and if the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer is told off to watch the first cases of epidemic diseases, and he goes and takes effective measures for isolation and disinfection, I submit that many an epidemic could be nipped in the bud, and we will not have to see these controllable diseases running such a weary length and committing such havoc. I speak, Sir, from personal experience in this matter and I know that in Ayyan pet when plague broke out a few years ago, how the Revenue Divisional Officer and myself camped under a tamarind grove and paid three or four visits almost daily to the village and by persuasion and mild threats, got the people to vacate, and pulled down all the huts, made a regular bonfire of them in the streets and got them to put up thatched huts in the fields, with the result that the epidemic was well under control in two weeks, and it died out altogether before the month expired. Now what took place at Ayyampet could be repeated in almost any locality and I speak with a knowledge which very few can have in this assembly. I therefore press that the purpose of my motion may be well understood, and that instead of having a big staff in the centre of the administration, and time wasted in communications to and fro, each

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district municipality should be tended to itself and each District Health Committee be compelled to take certain precautionary measures; and if this is done in the proper style and in the proper manner and with occasional checks from the Medical Department, I am sure we will not have this recurring series of epidemics which disgrace the public life of Southern India. I therefore appeal to this House to carry this motion, not to stop measures against epidemics or to concentrate them in a certain place, and not to have a central authority, but to trust the district health bodies and make them realize their own responsibilities and to see that their duty is to be always forewarned."

12-45 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the motion, and my reason is this. My friend who has moved this resolution has himself admitted that it is necessary to take precautionary measures for preventing the spread of plague when once it breaks out and also for taking measures to prevent its occurrence, if possible. I only agree with him there.

"What will be the consequence of voting for this resolution? The consequence will be that the expenditure required will fall upon the municipalities and district boards, which in their present condition they are not able to meet. One thing is certain and that is that the expenditure, whether it is this amount of Rs. 1,50,000 and odd or any larger portion or a smaller portion, will be necessary either for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of plague or preventing the spread of the disease when it once breaks out. Somebody will have to pay the bill and meet the cost. The question is whether, as it is now proposed in the budget, the Government should be made to incur the expenditure or whether the municipalities and the district boards should be made to incur the expenditure. As I said, Sir, in the present financial condition of the municipal councils and the local boards, it is certainly preferable that the Government undertake the expenditure instead of the local boards and the municipal councils. For these reasons alone I oppose this motion."

Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I am equally opposed to this resolution. I have carefully listened to Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. He has got some methods of his own in order to combat the disease. But I have a great mind to ask him how it is possible to carry out those measures without something being provided for in the budget. He seems to think that all the burden is to be thrown on the municipalities and the district boards. I may tell the House that the Plague Committee sat sometime ago and they classified the charges to be borne by the Government and the local bodies in such cases. I remember well the Honourable Member himself serving on the Committee. The Committee classified such charges as inspection, etc., to be borne by the Government and we were entrusted with the most onerous and stupendous duty of catching rats. The expenses incidental to evacuation and inspection work were allotted to the Government. It is for that purpose that there is a provision made in the budget. I see no utility whatever in reducing the provision under that head and Dr. C. B. Rama Rao is well aware of the state of finances of the local bodies who can ill-afford to bear a portion of this expense."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao:—"I simply want to draw the attention of this House that if this money can be made available to the various district head committees it would serve better purpose enabling them to act immediately. My object being that, I have no hesitation to withdraw."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao moved—

5. That the allotment of Rs. 1,66,700 under Detailed Account No. 33-C, for expenses against malaria epidemic be omitted (Budget page 157).

In doing so, he said:—"This resolution, Mr. President, is under the head of Malaria. But when one goes into the details it really touches the cholera portion. Cholera parties have received certain encouragements from the various administrations."

Mr. F. J. Richards (*interrupting*):—"May I rise to a point of order? My honourable friend has tabled a motion about 'malaria epidemic'. There is no budget provision under that head. I wish to have your ruling, Sir, as to whether he is in order in moving a motion for the reduction of something else, i.e., on cholera portion. It is a mistake, no doubt a bona fide mistake, and the figure entered in the motion is that provided for 'epidemics'."

Rao Bahadur C. B. Rama Rao (*continuing*):—"Mr. President, I beg to invite your attention to page 158 of the budget where at the top appears the word 'Malaria' in capital letters and 'cholera' appears in smaller type in the details. If it is a mistake it is not my fault."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Surely cholera is not a portion of malaria."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao:—"The mistake is not mine. It is perhaps a printer's devil."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"May I point out that under 'Malaria' comes 'Total Malaria'. After 'Total Malaria' there is a full stop. Then we begin again with epidemics. Epidemic is quite distinct from malaria."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Do I understand the Secretary to the Local and Municipal Department to say that there is an allotment of Rs. 1,67,000 against cholera?"

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Richards; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Dr. C. B. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayyaningar; Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar)*

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS:—"Under the head 'Epidemics' generally,"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I fear the Honourable Member is entirely out of order."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I point out that he is asking for the reduction of the total grant of Rs. 1,67,000 which covers cholera epidemics and everything else."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It is a sum of Rs. 1,67,000 in Detailed Account No. 33-C."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It applies only to cholera duties."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I suggest to the Honourable Member to omit the word 'Malaria' from his motion. The motion as altered will read as follows:—

That the allotment of Rs 1,66,700 under Detailed Account No. 33-C for expenses in combating epidemics be omitted.

"Is he prepared to make that alteration?"

Rao Bahadur Mr C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I am prepared, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether that is the real intention of the honourable mover?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"That is a different matter. But he is permitted to make his motion with the alteration, in which case he can speak about Rs. 1,67,700 but nothing outside that."

Rao Bahadur Dr C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I thank you, Mr. President, for kindly getting me out of this difficulty. This evidently refers to all epidemics and chiefly to cholera. I really wanted to speak about these cholera parties. I have served in many cholera epidemics. Cholera parties came into existence during the last few years. Before the party arrives at least two weeks are wasted in telegraphing, etc. They have to come from other places. Each party contains one Assistant Surgeon, eight or ten sanitary inspectors and a few special totis and so on. They have to wind up their work in one district and come to another district. It generally takes time. What I say is that they don't do the work for which epidemic treatment is devoted. What is wanted in all these cases is to tackle the first few cases and isolate them. The question of treating the epidemic then becomes a very easy thing. That can be done only by the local health officers. In all municipalities and district boards certain specially trained sanitary inspectors should be posted on the frontiers to be on the look-out for these cases particularly during feasts and festivals, and wherever there are large gatherings of people. If only efforts could be centred on the detection and isolation of the first few cases most of the work done and a good deal of expense and life will be saved. Therefore, I say that instead of perpetuating this old and antiquated system of cholera parties, the amount might very well be transferred for the same work to be controlled by the district health committees with special instructions for the controlling sanitary staff. With these few words I beg to move this motion."

Mr. S. ARUDRASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Honourable Member does not really object, I think, to the provision made in the budget for fighting out the epidemic. What he objects, if I heard him aright, is to the department wasting its precious time. He says that the methods adopted by it are not very sound and that the best way of stamping out these epidemics is to tackle the problem at once and not to waste time in wiring or sending messages to the different parties. So this is a question more of principle than of making the provision for epidemics. That we must stamp out these epidemics, will be admitted by everybody. Out of the three districts which I represent, two are threatened with bubonic plague. In spite of the best efforts made by the different parties, we find the plague still prevailing at Uttamapalaiyam and Hoodumangalam and in the city of Madura. Before I left Trichinopoly it was threatened with plague. Rats were falling from house-tops and two cases were detected with bubos. I found the Sanitary Inspector and others organizing lectures and convening meetings at different places to consider how best to stamp out the disease. I do not think we have reason to be very optimistic like our Honourable Member who says that the first few cases must be isolated and the disease is sure to be stamped out. It may be in some cases; but Providence has its own ways. In spite of the increasing popularity of the anti-bubonic serum in the district of Madura, the disease is persistent and has not been stamped out. As regards cholera, for the last two months I know it has been raging in the district of Tanjore and has exacted from very many lakhs a very heavy toll of mortality. Therefore we gain nothing by cutting down the provision made for fighting out epidemics. So far as the question of principle is involved, I think the Honourable the Minister in charge of the department will give us an assurance that the most recent and up-to-date scientific methods will be employed and that every effort will be made to fight out the disease. With that assurance, I think the House will be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Dr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I have no hesitation whatever, Sir, to give the 1 p.m.
assurance which my friends ask for. It is certainly the cherished object of the Ministry as well as of all the local boards to avail of up-to-date expert knowledge in all these matters."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I have no objection to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Devadas.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

The Demand No. XVIII for a grant not exceeding Rs. 21·39 lakhs for the Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics was then put to the Council and granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND XIX—AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA RAMU NAYUDU:—Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move that this grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 15 96 lakhs be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for expenditure during the year ending with the 31st of March 1922. In doing so, I reiterate the satisfaction that I expressed in the discussion of the general In doing so, I reiterate the satisfaction that I expressed in the discussion of the general debate on the budget when so many Honourable Members were so very kind to me and my departments and even proposed additional expenditure under these departments. Let me hope that they will extend the same sympathy now and grant this demand that I make."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

To omit Rs. 1,30,000 lump provision for a paddy-breeding station (Budget page 160).

"At page 160 of the budget there is an item of Rs 1,30,000 provided for a paddy-breeding station. We have no particulars supplied to us as regards the way in which this thing is going to be done. All that is stated is 'lump provision for a breeding farm.' My information is that one experiment was tried somewhere near Mayavaram and after spending thousands of rupees it was given up. If that sort of thing is going to be attempted again, I strongly urge this House to vote against this sum. But if it is said that the department is going to attempt to cultivate paddy on a more intensive scale than is now done, then the answer to that is that it ought to be tried in various parts of the Presidency. I cannot see the utility of establishing a paddy-breeding farm in a place like Tanjore, because it is not likely that the ryots from the various parts of the Presidency will go there and see how the experiment is carried on. On the other hand if people in different parts of the country are instructed to carry on this new kind of breeding of paddy, I think it will be more successful and people will greatly appreciate the advantages derived. I therefore suggest that experts or persons who know the improved methods be sent to various parts of the Presidency and be made to ask people whether they will undertake such things and thereby improve their yield. If such an experiment succeeds, I am sure the country will be very much benefitted. On the other hand even if the breeding farm in Tanjore proves a success that success has to be demonstrated to the ryots at large. You, Sir, know very well that the ryots of the Madras Presidency are very conservative in their ways. Unless they are made to see anything for themselves with their own eyes, I do not think they will give up their old ways for any new ways. My object in asking for this omission is that we want money for a number of other things. We do not want to spend a lot of money on mere experiments without knowing where we shall be. If this means that the department is going to put up a number of buildings—house for the Director or the Superintendent and a number of quarters for the Assistants—and probably cultivate about ten acres of land, I think, Sir, that will be a waste of money and no benefit whatever will come out of it. Therefore, I submit that this item should be deleted."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid there is good deal of misapprehension on the part of my honourable friend who is otherwise generally very well informed. This amount is not required for any building purposes, if by buildings my honourable friend meant any of those elaborate buildings which cost thousands of rupees. My Honourable friend said that details were not given. I will presently give him the details. But before I give the details let me correct a statement if I may presume to do so, which he has made that a farm has been tried and it has failed and having failed there we are making another attempt to fail elsewhere. There is at present, Sir, an agricultural farm in a place called Mungamuttur. Extensive experiments, rotational and manurial, were conducted on that farm and very excellent and satisfactory results obtained. The land there is something near 100 acres and our experts did not consider that for further purposes of the department such a large extent as 100 acres was required. Having finished the experiments in rotation and manures they wanted to try experiments in what is known as new strains. Different kinds of seeds will be tried under different conditions and if a particular kind of seed is found to be useful and thriving and yielding more than the rest, that will have to be introduced in the district.

"The Honourable Member thinks that it is no use trying such an experiment in the district of Tanjore and that it should be tried in the various districts. I entirely agree with him when he says that it should be tried in almost every important district. Tanjore, however, is not an unimportant district. Out of the eleven million acres cultivated under paddy, Tanjore alone contributes something like a million acres. Considering that experiments, manurial and rotational, were conducted in the district, considering also that the chemical analysis of the soil had already been conducted in that district, it was decided to push on the experiment to its logical conclusion so that the country might derive the benefit that will naturally come from these experiments. Perhaps the Honourable Member is under the impression that because in Tanjore the cultivation of paddy has been in existence for a long time it may not be necessary to conduct these operations further in that district. But if I place before him certain statistics with reference to production he will see how far still we are behind the civilized nations of the world in getting from the land all that it is capable of yielding. Madras, Sir, has, as I said, 11½ millions of acres yielding something like 5 237 000 tons or ½ a ton per acre. India on the whole cultivates 78,247,000 acres and produces 31,051,000 tons. The United States of America cultivates 1 080,000 and produces 823,000 tons or ¾ of a ton per acre. Japan, that marvellous little country, cultivates 7,009,000 acres and produces 10,077,000 tons or say on the

average 1½ tons per acre. Italy cultivates 325,000 acres yielding 478,000 tons or 1½ ton per acre. When we go to the far west and look on Spain, that wonderful country presents the marvellous result of an output of 297,000 tons for 112,000 acres cultivated with paddy or 2½ tons per acre. Comparing now the Madras yield of half a ton to the 2½ tons in Spain, I take it, Sir, that the Honourable Member will at once see how far behind we are in the matter of extracting from the land what it can give us. Now what is the purpose of these experts? It is just to see how far we can push forward these experiments and how much we can get from the land. May I also bring to the notice of this House that in this very House several resolutions were moved by Honourable Members—from the year 1914 down to the present day there were as many as four resolutions moved or tabled—and 17 questions asked requesting Government to push on these agricultural farms with a view to see that the latest improvements in agriculture are introduced to improve the production of this country. It came rather as a surprise upon me when my honourable friend tabled this motion that such a reduction should have been suggested in the Department of Agriculture especially when our national production is concerned which in its turn means national wealth.

"I shall now go into the details as to what purposes this money is required. In the place of one hundred acres in the Mungunallur farm, we are going only to acquire fifty acres for the new station. Before I give the other details I must mention one thing which I have forgotten. That is under the terms of the lease entered into with the owner of the land at Mungunallur Government are bound to give up the land by the beginning of April 1922. Attempts were made in the past to make him consent to give that land on a longer lease. But he resisted all attempts and finally he made it a condition precedent in 1919 that the land should be returned to him on the 31st March next year. Now, that lease was under a sharing system. We had to make him payment in kind. Honourable Members will find that six or seven thousand rupees have been paid to him during the last year by way of mere rent alone.

"Now, this year it is proposed by our experts that 100 acres are not necessary and that 50 acres will be enough. Considering the prices now in the Tanjore district, the 50 acres of land will cost about a lakh of rupees. Livestock and deadstock cost Rs. 10,000 and the other things taken together—not exactly big buildings as my honourable friend thought, but minor buildings such as sheds and other things—will cost about Rs. 35,000. There is also some material available in Mungunallur. All that will be taken to the new place. The reason why it is proposed to purchase the land I think, Sir, I had better give. We have to purchase it not merely taking into consideration the troubles that we had with the last owner in asking us to vacate the land now and then, but because the experiments that are going to be hereafter performed will require a sort of fixity of tenure in the land in which these experiments are to be performed will require a sort of satisfactory results. They are laborious. Science changes; minds. They take time to give satisfactory results. They are laborious. Science changes; knowledge changes; new knowledge comes and with it changes will be required even in the experiments that are performed on these fields. Even when a satisfactory result has been obtained, it requires constant watch. Now experiments are being carried on in Coimbatore where we have got a paddy expert. But as the Honourable Member himself has suggested, it will not do to have one at a particular place. Because other conditions such as climate, drainage, water-supply, etc., go to contribute variations in the production in paddy. The reason why Tanjore is selected is, as I said, that it has got one million acres of land. If these experiments are carried on, I think that production will be largely increased and thereby our national wealth. I hope with this explanation my honourable friend will be satisfied."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, it is quite true that the experimental farm at 2-15 P.M. Mungunallur has been carried on for some time for rotation of crops and application of manures. I want to know whether the experiment made in connexion with this paddy breeding has been successfully carried on. The Deputy Director of Agriculture took pains to make an experiment in Samalkot farm. An experiment in *aruppatu nal samba* (60 days crop) was carried on in samalkot. Instead of a 60 days crop it came up to be 8 months crop. That is the result of the experiment made by the Agricultural Department under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. The climatic condition of this place, the chemical constitution of the soil, etc., are altogether ignored and this crop has been introduced in Samalkot and the result is that it proved to be 8 months crop. In the Coimbatore College Research Institute elaborate experiments are being made in connexion with this paddy breeding in order that the paddy grown may be different and the crops larger than what they are now. The new kind of crop which they wanted to produce was expected to be more productive from this experiment of paddy breeding. My information is that the experiment was not very successful. Only in one section of the farm it proved to yield 130 lb. when it originally produced 100 lb. The second has not proved to be successful. Therefore, when we have got a vast area of land in the Coimbatore College Research Institute and scope for experiments, I ask whether it is necessary to have an experimental farm at a cost of a lakh and thirty thousand rupees at Tanjore. If Tanjore is a granary of this Presidency, why should we carry coals to Newcastle? Can we not have a farm in the Northern Circars so that they may be benefited? We have so many farms in the south. The northern districts have not got any demonstration farm to prove the advantageous rotation of crops or in manure. These demonstrations are absolutely necessary for the north and an attempt has been made to establish one there. We applied for one in Ganjam time after time and we fail to get one. In Vizagapatam they opened a farm but in Ganjam there is none. Mr. Barber has urged on the Government the necessity for developing

sugarcane cultivation. Ganjam is a good place for paddy breeding because there are different kinds of rice there, koutia, pattikam, kendeo. There is a kind of paddy which will grow in 80 days, another which requires no water and which could be raised even in dry land. Why then is no experiment made in Ganjam? It will benefit the ryots economically and it will improve our paddy. I do not want to cut down the demand and I would suggest to the consideration of the department that this amount may be diverted from Tanjore to Ganjam district and other places of Northern Circars."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"I find my position rather peculiar. I am not willing to divert this provision of Rs. 1,30,000 from the head of Agriculture. I feel rather inclined to offer my remarks not having made up my mind to vote for this motion or against it. But I should like to place before the Government certain practical difficulties in the way of these experiments on account of which they do not appeal to the mind of the ryots. It is better that the Government should come forward with an assurance that this lump provision of Rupees 1,30,000 will be carefully expended on various experiments that may be necessary in the various paddy-producing districts without confining the sum to Tanjore only. I do not grudge this amount being spent on experiments in Tanjore only but there is some sort of feeling in the minds of the members of the House who represent the other paddy-producing districts whether the Government should not be prepared to distribute this amount proportionately among the various paddy-producing districts. I do not ask the whole amount to be spent in the Kistna district as the Honourable Member for Ganjam has suggested that it should be in Ganjam. I ask the Government whether it would not be good policy to distribute this amount to the various districts. I fail to see why this piece of land which is 50 acres in extent and which is said to be valued at one lakh of rupees should be acquired at the very outset. Of course we shall have to see whether this capital expenditure of one lakh of rupees on these 50 acres of land will yield a return to Government. Whether the Government will be prepared to continue the agricultural business for ever is a question which can be justly asked. The value of the land is probably Rs. 2,500 per acre and such a piece of land must be of a very fertile nature. Of course any experiment may be made on such a piece of fertile land. But any demonstration carried out on such land would not be of any value to ryots who own lands which are less fertile. As Mr. Patro has pointed out, conditions of climate and soil differ in different districts and in various parts of the same district. For instance in Kistna district, the soil of the lands adjoining the sea is quite different from that of the interior; and the soil of the western part of the district is quite different from the northern part of the district. So we have to see what kinds of different paddy will have to be demonstrated in the various districts. It is my humble opinion that this costly expenditure of Rs. 1,30,000 should not be concentrated at only one place like Mangamallur. I find there are other places where experiments can be made if the same amount is distributed among the various districts.

"There is also another point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government. There are no details in the budget for the provision of Rs 1,30,000. I presume that it is required to pay for officers' salaries. I have observed in my preliminary remarks on the Budget that many of the officers not being born in agricultural families and not being in possession of the experience which is necessary in order really to gain and impart a certain amount of knowledge in Indian agriculture, there is a certain sort of discontent among the ryots. I do not mean any insinuation against any individual officer. But the general policy that has been adopted by the Government is rather unsatisfactory. I know, Sir, that there are several applicants for posts in the Agricultural department who have been born in agricultural families and I would press upon the consideration of the present Government that people from those ranks will have to be chosen in order to see that these classes are encouraged. I understand that people who have returned from the army are also employed in the Agricultural department. I believe, Sir, they are not as valuable as people who were born in the families and as it were of an agricultural stock. I want to press this point of view on the immediate attention of the Government so that the ryot who visits these demonstration farms may feel satisfied that he visit has been of use to him and that he has learnt some lessons in the course of it."

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"It is not at all my intention to cut down this grant. But what I do maintain is this. The Madras Presidency is purely an agricultural province and on more occasions than one I was pressing that sufficient provision should be made for the improvement of agriculture in the Presidency. What I don't wish to see is that Rs 1,30,000 should be spent upon a mere experiment at this Mangamallur farm. The Hon'ble the Minister says that he was not well informed. I have the report published by the department wherein it is stated: 'The conclusion is drawn but when money is a consideration the best return is undoubtedly that obtained from the smallest of the above doses of manure. From another experiment is drawn the inference that the less concentrated manures like basic super and basic phosphate shows more monetary receipts than the corresponding concentrated manures.'

"Later on in the same report it is said: 'Another experiment carried on for five years has shown that 500 lb. of fish manure per acre, whether applied at the time of planting or after the harvest of the furnish crop, gave the same yield as 15 cartloads of cattle manure.'

1-30 p m "I do not at all object to scientific experiments being carried on in a central place like Coimbatore. But I certainly do not wish to have a large sum of money spent merely in an experiment. I trust the Hon'ble Minister will see to the proper application of this amount.

If it is for the purpose of acquiring lands, I think the lands in Mungamullur can be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. If a person is not willing to lease his lands for a long term, it is certainly open to Government to acquire them under the Act. If the Minister would assure the House that he would see that this amount is properly spent for the benefit of the country, I won't press the motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"So far as the acquisition of the Mungamullur land is concerned, the owners of the fields on which the experiment is being made would not even allow the land for a continued lease, much less would he sell. Certainly if we could get lands at the same rates somewhere near Mungamullur, the Government would only be too glad. But unfortunately experience has shown that it is not possible to induce the ryot to part with his lands."

Mr. M. D DEVADOSS *(interrupting)*:—"Is the Government so powerless even under the Land Acquisition Act?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(continuing)*:—"I do not know that a land intended for the benefit of the people should be got by force. Certainly Government should be more conciliatory. My honourable friend knows what pang it would cost to a villager to part with his land. Occasions have been known on which the owner of a few cents of lands sought to be acquired goes to court and pays thousands of rupees to the members of the profession to which my honourable friend belongs. It is not at all the intention of the House to resort to coercive processes. My honourable friends have been talking of a democratic House, and it is not wise to take possession of lands by coercive processes for experimental purposes. Honourable Members should know that this should be the last resort."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Is land acquisition a reserved subject or a transferred subject?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"That is not a point of order. It is interrogating the President with regard to classification of subjects."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(continuing)*:—"I myself am a native of the northern parts, and may claim to speak for the two districts of Godavari and Kistna. The Godavari delta irrigates about 1½ million of acres and all these are paddy-producing lands. There is the Kistna delta which irrigates another million acres of lands for the cultivation of paddy. I proposed Tanjore because certain experiments had already been conducted in that district. Manurial and rotational experiments have been conducted, and it is natural that these experiments should be pushed on to their logical conclusions so that we may have the full benefit of these experiments. It is no good starting experiments in one place for some time and then go to another, for, in that case, it will be in the nature of the proverbial rolling stone.

"Then, Sir, my honourable friend from Berhampore said that a paddy called 'Aempathunal' was brought and tried and expected to yield in a few weeks time and it was found that it took months for the yielding of the harvest. I suppose that the world's benefit received from the knowledge of science and experiments was not acquired in one day or by one experiment. It is proverbial that success is the result of failures. I may mention this Sir, that on account of the experiments performed in Coimbatore, as the latest report will show, with one strain of seed there was as much as a 16 per cent increase in the output of paddy. That would convince Honourable Members that these experiments are not performed in vain and that if really we want to increase the national production, increase the output, certainly the only way to do that is to proceed with scientific experiments and see that our country produces as much as other countries do.

"As for distributing the expenditure between various districts, so far as the one lakh of rupees is concerned, I may mention that it is not a recurring expenditure. It will be spent in one year only and it is not a recurring expenditure. The annual expenditure would be much less. I quite agree with Honourable Members that these experiments will have to be carried on at various centres, but anything like an expenditure of Rs. 1,000, Rs 2,000 or even Rs. 10,000 would be an absolute waste. If things are to be conducted in a profitable way, they must be conducted upon vast experience and we know that our experts are not many. I have seen huge demands made in this House for retrenchment. I should only be too glad, if you could get enough money to start another farm at Samalkot and another in Berhampur. But the trouble is all about money. We could not scrape much. The provision of one lakh is not a penny thrown away. It is invested in land. It is the property of Government. I really do not see the objection in asking that it should not be spent. I hope therefore that the House will see the need for this. Certainly if under any other grant there should be any retrenchment and if that money be given to me I would be very glad to open another farm."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"From the debate it is clear that the Government proposes to incur an expenditure of one lakh for acquisition of land. That is an expenditure of capital nature, and if it adopts the principle of borrowing moneys for all capital expenditure, I am sure the Development Minister will find sufficient money to start farms in Godavari, Kistna and Berhampur as well."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"May I point out, Sir, that in the division of that amount between the various departments no distinction is made so far as I know between the money derived from revenue and the borrowed money. I do not know why the Honourable Member took it that the one lakh is part of 70 lakhs."

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Narasimhachariu) [28TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The Finance Minister has made a list of the ways in which the borrowed capital is to be spent and from that list I am speaking and in that list is not included the item of Rs 1 lakh for the acquisition of lands in Tanjore."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to know if the Honourable Member would consent to allow this lump provision to go to the new Finance Committee. I think there would be a sentiment of this question, at any rate, as regards the necessity of this sum. On the question as to whether the one lakh should be met from the Revenue or from the Loan account, I suggest that as this is a remunerative investment it ought to go under Loan account and not under Revenue. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has said nothing about it in the memorandum that he presented to this Council."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to say a few words of explanation with regard to the experts in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. I am dead against curtailing any portion of the agricultural grants. If Mr. Devadoss had proposed that instead of spending this large sum of money in one place it might be spent in various places, we would all be most willing to vote for this. Even now if this reduction is voted upon by this House, I do not know if the President is likely to allow a lump provision including this sum also for the Agricultural department. It has been said by the Honourable Member on the Government side that only 1 lakh out of 1 1/2 lakhs is to be spent upon purchasing lands. My fear is that there will be applications for 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs for putting up buildings and getting experts. This year it will take some time to purchase lands."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(interrupting)*:—"The idea is not to have any experts there. An expert will be in Coimbatore, and he will be going and examining the work. This does not involve additional cost. That provision is incorporated."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*:—"I am much obliged to the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member thinks that the calculations made by the other Members are wrong. There is no reason why there should be 15 experts. Only one is from India, the others are experts for cotton, maize etc., from other places. I say it is not necessary to purchase 50 acres and 100 acres in a new place. I do not know if the particular owners will be prepared to give their lands for sale. Probably the process of Land Acquisition Act may have to be enforced. If so, the experiments may go on for some time more at Mungunallur and then only we may know whether the cultivation of paddy may be improved or not in that district. It is said that so far as India is concerned the yield is very low. Unfortunately it is so. The reason is less manure, less water. If land is to be acquired it will be by compulsory process. So far as Coimbatore is concerned, a very large number of lands has been acquired under compulsory process. In most cases where the land is acquired by compulsory process, the matter will be taken to District Court and to the High Court if necessary by the owners. There is also the difficulty. If one permanent farm is established there is the danger of taking more water to that particular farm at the risk of the lands of other people close by. The figure was given of 16 per cent more yield in the Government farm. I do not know in what year the experiment was done. If it was a question of last year we can all have claim to that credit when most of the lands in Coimbatore gave a greater yield. This year for want of rain in the beginning and excessive rain at the time of the harvest, the yield went down. Therefore it is very serious to make an experiment by purchasing lands for one lakh, while this experiment has been going on for the last few years in another place. Anyhow so far as we are concerned we know many ryots have learnt it before that single seedling business. So far as the Agricultural College is concerned, they have been able to teach only that single seedling is better than multiple seedling. But we do not know whether large expenditure on farms will be useful, and therefore if the Honourable Member thinks of purchasing a large land for the purpose of breeding farms, it cannot be done unless we have large grants for the purpose. We know lakhs and lakhs have been spent in Coimbatore and certainly we will be asked for far more grants. If land is not purchased, but taken on lease—I do not care to know whether it is from this gentleman or some other gentleman—we will not find it necessary to put up costly buildings. In any case we are strongly against large sums of money being voted upon purchase of lands with the risk of being asked to spend more sums next year for buildings and probably for additional experts."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARIU:—"Turning to page 160 we find another lump provision for acquiring land for experimental work. Under this head for paddy-breeding station, it is proposed to acquire 50 acres of land for Rs. 1 lakh in Tanjore. I submit that the acquisition of lands for agricultural purposes is not the best way of developing or improving agriculture. I think that for experimental purposes we may take a lease or lease of some lands. If the experiment proves successful, then we can publish the success of the experiment among the people and ask them to adopt it. If the experiment proves unsuccessful, then the whole thing may be abandoned. For that purpose it is quite unnecessary to purchase lands at a cost of Rs 1,50,000. That is my first objection.

1-45 p.m.

"The next thing is that I find that these experiments are made in a place where there is very little need for experiment at all. The Hon'ble the Minister for Development stated to us that experiments have been done at Mungunallur and to push the experiments to their logical conclusion and to arrive at a satisfactory result we have to continue the experiments in another place. I have not heard much of the success of the experiment but from what the

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Narasimhacharlu ; Mr. Appaswami Vandayar ; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai ; Mr. Krishna Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.)*

Honourable Member Mr. Dovadoss told us, the experiments have not been successful. Therefore I think that continuing the experiment seems to be of doubtful utility. Surely it is not our object to see that this provision of 1·30 lakhs is allotted altogether but rather our object is to place it at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development so that he may utilise it in the best interests of the people. In this connexion I may state that the member for Ganjam and the member for Kistna and the members from several other districts all wanted that their districts should prosper even though these districts have got very good deltas and rivers. If the Hon'ble the Minister for Development has any inclination to divide this amount among the various places in the Presidency, I would only request him to remember the Ceded districts where there is a canal, the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, under which paddy is also cultivated.

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR :—" Mr. President, many more farms should be introduced in the Tanjore district alone because that is one of the first class rice producing districts in the Presidency and it will be a great stimulus to the ryots to increase the agricultural produce. In a way it will be a great help to the Government in the next assessment although that may be against us. Regarding purchase of land most of our friends say that it is quite unnecessary. In my humble opinion it is very necessary because long leases are not to be had. On the other hand our generous Minister carefully stated that the acquisition cannot be a secure one. I thoroughly endorse that view. Long leases they cannot give and they cannot afford to give. If at the same time the Government is going to purchase 50 acres, for one lakh of rupees, in my humble view it is good. Further if they begin to cultivate the lands, we have got one facility. Whenever we see that water is not coming in properly, we are apt to say that the Government do not properly look after irrigation. But if they are going to cultivate the lands themselves they will see well how our grievances are well grounded. On this account certainly the money which has been allotted to this end ought not to be taken away."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI :—" Mr President, first of all, the object of this lump provision is not clear. We do not know how much of the amount is to be allotted for the purpose of acquiring lands for the purpose of paddy-breeding experiment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO *(interrupting)* :—" One lakh."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI *(continuing)* :—" For the purchase of land the allotment is too much. We need not spend so much. The land is required for an experimental purpose. Of course individual landowners may not be willing to place their lands at the disposal of the Government. But there are zamindars and big landholders like the Raja of Ramnad who will most gladly spare 50 acres of land to Government for experimental purposes. Then again the experiment is proposed to be made at Tanjore. In what part of Tanjore we do not know."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(interrupting)* :—" It will be a place near Kumbakonam."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI *(continuing)* :—" It is included in the delta and on a lower level. The experiments must be made on a higher level land which is not liable to flood inundation. People who are acquainted with the district of Tanjore would quite agree with me that crops suffer loss owing to the excess of flood and not for want of water. Fifty acres of paddy growing land near Kumbakonam will be liable to flood inundation. But if lands are taken up in the western portion of the Tanjore taluk which is on a higher level and if experiments are made thereon, they may be successful. In some other districts such as Madura, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly, the experiments may more successfully be tried and a good portion of the grant may be distributed among other districts also. I just point out the danger of expending so much money upon crop experiment in Tanjore, and that in the deltaic portion near Kumbakonam. I therefore object to the present proposal."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, I am quite in favour of spending money on agricultural farms. But I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to one thing. The farms that I know of are at Samalkote and Anakapalli. They are according to the people's understanding located in the best and the most fertile stations. There is no use of making experiments in places where the soil is considered to be the best and which has the best irrigational localities and showing the results to the people. They at once say 'Of what use are these experiments? If the same thing were done in a place which is of poorer soil, then it would do good.' So the Government in selecting stations for experiment must invariably select places which are not good, where the soil is of the middle class, not of the best class. Besides even in selecting lands there is no necessity to acquire or rent the best lands. The lands that they should try and improve in order to show the people the method of increasing the crop should be the last class lands."

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR *(interrupting)* :—" Kumbakonam is a very medium place. It is not high or low."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU *(continuing)* :—" If the view of the Government should be that only such lands should be selected, there will always be lands—waste lands—at the disposal of the Government or even if they want waste lands in the Tanjore district, there will be, I am sure, some waste lands available upon which they can start the experiment. So I

am inclined to think that the experiment should be allowed excepting as to the purchase of lands which soon could be very well utilised for similar experimental farms in other places."

A motion for closure was then moved by Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu which was put to the vote and carried.

The main motion was then put to the vote and declared lost, 14 voting *for* and 43 *against*.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 p.m. and reassembled at 2-35 p.m.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

2. That Rs. 6,000 provided for an Additional Assistant to the Director of Agriculture be deleted (Budget page 160).

" The department of the Director of Agriculture if technical department and the work to be done is not much in the nature of office work; but the work has to be carried on by specialists. So I think, Sir, that the office does not require much strengthening outside the office. All that is done in the office will probably be to write the ordinary administrative reports, etc., and all technical matters are left to the specialist. I find, Sir, originally there was only one Director. It is only some three or four years back that an assistant was given to him. If I remember correctly it was done more on account of the fact that a suitable assistant was available. I believe at the time Mr. Dharmaranga Raju was appointed Assistant to the Director he had made certain proposals for the improvement of the department itself. So far as I can ascertain, the appointment of a gentleman like Mr. Dharmaranga Raju, it was thought at that time, will help the department and also make the expenditure that is incurred on the department more useful. Mr. Dharmaranga Raju was then an enthusiast and as I said he had just then made a proposal with regard to the way in which improvements could be made in the department. I believe, for some months after Mr. Dharmaranga Raju's death it was kept vacant. It was probably thought after that, that the appointment had been sanctioned already and in the usual way in which things are done the appointment was made and some other gentleman was appointed for the place. That gentleman has been in charge as assistant to the Director and I believe he has been doing his work in the office. I do not see, Sir, why an additional officer is sought to be introduced as an Additional Assistant to the Director. It seems to me that it is an unnecessary appointment, especially when provision has been made for an inspector of agricultural offices and head clerk both drawing high salaries from Rs. 125–150. When such officers exist, I do not see the reason for the new appointment."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR who had also tabled a similar motion, viz.:—

'3. To omit Rs. 6,000 for an Additional Assistant to the Director (Budget page 160.

Spoke thus:—

" I also support this reduction on some main grounds. As we have said before, our object is not at all to make any reduction in the whole agricultural department. But I have put some reduction simply with a view to draw the attention of the new Minister in charge of this department and see how much money can be saved. He wanted a largesum of money in one of his speeches. One thing I would strongly urge and that is that the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture can be taken to Coimbatore itself. And if this is done a saving may be effected. Probably the Director of Agriculture may be one of the experts. Of course, I may say that many of these experts of whom I have some knowledge have not all enough work. If I say they have no work at all, I will be much criticised and a bomb will be thrown over my head. It is a fact that many of these have not got sufficient work and at present—I speak subject to correction—one of these is acting as Principal of the College, another as a librarian in the library—of course not gratis—but they have their own additional duty allowances."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*):—" In addition to his duty as an expert."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—" Of course, in addition to his duty as an expert. If his duty as an expert for which he is paid is sufficient for his day's work he will have no time either to be a principal or a librarian. I therefore say that of these 15 experts who have been introduced in this department at Coimbatore, many of them have a good deal of leisure. I simply was going to say that one expert can do the work of a principal, another of a librarian, another, male or female, can certainly do the work of personal assistant and also additional assistant. The appointment of an additional assistant is a new one provided in the budget only this year and if the headquarters of the department is taken to Coimbatore there will be a number of experts who will be able to do this work. The Hon'ble the Minister said that in addition to the expert work these people were doing extra work and therefore must be paid extra. I have absolutely no objection to this extra payment to experts. But they are supposed to be going on tours. That is their chief work and we understand that their assistants, additional assistants or assistants to them—there is a difference between an assistant and an assistant to a person—these people are touring while these experts are in the headquarters drafting reports. It is therefore that I say that many of these will be available to do this extra work. I say advisedly that many of these will be able to attend to this work. Of course, these persons have been appointed for some years past and we cannot dispense with their services. But I would respectfully submit to the Minister in charge of Agriculture to see whether these have sufficient work. I maintain they have not and therefore,

certainly their time can be utilised in various ways. Complaints of rural feelings have been raised in every department; but in agriculture at least I think the Minister will be able to see that there is no use of such a large body of European experts especially when they have to deal with cotton, millets, pulses, paddy, etc., which are not grown in England. If he especially looks into the qualifications of some of these experts—I speak subject to correction—he will see that many of these have no expert knowledge or expert degrees. Of the various Deputy Directors, etc., there are some who have not got even the ordinary Arts degree. So I say in such departments if experts are necessary it may be better to have local Indian experts who may have better knowledge. I am told that the qualification of some of them is that they are master farmers, not of Indian farming but of English farming. I think it good to have master farmers, and I think in this Council there are master farmers who will take up the task if the Government agrees to do so. All that I was going to say is that these master farmers have only got European qualifications if any and some of them do not possess any expert qualification. They can very well be utilised for these appointments and no new appointment need be created this year. This additional assistant to the Director is one of the appointments newly created and I know that he will be a Provincial Civil Service man and this reduction will affect him. Of these 15 experts there is only one who is an Indian, excepting another who is acting."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(interrupting)*:—"May I know, Sir, whether all this is concerned with the point here. We are concerned with an assistant to the Director in Madras, and the Honourable Member is discussing the qualifications of our Agricultural experts the necessity, expert knowledge, master farmers and all that is happening or is believed to be happening or imagined to be happening, in Coimbatore." 2-46 p.m.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I understood the Honourable Member to say that it is proposed to shift the Director of Agriculture from Madras to Coimbatore and then to employ one of the experts there, on the ground that these experts have no work to do."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*:—"Perfectly so, Sir. So far as the Department of Development is concerned, I only said that the Hon'ble the Minister, who wanted plenty of money for this department, will be able to get it if only he does not fill the posts permanently with new experts from England and if he combines these various appointments when there is a vacancy. We cannot send away people who are there. If only the headquarters are transferred, I over and over again say, Sir, that there will be experts enough to take up this appointment of Assistant Director of Agriculture which office is in question now. So I said that 15 people at least will be prepared to take up this appointment, because these 15 persons who are there have not sufficient work."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"There seems, Sir, to my mind that there is a kind of misapprehension on the part of the two honourable gentlemen who have spoken on this motion. This new officer, who forms the subject of this discussion, is not strictly speaking, an Additional Assistant to the Director in the sense of an ordinary Personal Assistant. The officer that is going to be appointed, or is already appointed, is known as the Statistical Assistant and is intended to do statistical work. In support of this action of the Government, I may be permitted to draw the attention of the House to the observations in the Cotton Committee's Report at page 153 where they impress upon the Government of India and the Local Governments the need for the appointment of a statistical officer to prepare the necessary statistics of crop production, crop forecast and the like. It is found in paragraph 229, 'There should be a careful check in the office of the Director of Agriculture, an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture being attached to do work connected with the work of forecast in provinces in which the Director has not sufficient time to devote for that.' This opinion has been endorsed by the Board of Agriculture which met at Pusa in December 1919. At page 31 of that report there is this recommendation: 'Recommendation (9) is to the effect that there should be a careful check of the returns in the office of the Director of Agriculture, by an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture being attached to him, for work connected with forecast in provinces in which the Director has not sufficient time to devote for that. We would go further than this and say that the work of compiling and scrutinising all agricultural statistics is of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of an officer of at least the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture to all provincial agricultural departments.'

"Now, the work of this Assistant will not consist in merely making arithmetical calculations and totalling up the figures that might be supplied to him. He has to do important work, crop forecast, studying the figures, estimating whether they are correct or not, comparing production with consumption and export, tracing out discrepancies to their sources and getting into touch with the crop reporting agency and with food production and food consumption. On all these matters he will have to exercise his mind and see that the correct figures are supplied by the statistical department to the Government and the country. Now, Sir, it is hardly necessary for me to impress upon this House the need for such statistics. Upon the forecast of the crops will largely depend the prices in the country. Contractual relations between this country and other countries for the supply of the produce of this land will very often depend upon these figures. In other words, correct statistics means so much money to the producer and to the trader of this country.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [28TH MARCH 1921.

"Now, the suggestion is made that this assistance could be rendered by some of the experts in Coimbatore and for that purpose the Director's office should be transferred from Madras to Coimbatore. Well, how far that view will receive any support from this House I must leave entirely to it. Instead of being in a place where the headquarters of the Government are, we are asked to send away our Director, because we do not want to give him an Assistant here. He must go there and get the assistance from an expert who is to be paid Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,700 or more whose value is in discovering something of immense use to the country while the statistical work could be done, as has been admitted, by a provincial officer on Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Well, whether such work is to be entrusted to a highly paid expert is a thing which I must ask my honourable friend to say if he has seriously proposed it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(interrupting)*:—"I certainly thought over the matter seriously. I took notes of it and made my suggestion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(continuing)*:—"My honourable friend persists in his opinion and he is at liberty to do so.

"Let me also refer to one other paragraph in the Cotton Committee's Report. There is this paragraph, No. 236, in which the agencies which collect statistics in America are given. We have, Sir, as many as six agencies there. There is what is known as the Crop Reporting Board, the Bureau of Crop Estimates; there is an agency known as State Field Agent; the Voluntary Crop Reporters, Crop Specialists and Crop Correspondents. These are classes of people, both paid by Government and not paid by Government are assisting in the preparation of agricultural statistics for the United States of America. Now all that work, more or less, has to be done by a single officer here, and even to the appointment of that single officer my honourable friend raises an objection. The Director, Sir, has been doing immense work. At the time I have been speaking of, in 1904, there was no Assistant to the Director at all, and in 1913 one Assistant was given. That is all ancient history now. Things have changed, as my honourable friend himself admitted, and experts have come. Reports will be constantly coming in from Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors who have been appointed. The Director himself will have to be travelling, to be in touch with these officers and the country. All these things mean that the Director's work has multiplied, and that there should be an Assistant in the office. That Assistant will be purely a statistical Assistant and quite different from the Personal Assistant. If the House thinks that there is any use at all in these statistics, certainly this is an amount which cannot be taken out."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, we were under the impression that all these statistics were prepared by the Revenue Department and that the Revenue Board was issuing the report. Just now, for the first time, we hear that the Agricultural Department is going to make a forecast of the crop and other things, which, as I have said, were hitherto done by the Revenue Department. I do not know, Sir, how they are going to do it. For instance, from the taluks, I believe it is the Tahsildar with the help of Revenue Inspectors and others that sends the report. Hitherto, the reports were sent to the Collector and the Collector sent his report to the Revenue Board and the Revenue Board added the whole thing and issued the report for the Presidency. I should like to be enlightened how these forecasts of the statistics are going to be issued hereafter, and who is going to be responsible for them and how they are going to be worked. If really all these statistics are going to be prepared in the office of the Director of Agriculture, I shall certainly not grudge this appointment. I would like to know if this work is going to be transferred to the Director of Agriculture and if I knew this, I shall not press my motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"The work of the Board of Revenue is practically transferred in some respects already, and some more work is about to be transferred but it has been held up in consequence of a reference which is pending in the Board of Revenue whereby the accounts of the kernams are expected to be lessened. As soon as that question is settled, the whole work will be transferred and as a matter of fact the greater portion of agricultural statistical work has long been done in the office of the Director of Agriculture."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether there is any corresponding reduction in the provision for the Board of Revenue? As some of that work is going to be transferred, the persons who had that work in the Board of Revenue will no longer be required to do that."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may ask the question, but whether or not the Honourable Member is going to get a reply is a different matter. The Honourable Member who could reply is probably Mr. Habib-ul-lah."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think, Sir, there is going to be any reduction in the Board of Revenue in connexion with that."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar and Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar did not press their motions, and the motions were by leave withdrawn.

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.)*

The following motions were not then moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

4. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Personal Assistant (Budget page 160).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

5. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Personal Assistant (Budget page 160).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

6. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Personal Assistant (Budget page 160).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

7. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Additional Assistant (Budget page 160).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

8. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Additional Assistant (Budget page 160).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move:—

9. To omit Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to officer acting as Librarian (Budget page 161).

"This relates, Sir, to duty allowance given to an officer acting as librarian and the duty allowance that is fixed is Rs. 1,200 per year. That comes to Rs. 100 a month. That seems to be a large allowance to give to an officer who has already got an appointment. Even in places like the Presidency College, the librarian is paid only about Rs. 60. To give an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to an officer who is doing the work of librarian in addition to his other duties seems to be a large sum."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, the only other information that I may give besides what has been given by Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar is that this librarian's place—I speak of course subject to correction—was being filled up till recently by others in the same department without any allowance. It is only now that the Entomologist has been made to be the librarian and he receives this Rs. 100. I want to know if this Entomologist has got plenty of leisure, because to his department there is one Assistant recently added. Is his department so great as to necessitate an assistant and if his time is so precious as the Honourable Member just now said, is it fair to ask him to do this work? I submit it is time to take away that work from him. As I said, there are a number of assistants to do his work. Is it fair to give him an allowance of Rs. 100 when the same work was being done by others for no allowance? Therefore, I think, this allowance must be curtailed and should not be given.

"One thing also I want to say and it is this. Now, the Entomologist has to attend to the library and I am told the library has also got its own clerk and that the librarian is only doing the work of supervising there. We require the Entomologist outside the headquarters touring for the purpose of finding out various worms affecting various plantations. If that is so, what is the use of his being stuck up at the Headquarters. Giving him an allowance would only be a temptation for him to remain at Coimbatore. We have got also an experienced Principal and Vice-Principal there. They may be asked to do that work with or without any allowance, and there are others, as I have already said, ready to take up this work with no allowance. This gentleman himself is given a very large pay. There is a cotton expert, who is getting a lower pay, although he is also in the Imperial Service, and there are others to whom either the same pay or a lesser pay would be quite sufficient."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I have yet to come across officers who would do work without any payment at all. If any real work as a librarian is to be done, something will have to be paid. And in the alternative, if we accept my honourable friend's resolution the result will be to have to appoint a separate officer on say Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 in the place of an allowance of Rs. 100. That, I submit, is not economy, but retrenchment with a vengeance.

"As regards the work of this officer, it is not merely supplying books to those that may ask for them. But he has got the very arduous duties of indexing and note writing on scientific books written in languages other than English—it is not a regular translation, but only a synopsis—for the benefit of teachers and students who do not know French, German or other foreign languages in which many useful books are written and published. The system of indexing books in a library is not much known in this country. I have seen some libraries where it takes some two hours to get at a given book. It is not the case in the Agricultural College Library at Coimbatore. If my honourable friend steps into that college he will find it."

(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have gone there several times. It is in my neighbourhood."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am told that with the system which prevails there a book can be got within five minutes of its being asked. That is a thing which ought to be learnt in other places.

"The question arises, why this should be given to the Entomologist and why not give it to an Indian. I claim to be as much an Indian as any Honourable Member in this House. I yield to nobody in my patriotism. When certainly something has to be gained by the presence of Englishmen in this country, and so long as we cannot get on without their assistance, let us have it.

"The honourable mover was going on with the capacity of the various officers, the fourteen or fifteen experts. If you can certainly produce half of this number from among our own countrymen we will certainly be pleased to employ them. His Excellency the Governor has recently recommended three Indians to the Government of India to be drafted into the Indian Agricultural Service. If there are men available, the Government will not be slow to recognize their merits. As in the case of the Statistical Assistant, Indians known to be able have been chosen and no opportunity will be lost by the Government in recognising merit."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I did not want to take part in this discussion, but I rise in order to reply to some of the remarks of the Hon'ble the Minister for development. It will be seen that so far as the duties specified are concerned they are not of an exceptional character as to require a duty allowance for the purpose. I was taken out of my breath when we were told that it would take a long time to learn the duties of a librarian."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*):—"I was referring to the expert's duties."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO (*interrupting*):—"I am glad to be told that he was referring to the librarian's duties. Another point for consideration is this. Though we have not considered it necessary to press this question of duty allowances in other cases, I think there is no necessity for retaining this provision. It is understood that all that he is required is to supervise the work of the clerks and others in the office. Whenever necessary a separate officer on a moderate salary may be appointed instead of giving additional work to the experts. As pointed out by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar the services of these experts will be needed elsewhere and their work requires full attention on their part. Is it right to throw additional responsibility on them? Is it not reasonable to appoint a new officer and give him a reasonable pay? That aspect of the question cannot be lost sight of."

MR. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"This is a small matter. I have to request the Hon'ble the Minister for development to go into the details of the question. I hope that he will see whether the duty allowance of this extent is necessary. I withdraw the resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR moved—

10 **To omit Rs. 6,000, provision for Assistant Sugarcane Expert and Additional Assistant Entomologist** (Budget page 162).

"All I can say in connexion with this motion is this. As far as the Assistant Sugarcane Expert is concerned I am glad to see that His Excellency wishes to introduce Indian element. The present Assistant Sugarcane Expert is very useful and is acting in the place of the Sugarcane Expert himself. If there is a vacancy in the place of the Sugarcane Expert (we do not press for giving notice to people like him), it may not be filled up by any other from England. One Indian is quite sufficient to look after the whole work. As regards Entomologist his work seems to be exhaustive. He requires a number of assistants. Just read page 162. He has got an Assistant Entomologist, and an Additional Assistant Entomologist. Lower down we have 43 assistants and some of them are Assistants to the Entomologist. There seems to be a distinction between Assistant Entomologist and Assistant to the Entomologist. So far on this particular post which has been now made and which did not exist last year, I am told that this was made by our Council Secretary when he was acting as Director of Agriculture after seeing that that particular officer was fully qualified with European qualifications. All that I want to say is this, that whenever an opportunity occurs please give the post of the Entomologist to an Indian qualified in Entomology. These Indians have more practical knowledge, more sympathy and are more able to move with the ryots. I simply appeal to the Minister that when there is a vacancy he will consider favourably the claims of these Indian Assistants. If that assurance is given I will not press this motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"The Honourable Member is giving the answer himself. He has admitted that after Mr. Barber has left the place has been occupied by Mr. Venkataramu Ayyar. I find this motion is for deleting the provision for an Assistant Sugarcane Expert. If the place itself is abolished, there can be no vacancy and no Indian can be brought in. I cannot understand what the Honourable Member really means."

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MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"What I want to say is that the assistant, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, who is now acting for the expert does not want an assistant. So I request that it need not be filled up now."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I have not been able yet to follow my honourable friend quite well. If certainly an Indian officer was found to be competent there was never any objection so far as I know, for the appointment of such an Indian in the Agricultural Service. These Sugarcane Experts were all maintained by the contributions made by the Government of India. So far as sugarcane industry is concerned Madras had produced the best kind. Other provinces have applied to the Government of India for the assistance of our expert so that our methods may be introduced in other provinces, for instance, in the Punjab. In the beginning the Government of India contributed 2½ lakhs of rupees from the Imperial Revenues for the initial expenditure, and year after year they are giving Rs 44,000. It is possible that a small amount is being spent from the Madras Province also. Even for that I intend to ask the Government of India for a further grant. So far as sugarcane industry is concerned the Honourable Member himself will see the necessity of these officers."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I should like to know from the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether the statement made just now refers to the fact that the Government of India will continue to contribute towards the cost of the maintenance of the Sugarcane Expert even after agriculture has been made a transferred subject. It will certainly be contrary to the principles of the Reform Scheme. I should like to know whether this is a fact".

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I can assure my honourable friend that the present contribution continues till 1922."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

11. To reduce by Rs. 10,000 travelling allowance of Rs. 35,000 (Budget page 162).

The above motion was not made and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

MR. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR moved.— 3-15 p.m.

12. To omit Rs. 10,000, lump provision for 'contingencies' of six new experts (Budget page 162).

In doing so, he said:—"This raises a question which, I think, the Hon'ble the Minister who has taken charge of the Agricultural Department just now, may well tackle. There were two schools of thought from the very beginning. One was to provide for experts and concentrate attention on research work and spend all the money that is available for these things. The other school of thought was of opinion that we need not spend so much money on that, but a considerable portion ought to be spent for the purpose of making local experiments and for the purpose of making available to the ryots as much of the research work and its results as possible. These two schools of thought have existed for a long time, and some of us have been looking with almost dismay at the amount of expenditure that has been incurred on the experts and on the cost of the buildings and laboratories and other things, which are put up in Coimbatore. I may state, Sir, that from the beginning, ever since the college was moved to Coimbatore, I was closely watching all work going on in the college. I was connected with the Executive Committee of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association since it was started and had been its secretary for six years. Therefore I may say I am speaking with some experience and with full responsibility.

"Well, Sir, we are thinking of the improvement of agriculture. It is not my intention or the intention of any member of this House, that any expenditure to be incurred for the improvement of agriculture should be cut down. The only question is, how we are going to help it really. It is the experience of us who have visited the Agricultural College that the experts are not in touch with the local conditions and with what is going on around them. Curiously enough, at the conference at which some experts from Northern India were also present, a dissertation was given by one of the experts, about bauco paddy and some other things. When I asked him whether he had a list of the several varieties of paddy that were grown around the Agricultural College within a few miles, the answer came that he had no such list. When I wanted him to give me the difference between bauco paddy and *arucathangarumai* grown in the district, which takes the place of bauco paddy, the result was that the expert knew very little of the *arucathangarumai*. At the same discussion the question turned on tobacco. Again, the answer came that the Agricultural College and the expert had no list of the varieties grown in the Coimbatore district itself, even though Mr. Robertson had stated that one variety of tobacco grown in Coimbatore called Meenampalle is the best variety grown in India. That shows the sort of work that is going on in the Agricultural College. I have no doubt about the capacity and technical qualifications of these experts. There is absolutely no doubt they are going on with their researches in their own laboratories, each one in his own way. If he does not care to study the local conditions he can not make his learning useful to the ryot population, for whose benefit he was brought here. I do not doubt that these experts are qualified men, they are very good men. I admit they have got a lot of work, some of them

contribute articles to journals. My view is that their work is of little use to us. They do not care to make themselves useful to us. What money is available we are spending on these experts and others who are not necessary at all. I am speaking with a certain amount of responsibility. These people are brought here as agricultural lecturers. The Deputy Directors of Agriculture are for the purpose of popularising the views that are evolved in the research work of these experts. The Deputy Directors of Agriculture are gentlemen brought from England, I do not know why. There are Indians who could be promoted as Deputy Directors. Then these men are also men who know nothing about the local conditions ; they do not know the customs of the people. They do not know the extent to which cattle manure is used. Let me give only a small instance. With regard to the sugarcane factory established in Coimbatore one typical complaint to me was that people were not taking advantage of it. At the time, I made it a point to make inquiries about it and learn how things were going. This is what took place. The sugarcane farmer is not able to harvest the whole crop in a day or two ; unless he does it he cannot bring it to the factory. If he does harvest the whole crop in a day, the result is that he cannot get the seedlings. He has to go and see what seedlings are taken and planted again. Then there is the cost that is incurred in preparing jaggery which does not work out as cheaply as it is thought. Nor is the produce so good as that manufactured by the farmer. Always the portion that is below is charred and is very bad. But when jaggery is prepared by the farmer in small quantities, of course it is very good. For these reasons the ryots told me that it was not paying to take sugarcane to the factory and have jaggery made there.

"I have also another instance, which is also my personal experience. I happened to be the secretary of the Tiruppur cattle show. We used to prepare a list of prices. The Deputy Director of Live Stock, who was recently imported from England, was not consulted in preparing the list. On complaining to the Revenue Board about the list they remarked that I would have done well if I had consulted him with regard to the classification. I was taken aback. I had conducted the show for several years and I thought from my point of view the remark made by the Revenue Board was not correct. I wrote to the expert. We had a discussion for two hours. He gave me a note. He admitted also that he knew nothing of India and Indian cattle and his knowledge was confined to England. I gave him all the information required ; then only he was satisfied that I was correct and that there is absolutely no reason why he should be consulted in a matter like that. That is how our experts are going on. On the other hand, we find the local conditions, the local varieties of agricultural productions are not studied properly by experts with reference to localities. This is a great drawback and it was for this reason that Mr. Dharmaranga Raju made a proposal for giving local experiments a trial before he was appointed as Assistant Director of Agriculture. His proposal was that in a sufficiently large number of places we may take lands for leases for five or six years. There we may try the experiments with regard to possible crops. In some localities, paddy may be popular, in some others sugarcane and so on. He proposed that a few acres must be taken on lease in different localities, and different crops according to localities may be experimented upon with regard to the varieties, the manures used for them, soils, etc. That was the proposal he made. The total cost as he worked out came to 2 lakhs or so. Considering the large amount of expenditure we were incurring at present, the 2 lakhs was not much at all at that time. His proposal was first put forward at a meeting of the conference of the Agricultural Students Union at Coimbatore and it was Mr. J. N. Atkinson who was in charge of the agricultural department that presided at the time."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish to associate myself with what has been said by my honourable friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, and I wish particularly to warn against the dangers and inconveniences of allowing lump provisions under various heads. I may first assure the Hon'ble the Minister for Development that this Council is very considerate in dealing with the demands of the Agricultural department. A careful perusal of the history of the proceedings of the previous Council and the remarks that have been made from the commencement of this Council, must satisfy the Hon'ble Minister that the House is as anxious as possible to do all that is necessary and desirable to improve and develop the Agricultural department and the agricultural operations. Having said that, I would place certain information before him to show that we must pause before he could ask for this lump provision. It will be seen that in the course of the last year improvements have been made in the various departments and there is a staff of 25 experts already provided for in the budget for 1921-22. And even in the matter of assistants to these experts, there has been a provision made for 43 assistants as against 31 in the current year. There has been an addition of 12 in the case of assistants and in the case of sub-assistants there has been a further increase. Another fact brought to notice is this : that though we find provision made in the current year's budget for several expert officers, it will not be possible to carry on all the experiments in 1921-22. Having made provision for carrying on experiments with the help of these officers, I would ask the Hon'ble Minister to reconsider his position and state whether he could ask for a further lump provision without any definite scheme settled.

"Another thing to be considered even in matters relating to Agriculture, is the way in which lump provisions have been made and omitted from time to time. This must lead the Council to be exceedingly cautious. It will be found from the figures furnished at page 140 of the budget estimate for 1920-21 lump provisions were made for opening a Kangayam cattle breeding farm, for the improvement of milk supply (Madras Breeding scheme), lump provision

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for Aanmalai and purchase of seed farm paddy. These provisions were made under four items in the budget estimate for 1920-21, but were not repeated either in the budget estimate for 1921-22 or the revised estimate for 1920-21.

"We certainly require information as to the circumstances under which lump provisions were asked and incorporated in the budget for the current year. These provisions were not again embodied either in the revised estimate or in the budget estimate for the next year. Similarly, I find that for two other objects lump provisions of Rs. 10,000 each for silk industry and for conducting an agricultural breeding farm were incorporated in the budget for the current year. No expenditure has been shown in the revised estimate and the same lump provision has been made in 1921-22. If any inference is to be drawn from this it is that in four cases lump provisions were made in 1920-21 but that they were not utilized during the year. In two cases lump provisions were made during the current year but they were not utilized and had to be carried on to the next year. If that is the history of the question we must give our vote carefully on this budget provision No other department would, under these circumstances have succeeded in getting these lump provisions. I would therefore ask whether it is worth while to continue the policy of making lump provisions without any definite scheme being settled and of trying to have the work pushed through later on. If it is the case that we have not furnished the Honourable the Minister with adequate staff, I can understand. There has been an increase in the necessary staff, in the matter of experts, his assistants and sub-assistants. To ask for Rs. 10,000 for more experts is unreasonable." 3-30 p.m.

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"I move :—

14. To omit Rs. 10,000 lump provision for 'contingencies' of six new experts.

"Mr. President, my object in tabling this motion was to ascertain how this lump provision of Rs. 10,000 was going to be spent by the six new experts."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"It is unfortunate, Sir, that the Honourable Members did not quite catch me. It is not for six new experts at all. Six new experts for Rs. 10,000 a year must be of a poor sort indeed. We do not certainly want such experts. The amount is under the head 'contingencies' which is found in the left hand corner of the margin and which my Honourable friend forgot to look at. These are contingencies for the new experts."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"They have all stated that clearly."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"Their whole argument went on the basis that we are going to have 'six' new experts for this sum. We have got some experts appointed already and the Honourable Members are aware that the pay of these officers is in the hands of a higher body than this Government. It is not for the Ministry or for the Local Government in any way to interfere with the appointment made by the Secretary of State, but I must take this opportunity of repudiating the idea that these experts are not experts or that they have done no good work. If Honourable Members claim personal experience and base their experience on purely solitary instances here and there, I should certainly think that it would be very unfair indeed to any scientist or expert to be so judged by a layman. It may be that such things occurred, as my Honourable friend from Coimbatore stated, that the live-stock expert was not able to change the lists which he had himself prepared. . . . ."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR (*interrupting*) :—"I said I had to give information on several points."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*continuing*) :—"That is quite possible. But that does not mean that experts from England come with all the local ideas here. He brings scientific knowledge to bear upon the local conditions which will be supplied to him and he will work upon them and produce results. Not that he was learning how the crop grows here and what the particular conditions here are. The next thing we want is scientific expert knowledge which only western countries now possess. I do not for a moment say that Indians are not competent, but they must learn yet to do the work. There is no use of complaining against the Europeans. It is most unfair to criticize the servants of Government who are doing their very best, as much as lies in their power and who are certainly doing what they are paid for. These criticisms are unnecessary and impolitic, unnecessary because it serves no useful purpose, impolitic because it unnecessarily creates irritation which is not desirable in the beginning of our career under the reforms and at a time when we are trying to advance our own cause, just taking such helping hand as may be extended to us, in order that we might surely reach the goal which we set to ourselves in the fullness of time and in the wake of proved fitness."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I support this resolution not on the general question of efficiency of experts or otherwise The provision that is objected to is the lump provision under contingencies. As I understand it, Sir, these lump provisions are generally made when clear and detailed notions have not been entertained. I thought that my Honourable friend Mr. Reddi Nayudu would give us some information as to what the details are."

(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Tadhunter ; Mr. Patro ; Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya) [28TH MARCH 1921.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"I am perfectly willing to give the information. I have got it in my hands. I thought it was unnecessary in view of the direction which the debate took. I may say that these contingencies are not for postage or labels. They are intended for setting these offices with laboratory fittings, microscopes, stores and the like without which these experts cannot work."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not satisfied with that information. I still maintain that sufficient details regarding these lump provisions have not been given My friend says that these are intended for microscope and other things. Of course he may be right, but what amounts are intended for microscope and what other amounts are intended for articles to be purchased? Nor is it clear what those articles are. We have absolutely no idea about these details. The other day at the time of the general discussion of the budget, when I raised objection to the provision of certain lump sums in the budget on the ground that the provision of these lump sums show that the definite and detailed ideas have not been formed, my Honourable friend the Finance Member called my attention to the provision of lump sums in the last year's administration report of Travancore of Rs. 40,000 under the Agricultural Department and Rs. 40,000 under the Industrial Department. Even at the time of my making observations regarding lump provisions that appear in the present financial budget, I was perfectly aware of the provision in the Travancore administration report of Rs. 40,000 under a lump sum in the agricultural Department and another sum of Rs. 40,000 in the Industrial Department. It was because of my experience that I gained there when I was in charge of the administration there that I took exception to the provision for this lump provision. As a matter of fact, the person who was in charge of the administration at the time, that is myself, wanted to develop these two departments, the Agricultural and the Industrial Departments and there was plenty of money available, but I had not the assistance then of officers in charge of those departments They themselves had not clearly formed ideas as to how these amounts could be spent and consequently, I too had no ideas as to how this money should be spent So in consultation with the heads of departments, Sir, I provided Rs. 40,000 for Agricultural Department and another Rs. 40,000 for the Industrial Department and before the year ran out the heads of departments concerned were able to devise detailed schemes and the provision of Rs. 40,000 in each of these departments was spent and spent usefully.

"Now, here what I want specifically to ask my Honourable friend Mr. K Venkata Reddi Nayudu, and the Honourable the Finance Member is whether such detailed provision showing rupees, annas, pies which should be spent on the detailed items have been prepared. My Honourable friend the Finance Member stated the other day, and called my attention and the attention of the House to one of the devolution rules which said, that unless the provisions relating to the detailed items are carefully examined by the Finance Department they ought not to be included in the budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"May I answer that question, Sir? The reason why we cannot give exact details of these lump provisions under contingencies is we do not know when these officers are going to be appointed."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Exactly, that is because the Hon'ble Member has no clear idea."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Mr. President, experts are appointed and they are to do the work. And they are to do the work without contingencies? Is it indeed a very desirable state of things? These experts are under training or at least are going through their course in the Coimbatore Agricultural College and they will soon be placed in charge, as I understand, of the divisions and these divisions have to be worked by these officers. The Honourable the Minister has stated that microscope and other necessaries are required in order to equip them for their work. The Government have appointed these experts and it is necessary that they must be provided with necessary equipments. Therefore I do not see any force at all in the motion that we should delete Rs 10,000 under the head 'Contingencies'."

Rao Bahadur A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The Honourable the Minister has stated that only one expert has been appointed and the remaining five have yet to be appointed."

Mr K GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"I do not know why there should be so much trouble about these contingencies. No doubt some Honourable Members have raised a technical objection that no details are mentioned in the budget showing under what head all these details will come they should therefore support the motion. Of course I for one think that there should be details under each head of expenditure, but I do not think, Sir, for one moment that this is such an item as will admit readily showing details. As the Honourable the Minister has shown to us, this is a department in which no finality can be arrived at and expenditure must be incurred now and then possibly without any idea of an immediate return It is necessary to provide for such expenditure though details are not provided. The Honourable Member Mr M Krishna Nayar rose to support this motion but his arguments were more or less directed towards the defence which he had to make against the remarks of the Honourable the Finance Member on a previous occasion at the time of the discussion of the budget. Of course we can easily distinguish what heads of expenditure do require details, and what do not require details. No doubt, in this case, I suppose the House will be prepared to acknowledge that this is after all an amount too small for any such technical objection to be raised. So I oppose this motion."

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Patro; the Hon'ble the President.)*

MR S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"This agricultural question is a very technical one. There 1-45 p.m.
are two sides to it; one is the point of view of the Government and the other is the ryot's point of view. The Government says that the Agricultural Department is quite necessary; but the ryot will be glad if the Agricultural Department is done away with and thus secure a reduction of taxes. The Government has to maintain the Agricultural Department for the benefit of the people. Unfortunately our experts are no better than the experts of Mark Twain—of course I do not want to say anything in disparagement of any expert—who took notes on agriculture that a bull has four legs and two horns. The experts are making experiments, but they will always be in the experimental stage and they will never extend it to the practical stage. I was a practical agriculturist and was conducting a paper on Agriculture in Tanjore. I myself taught practical agriculture, not by examining with a microscope and that sort of thing. I introduced single-blade plantation of paddy in some villages in Chingleput district. I know to plough and I myself have ploughed.

"I explained the advantages of single planting to the ryots. They did not at first believe me. I showed them that the lands which I cultivated produced 1½ times more, than those of others. Then they came to me and requested me to show them how to work. My knowledge was derived from the paddy fields and not from the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. I always judge of a thing by its results. Our members would not ask for the result, but they would ask for details and be satisfied with them.

"We shall wait and see what sort of results are produced by the Agricultural Department. They are scientific, of course, but they are not practical. They must go into the country, move with the ryots and show them practically. The country has an aversion for the change of methods of cultivation. They must be taught in simple language and by practical show. Otherwise they would not believe you. If you use Latin terms they will think that you are stark mad. If you say that in America they are able to produce indigo in sandy soil 400 times more than the usual yield, he will ask you what America is; he will consider that America is a kind of vegetable. Make your work more practical, but you are making it more scientific. Of course, I expect better results in future and so I support the Government."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir we are now discussing the item relating to the contingent charges of the six new experts. In the first place I should like to know from the Honourable the Minister for Development whether in the coming year Government propose entertaining six additional experts in addition to those already in the department during the current year. If Government are recruiting these officers, where are you going to recruit them? Are you going to recruit them in England? I believe the Honourable Minister made a statement that there is a higher authority than this Council. I take it that he refers to the Secretary of State. If these appointments are to be made by the Secretary of State I should like to know what duties these experts are to perform. Are they to be at the College, or are they to be posted to the districts? Whether they are posted to the districts or to the College, I should like to raise the general question of recruitment. It is a question of the greatest importance. In the first place I submit to this Council that once the Secretary of State begins to recruit these officers the pay and the allowances of these officers become non-votable. It means that this Council will have absolutely no authority over any officer recruited by the Secretary of State. His pay, his allowances, his pension and charge connected with him is not of the jurisdiction of this House. That is the first question. The second question which is also of equal importance is that the Royal Commission on Public Services has already decided that so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned the recruitment should be essentially in this country."

RAO BAHADUR A. P. PATRO *(interrupting)*:—"I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House is the contingency and not the recruitment of these officers."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU *(continuing)*:—"I have been asking for information from the Honourable the Minister as to whether it is a fact that these officers are to be appointed next year so that contingencies may be provided. I have informed the Council that the recruitment of officers is essentially for the consideration of the House. If they are recruited by the Secretary of State they at once become non-votable. I am asking for information from the Honourable the Minister. I should like to know whether it is relevant to the question."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"Relevancy seems to be rather remote. Apparently the Honourable Member does not approve of the six new experts being appointed by the Secretary of State. Since that would be non-votable, they are attacking the contingencies. They are entitled to attack any portion of the machinery. How far the House would be wise in allowing experts to be entertained and denying them contingencies, is for the House to decide. It would be in order for the Honourable Member to say that they are not necessary when the provision for the contingency of six new experts is being discussed. At the same time there are so many grades of relevancy. I am sure that the Honourable Member will confine himself as much as possible to the motion."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU *(continuing)*:—"The only other question that I should like to place before the Honourable the Minister is, as I said, that the recruitment of these officials should be as far as possible made in India. I would like to ask the Honourable the Minister whether in the recruitment of the officers of the Agricultural Department any attempt would be made in India to advertise these places and to see whether these officials could

be recruited in the country. There must be some definite policy and so far as I am concerned I would like to have these appointments made not by the Secretary of State, but by the Local Government; the House could then have some authority over them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was under the impression that this lump sum was for six experts that have been already appointed. If they are to be newly appointed there is no provision for their salary in the budget. If the experts have not yet been appointed, there is time enough for the Ministers to see if new experts are wanted and a lump provision of Rs. 16,000 is needed for contingencies. The Honourable Members will see that besides this Rs. 16,000 there is provision for laboratory and other charges Rs. 16,800 and a lump provision for staff under new experts Rs. 14,000. Therefore there is a very large sum provided for these experts that are to be created hereafter. The Honourable the Minister expressed his indignation,—he thought it was a very righteous indignation at our complaining against these experts. Although we have no power to vote against these experts, we thought that we might at least speak. The Honourable the Minister says 'don't speak about it.' The Honourable the Minister is new and ought to be profited by the experience of those who live in close proximity to these Agricultural colleges, about the usefulness of these experts. The experts already in existence are too many and not of much use. We appeal to the Minister not to create these new appointments. There seems to be no urgency. If necessary a wire may be sent to the Secretary of State not to appoint these people. We appeal to the Ministers in whom we have the greatest confidence to reduce the number of experts and see that no new experts are appointed. Many of us are very doubtful of their necessity even or desirability. If these experts are not to be appointed this contingency is not necessary. So, I would appeal that this provision may be curtailed."

Mr. P. C. MUTTU CHETTIYAR:—"இந்த சபையிலே அநேகம்பேர்கள் விரோதமாய் பேசியிட்டார்கள். கவர்னமெண்டார் விஷயம் சமஸ்தப்பட்டவுடனே தங்கள் கடமை ஒரு சபிதமான என்று நினைக்காமல் இவர்கள் நியாயமென்று தெரிவது சுலபம். 13, 14 வருஷமாக Agriculture விஷயத்தை மேலுக்கொண்டுபோகும் முயற்சி செய்கிறார்களென்று அறிவோம். ஆகையினால் இந்த கஷ்டமெல்லாம் புதிதாய் செலவிடுகிறதை வைத்து பயமாயே. இதில் கள் ஆலோசனைக்குள்ளாகிய இலவசமாய் உத்தேசித்தும் இலவசமல்லாமல் செலவிடுகிறதை வேறு ஆளிடம் வைத்தும்! ஆனால் இந்த 13, 14 வருஷகாலமாக Agriculture சம்மந்தமாய் மனசில் ஒரு சொல்ல இருக்கு. அந்த பிரஸ்தாபம் எல்லாம் உபயோகமிருந்ததென்று தெரியவே முடியவில்லை. புத்தகவில்லை எழுதிய ரிபோர்டுகளை ஆலோசிப்பதாகவும் சொல்ல வரியமில்லை. எந்த விஷயமாய் எனவிதமான புதுபடிப்பு படித்த புதுமாதிரியான விஷயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஒருவித மான ரிபோர்டுமேல் இருந்தாலொழிய கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் 20, 23 மெம்பர்கள் பலரே ஆலோசனைகளைக்கூட இருக்கிறார்கள். அவை யெல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்து கள் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியவனாயிருக்கிறேன். நம் பாஷை English பாஷையில் கள் அப்பியாசமில்லாதவரும் இருக்கிறபடியால், இவை களுக்கும் கடிதங்களின் சம்பிரதாய அறிவும்படியாய், இப் பாஷையில் எப்படிமுதல் பேசும்படி யோசிப்பதோ தெரியவில்லை. அடிக்கடி எழுந்து பேச நமக்கு யோசனையாய் இருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் எனை புதியவரி விஷயம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள்? 14 வருஷங்களில் செய்ததை இனியெல் செய்யப்போகிற மாரி இவ்வளவுதூரம் புகழ்படவேண்டியது. தொடர்ந்து கட்டியது விதைவென்று பழமொழி. பழைய உபாத்தியாயரான பனையில் பணத்தைவைத்து கையைதொட்டு வைத்த கணக்கிறதை வழக்கம், பிரத புத்தியையுடைய விவசாயிகள் கமி பெரும் பணங்களை இழந்திருக்கும் பெரும் குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறோம், இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இலாபமாயாவது. எந்த விவசாயிகளுடைய நன்மை இந்த விஷயம் கவனித்தார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் Agricultural Inspection Demonstrator என்ற உத்தியோகங்கள் எப்படிஇருந்தாலும் உபயோகமிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகள் நினைக்கள் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று கேட்டால், 5 வயது ஆளுடன் ஜமீன்தாரும், 7 வயது ஆளுடன் ஸாஹுகாரும் பேசுகிறதும், 8 வயதான உடனே உழவும் பேசுகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் காலேஜிலு படித்து வருவார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஒருவர் compulsory ஆகிறதாம் நான் வருவார்கள். ம.ஸ.ஸ.ஸ்ரீ S. சோமசுந்தரம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் அபிப்பிராயம் விரோதமான என்று சொல்லுகிறபோது சம்பாஷணை கட்டின வாறு, சபையின் வாதமாகிறதாகவாயார்கள். வண்டன் ஆவது சோம்பருதி ஏனது சொல்லுவார்களா தெரியாது. ஆகையினால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு பணம் சம்பாதிக்கிறதாகவா? அல்லது ஜனங்களுடைய ஆதாரவை சதிபடுத்துவதற்குவேண்டிய உதவி பொருள் விருத்தி செய்வதாக வாதாடுகிறதாகவா ஒருவரும் யோசித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் பதரும் முதாளத்தில் : வயிலைகொடுமையால் ஜனங்கள் வருந்தினது. இதைவைத்து இவ்விலாகாவை பதரும் என்ற பெயரை வைத்து 'அதே சமயம் கவர்னமெண்டு பதரப்படி கொத்துபடியாகவும் வைத்தது. பணம் சம்பாதிக்கும்படியான மாதிரியோ,

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Muttu Chettiyar; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.)*

அவைத பருதி, கடல முதலியவைகள விருத்தி செய்வதொடு மேலும்முர் வேள தும்ப செய்ய பலசாக புஸ்தை தலியவைகள விருத்தி செயலதிதைகள பருதம் எப்பொழுதும் வசதிகளை தருவதாக மேலதிகாரிகளே. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இப் பொழுத மேலே செலவதைதிலை ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கிறது. அவைகள் group ஆக தனிதனியே இல்லாமலும் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் group, manurement, manure, விதை சம்பந்தம், இருவருடைய வேலை ஆகியவை வேலை செய்ய வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தி தருவதாலே, ஒரு முக்கிய காரியமாகவே அவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இடபொழுத அவசிய செலவு குறைவாகவும், எதிர்காலம் ஏற்படுத்திதரும் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் முக்கியமான உதவிகளாகும். Manure விஷயமாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் வெவ்வேறு விதமான நிலங்களுக்கு வெவ்வேறு இலவசமாக, இது விஷயம் sample விதைகளை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அவைகள் உபயோகித்து நல்ல. ஏனென்றால் பலவிதமான புதிய விதைகளை விதைப்பது சம்பந்தமான புஸ்தகங்களில். சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ஏற்படுத்தியதினால் ஏற்படும் செலவுகளை குறைவாக்கி விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டை ஏற்படுத்தியதற்கு சம்பந்தமான

consider the case and to recommend it to the Secretary of State for India. Now, as I have previously submitted two appointments have already been made and the question before the House is as regards their contingencies. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for India to give us as many officers as he could and 'contingencies' are to be provided for them in the course of this year. What are these officers to do after having come to India without these 'contingencies'. One Honourable friend thinks that a microscope need not be given. Another thinks that the experts should work somewhere in the farm and a third thinks that a laboratory is already there and further enlargements need not be made. But unfortunately the experts that we are going to have are not going to be of the same kind as those we have at present. If one economist is already in existence and another is to come, it is urged that both of them could work on the same scientific instruments. If the agrostologist is asked to work with the instruments and apparatus supplied to the botanists according to the needs of the latter, I seriously doubt whether any real work could be turned out. No one, who is conversant with the work of these experts, would say that any one of them should work on the instruments and implements belonging to the other. After all it is only Rs 10,000 and it is not likely that the whole of the amount would be spent because all the appointments are not made. If, however, Honourable Members are anxious that I should only provide for those already appointed and for two or three who may soon be appointed I have not the slightest objection to do so and to save about three or four thousand rupees on the whole."

4-15 p.m. Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I will be satisfied if that item be reduced by Rs. 4,000 by finding some item of economy."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I have no objection to reduce it by Rs. 4,000 and retain two experts."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I want a definite reduction of Rs. 4,000."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"That is not for the Honourable Member to say."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has not withdrawn his motion. I would like the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar to be so good as to tell me whether he wants that motion to go to a division, or whether he is prepared to withdraw it. I am not going to allow any further debate."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I ask you, Sir, whether it is open to me to move an amendment to that?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"No. I cannot allow any amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"In view of what the Minister himself has stated. . . . "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"A ruling has already been given."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following similar motions also were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—

13. To omit Rs. 10,000, lump provision for "Contingencies" of six new experts (Budget page 162).

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—

14. To omit Rs. 10,000, lump provision for "Contingencies" of six new experts (Budget page 162).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

15. To reduce by Rs. 300 provision of Rs. 10,000 "Contingencies" for six new experts (Budget page 162).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

16. To omit Rs. 14,000, lump provision for "staff" of six new experts (Budget page 162).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the motion that stands against my name is as follows:—

17 To omit Rs. 14,000, lump provision for "staff" of six new experts (Budget page 162).

"I make that motion on the distinct understanding that the Honourable the Minister will be pleased to state that so far as this item is concerned, he will be able to effect retrenchment to the extent of half that amount. Because he has just told us that he is going to retain the

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)*

provision only for two experts and contingencies, and so a proportionate amount may be reduced so far as this also is concerned. With that assurance, Sir, I shall withdraw. Otherwise I may have to press it."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I think, Sir, it is possible to reduce it by Rs. 4,000. More than that the Government cannot do."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I accept the assurance of the Minister and withdraw.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved and were deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—

18. To omit Rs. 14,000, lump provision for "staff" of six new experts (Budget page 162).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

19. To reduce by Rs. 10,000, provision of Rs. 89,000 for travelling allowance (Budget page 163).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

20. To omit Rs. 120, duty allowance to typist or clerk (Budget page 163).

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

21. To omit Rs. 120, duty allowance to typist or clerk (Budget page 163).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—

22. To omit Rs. 20,000, lump provision for reorganization (Budget page 165).

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR then moved the following motion:—

23. That the grant of Rs. 15,83,301 under '34-A. Agriculture' be reduced by a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 (Budget page 160)."

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, I move this for the purpose of ascertaining whether the policy of this Government and the Ministry is going to be the same as before, viz., to continue this Department of Agriculture year after year with an increasing expenditure, or whether they are going to curtail the expenditure upon this most unproductive item. I find that in 1919–20 the account for this department was over 13 lakhs. In 1920–21 the estimate was 17 lakhs out of which they were able to spend only 15 lakhs, and this year the estimate is Rs. 18,57,700. I do not know whether I should say more than what has been said on the last motion so very well by the other members who are more competent to speak on the subject than I can ever hope to be. Particularly I refer to the speech of Mr. Mitta Chettiyar and I move this also so that he may give us the rest of his unfinished speech and make further observations. From my experience and from the information that I have received, I really feel that the general opinion upon this subject is that it should be a very much more controlled department, a very much less expensive department than it is. You can really save something like two lakhs of rupees which is the amount I propose to reduce by. I do not propose to delete any particular item, but I want that there should be a reduction on the total expenditure to the extent of 2 lakhs. I know perfectly well that if the House votes in favour of that reduction, the Minister will certainly be able to carry out that reduction most easily. For instance, he has told us that some of these experts, who are italicised at page 162, have not yet been appointed. I do not know, Mr. President, whether it was right to include the pay of these officers and others as non-votable before they have been appointed . . . . . "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU *(interrupting)*:—"Sir, I may be permitted to inform the Hon'ble Member that the Government have long ago applied for these officers, and they may be appointed at any time by the Secretary of State."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*:—"I venture to state that the Government of India rules regarding the appointments, salaries and pensions . . . . . "

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member propose to discuss the propriety of His Excellency's ruling? His Excellency has ruled that it is non-votable."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*:—"Sir, I bow to the ruling of His Excellency, but I said that these appointments were not made and on that ground I may make these observations.

"Now, in the next place, I do think that no man in this department can really do efficient work unless he is acquainted fully with the vernaculars of the country. There is no use particularly in this Agricultural Department in having persons who are not able to speak to the ryots directly and tell them what they should do. Otherwise, you require interpreters for the purpose of transmitting this valuable scientific information from these persons to the persons who are to be benefitted.

"In the second place, I want the recruiting to be entirely in India and provincialized for the simple reason that the expenditure on this department can thereby be very materially reduced, and it is a matter of very great importance that this expenditure should be kept within very reasonable bounds on this, as I said, most unfruitful department. I am not certain that this single seed-planting was the discovery of this department. I have been very reliably informed that it has been very long in existence. The only improvement that has been effected by this department is that as regards cotton, and everybody will accept that. From the reports that have been published, I do not know that anything substantial has been done to increase the output, the produce of the country or the productive value of the land or to add to the wealth of the country in any way. This department has been in existence for 14 years and lakhs of rupees have been spent upon it. What is the real advantage we have derived? I quite admit that interesting experiments have been made and various other things have been done. But we can get them out of the American bulletins without having our own department, and I think in a matter like agriculture, which has been such an ancient industry in this province, and in a tropical country like this, and in the South Indian conditions, it seems to me impossible that we can derive any very real advantage from these experts who are trained under very different climatic conditions and who have to deal with different sets of people and to work under altogether alien conditions; and if the ordinary education is so very difficult to be imparted to the common people of this country, how much more difficult is it to impart scientific education to our people? I do not think our people will really understand these. Far more importance should be attached to the formation under Revenue Department of village societies and to propaganda work—slender provision is sufficient for a central bureau issuing information that may be valuable to the country. I think it is really impossible for us to feel satisfied that this department has been functioning satisfactorily, that it is proceeding on sound lines, that the expenditure on this is really an expenditure which is a legitimate charge upon the revenues of this province, when there is a growing necessity for development in all directions and there is necessity above all for the purpose of tackling the problems of poverty. I suppose my enthusiastic friend, the Honourable the Minister, whose enthusiasm I admire more than the department which he is going to control—I am sure I have more faith in his enthusiasm—I do not think he will be able really with its assistance to increase the paddy output, or the output of any other agricultural produce, within any reasonable distance of time. If for 14 years we have not done it, I doubt if we can do so hereafter. I should like, Sir, that there should be some information given to us before we vote upon this general demand. What is the exact value of this department? There is no use telling us that scientific knowledge is added to. We know that. But what is the economic value, what is the commercial value of this department? How many appliances have been placed on the market or have been brought within the reach of the ryots? Is it really correct to suggest that our people really understand and assimilate the whole of this technical information which these highly technical scientists alone will understand? I think what is far more important is a systematisation of such knowledge as prevails in our own country upon this most ancient industry, and if that systematised information is spread broadcast, if there is sufficient propaganda work, and also some more facilities are given to ryots and greater importance is paid to irrigation, I think it would achieve far better results than this kind of scientific enthusing over agriculture which does not really mean more money in the pockets of the agriculturists. What increase there has been in the pocket of the agriculturist, if there has been an increase at all, is owing to the rise in prices and not owing to this Agricultural Department, and I really associate myself with Mr. Muthu Chettiyar who doubted the wisdom of supplanting the food crops in the country by industrial crops *ad libitum*. That is a very complicated question. I am satisfied that, so far as cotton is concerned, we have progressed satisfactorily, and I have nothing to say as regards the activities of this department under that head. But I do feel thoroughly dissatisfied with the work of this department under other heads of work. As regards the experiments that are being carried on for the purpose of finding out the best manure, etc., for the land, we must remember the resources of the peasant population of the land. There is no use going in for very difficult and costly scientific appliances and experiments on manures which will not be within the reach of the ordinary peasant. After all the object of any department of Government of this description must be, as my friend the Minister has put it, for the purpose of really increasing the productive capacity of the land and adding to the agricultural wealth of the country. I am sure upon that he yields neither to me, nor to any one in this House, in his enthusiasm; but I ask him not to give adherence to any continuity of policy in this department, but to apply the pruning knife liberally to this department and to see whether it is not possible to reduce the expenditure by two lakhs of rupees. I move this for his enunciation of the new policy, if any, which he is going to adopt. I want a definite policy to be laid down."

RAO BAHADUR A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am not a pessimist, and I take a more hopeful view of the progress of the Agricultural Department. But I think the department has not been able to reach so far the ryot as well as we would wish it. The department is full of experts at a very heavy cost, but these experts have not been able to teach the ryot and inform him of the scientific methods of agriculture. On the whole, as far as I was able to observe the work of this department in my parts of the country, the Northern Circars, I should say that the rule of thumb is adopted even in the agricultural farms of Samalkot, etc. The ordinary method which is adopted by the ryot is copied there and adopted in a more expensive method, and it does not appeal to the ryot even if it is successful.

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Patro; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.)*

"The scientific method applied in the production of crops, I regret to say, has not been very encouraging. But I hope the department will work up to a standard which will meet with the approval of the ryot. So far as I see the ryot has not taken to that improved method which is so much talked of in the administration reports. My predecessor has referred to very successful methods of cultivation in cotton. The results of the cotton cultivation in India, in this part of the Presidency as far as I have been able to observe in the Koilpatti farm, are very disappointing. At one time what was known as company cotton seed was supplied to the ryots. The whole produce was taken from the villagers and the ginning was done by the department. The seeds were taken by the department and the lint was given away, and it was sold at more than the ordinary price. For two or three years this process worked well. Now the ryots are not taking to these seeds. They are taking to the old indigenous seeds and are raising the cotton out of the ordinary seeds that are available. I find a provision here in the budget made for cotton cultivation at page 164 printed in small letters for a sum of Rs. 1,40,600. This, I believe, is intended for the encouragement of cotton cultivation in the south. The crop raised in the Hagari farm in Bellary is Cambodia cotton. When we attempted Cambodia cotton in our part of the country, we found it was a surface crop unlike the ordinary cotton crop. In Bellary also at present this crop is subject to disease and here in order to combat this disease, we require the services of the expert. I am not very pessimistic of the work of the experts. It is only in such cases that the expert advice is required. But in other matters of intensive cultivation or economic cultivation, I do not think the experts are able to assist the ryots, for we know as much as they know.

"There is one principal thing which this department has to pay attention to, and especially the Minister, and that is the improvement of cattle breeding which is altogether neglected. The principal point I wish to submit for the information of this House is that we have got a department of live-stock under the Agricultural department. The work that the live-stock department is now doing is very limited. For instance, last year a provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for breeding cattle. No steps were taken to utilise that grant. This is very deplorable. Again in the matter of the milk-supply of Madras, an attempt was made in importing four Ayrshire bulls from Scotland and they were intended to be supplied to the milkmen and these calves had to be taken and reared up with a view to give over to the milkmen. In that way a number of good milk-cows were intended to be reared up in Madras. I do not know where the cows are. But my information is that the cows are in existence but the officers seem to have disappeared. I do not know what is being done in regard to this improvement of milk-supply in Madras."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am very sorry, Sir, that at a time and at a place where I expected that if any additional grant at all is to be granted it would be to this department, I find my friend to whose intelligence I have a great admiration not only moving for a general reduction but even differing from me as regards the value of science as applied to agriculture. Expressions were used which can only be intelligible to me either on the basis of a difference in fundamentals between us or on the only thing only in of a difference in interests. Representing the University of Madras and [illegible] wealth really educated circles, it was not possible for him perhaps to understand what [illegible] impossible to understand and what the country's production really means. Otherwise [illegible] department—' an unfruitful department,' ' not adding to the national wealth,' and [illegible] on and so forth. Well, there will not be much use in discussing the fundamentals. [illegible] Government are great believers in the effect of applied science to practical agriculture and their policy has been one of a progressive nature in giving to the ryot as much as they can spare, for they believe that this is the only direct return to the ryot who pays as much tax, the ryot whose interests I take it—except a few members—almost all the members of this House represent. The expenditure in this province, Sir, has been shown to be about 14 or 15 crores of rupees, not to speak of what is paid to the Central Government. Half of it, i.e., nearly 7 crores of rupees, is being paid by the ryot and the agriculturist, either in the shape of land revenue or irrigation cess. Even if we omit the irrigation cess, we have got something like 6 crores of rupees paid by the ryot; and what is the return that we are giving to him, if it is not in the shape of the benefits from this agricultural department? It may be that one expert has failed to satisfy the Honourable Member and that another has taken eight months to complete a work which my Honourable friend was told, would take only eight weeks. But from the experience of one or two experts, we cannot question the value of science as applied to practical agriculture. This very morning I was placing before the House the world's output in rice and was pointing out that whereas in this Presidency only half a ton is produced per acre, something like five times that quantity is produced in Spain. I will presently place before the House other statistics which will show what science can do. I am sure that the results obtained in other countries are due to the application of science and to the work of experts. In cotton, Sir, as I have already mentioned, Madras cultivates 3,133,000 acres and in bales of 400 lb. each 581,000 bales are the output. In Egypt 1,365,000 acres are cultivated and the yield is 1,190,000 bales. In the United States of America 35,993,000 acres are cultivated and the yield is 14,358,000 bales. In other words, the yield per acre is only 74 lb. in Madras as against nearly 160 lb. per acre in the United States of America and 320 lb. per acre in Egypt. Can it for a moment be suggested that in our country blessed with the numerous splendid rivers and with the richest soil that has been

known in any other country in the world, our poor production is due to anything but the ignorance of those that are asked to cultivate the land? For years and centuries our people have been using the same implements. We have not introduced science into our agriculture. We have not been able to get much benefit by using the knowledge of the world and if to-day we are going to cut off this provision by adopting the policy which my Hon'ble friend asks us to adopt of cutting off the amounts year after year and coming to nothing, then I say 'woe be to this country'. That is with reference to production. Let us for a moment see what is being spent in the world on agriculture. It is admitted on all hands that India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the key industry of this land. We cannot claim that ours is an industrial country. And now, even in regard to the key industry we are asked to reduce the expenditure. With a population of 317 millions in India, the amount spent is Rs. 75,000,000 and odd. This comes to an average to Rs. 23-10-8 per 1,000 of population The amount spent in Madras for 1,000 of population is Rs. 24-6-10; in Japan it is Rs. 216-15-0 and in France Rs. 946-0-0. In the United States they are spending a magnificent sum of Rs. 1,581 per 1,000 of population, whereas we are spending only Rs. 24.

"Yet this is an agricultural country, depending entirely on agriculture, the only key industry in the whole country, without any development in industries. We are asked seriously that we must reduce year after year the expenditure. I do not know what my Hon'ble friend for the University of Madras would like this country to come to. If improved production can only mean improved wealth, certainly, that is the only way in which we can expect our country to develop where there are no large industrial activities; we have no iron. We have not got coal here. We have not got any of those industries as are to be found in the western countries. For a long time agriculture will remain our sole industry on anything like a large scale. I must appeal to the members of this House, who are the representatives of the people who pay more than half of the entire tax of this province, to seriously consider this proposal that a reduction should be made in the provision for agricultural improvements and leave the matter entirely to the House, whose natural instinct will, I am sure, reject this self-destructive proposal."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR:—"Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on this occasion when we have to decide the policy of the Agricultural department. We have got Imperial and Provincial officers in this department. We have no voice so far as the highest posts are concerned. We have to see how far this department helps the ryot. Judging from the experience of the past few years, we may say that the Agricultural department is still in its infancy. The real state of the ryot and how to improve his general condition have not yet been fully considered by the department. So research in this line may be more useful in the first instance than research in the improvement of crops, diseases and other matters. By this the ryot may be able to appreciate the work of the department and to easily adopt the methods which are advocated. Without this it will be very difficult to convince the ryot There is no touch between the agriculturists from the co-operative department. The co-operative department has not reached any good to the ryots. Creating departments and lines of work should be only based on the experiences of researches thus made but not merely by copying other countries whose statistics and conditions may be quite different South India is a country of small ryots, fighting against great difficulties which can be avoided without any extra trouble and costly experiment. If agricultural development should be begun in right earnest this department should have much more control and take interest in several matters connected with ryots such as irrigation, forest grazing, consolidation of holdings, disposal of Government lands. Experts should be local persons interested in agricultural pursuits, and they should be given good opportunities of travelling outside India where similar conditions can be found. It is not a matter for surprise that under the present conditions this costly machinery does not satisfy the ryots. No doubt there have been recorded some useful advantages, but it is nothing when compared with the large machinery at work for so many years. We have closely watched the line of work which the department is adopting, but we cannot exhaust our remarks by discussion only on this occasion. We must suggest ways and means and every now and then bring our remarks to the notice of the authorities. Without our willing co-operation with the ryots and without representing the interests of ryots to the Department, I do not think we shall be able to advance There is no question that we are very backward in agriculture when compared with the advanced countries abroad. I do not think they would have attained such an advancement if they had left agriculturists alone to do their work leaving demonstrators to do experiments. A perusal of the Royal Commission's Report will show that the Agriculture department should generally come under the Indians who have been trained in advanced agriculture in their own country and after they have been appointed they should be given an opportunity of travelling outside."

4-45 p.m.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The period of three hours prescribed by His Excellency the Governor for the disposal of the demand having expired, I have now to put the outstanding votes on the demand to the House. The first is the motion of Mr. S Srinivasa Ayyangar that the "Grant of Rs 15,23,304 under 34-A. Agriculture be reduced by a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs."

The motion was put to the Council and declared lost.

28TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; the Hon'ble the President)*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"May I ask for a poll?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Certainly."

A poll was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. S. Elloppa Chettiyar.
2. „ P. C. Mathu Chettiyar.
3. „ K. P. Gopala Menon.
4. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
6. „ K. Sadasiva Bhat.
7. Dr. U. Rama Rao.
8. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
9. „ A. S. Krishna Rao.
10. „ L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.
11. „ S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
12. „ M. Ramachandra Rao.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar.
3. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Md. Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. O. G. Todhunter.
7. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
8. Mr. E. Periyannayagam.
9. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
10. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. „ B. G. Grieve.
12. „ V. Appaswami Vandayar.
13. „ K. Appaswami Nayudu.
14. „ S. E. Y. Ankineedu Prasad.
15. „ K. Adinarayana Reddi.
16. „ P. C. Ethiraju Nayudu.
17. „ T. Balajirao Nayudu.
18. „ A. P. Patro.
19. „ C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
20. „ M. Narayanaswami Reddi.
21. „ C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
22. „ A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar.
23. „ B. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.
24. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.
25. „ K. Sarabha Reddiyar.
26. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
27. „ A. Ramayya Raja.
28. „ T. A. Ramalingham Chettiyar.
29. „ P. T. Rajan.
30. „ K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
31. „ A. Subbarayudu.
32. „ S. Somasundaram Pillai.
33. „ N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
34. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
35. „ P. Venkatasubba Rao.
36. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder.
37. „ O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar.
38. „ T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
39. „ A. Tangavelu Nayagar.
40. „ M. C. Madurai Pillai.
41. „ R. T. Kesavalu Pillai.
42. „ L. C. Guruswami.
43. „ M. C. Raju.
44. „ W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
45. „ R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
46. „ A. T. Palmer.
47. „ E. C. M. Mascarenhas.
48. „ M. D. Devadoss.
49. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
50. „ M. Suryanarayana.
51. „ D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu.
52. „ T. M. Narasimha Charlu.
53. „ S. Muttumanickcheri.
54. „ M. Krishnan Nayar.
55. Rev. E. M. Macphail.
56. Mr. P. Venkatarangayya.
57. „ T. Nemberumal Chetty ar.
58. „ Govindoss Chatterjadoss.
59. Md. Usman Sahib.
60. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
61. Mr. A. D. M. Kavutti Sahib.
62. Ahmed Mirza Sahib.
63. Munshi Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib.
64. Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib.
65. Abdul Razac Sahib.
66. Abbas Ali Khan.
67. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan.
68. Raja of Ramnad.

Ayes—12; *Noes*—68.

Demand No. XIX was put to the Council and granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND XX—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I move that a sum of not less than Rs. 4,80,081 plus Rs. 400 be granted to the Department of Agriculture—Civil Veterinary services."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar did not move the following motions standing in his name, which were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

1. 'That the following alteration be made in 34-B. Agriculture—Veterinary charges:—

(1) Delete Rs. 1,380 local allowance (Budget, page 167).

Rs.

2. To Veterinary Assistants—House rent allowance (Budget page, 169) .. .. 312.'

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗെസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

MAY 24, 1921.

നമ്പർ 6 (3).] മദിരാശി: ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച, 1921 മെയ് 24-ാംതീ. [വില, 2 അണ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ടുകൾ

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ചു ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ ആക്ടുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്നു 1921 മാർച്ച് 27-ാംതീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. III of 1921.

1921 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908.

1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമം ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1908 ലെ 5. 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമം ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ. 1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1921 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1908 ലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. 2. (1) 1908 ലെ സിവിൽനടപടിനിയമം 55-ാം വകുപ്പു 3-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലുള്ള "ഉടനെ വിട്ടയക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഉടനെ വിട്ടയക്കപ്പെടുവാനുത്തരവുണ്ടു" എന്നുള്ളതാക്കുകയും ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(2) അതേ വകുപ്പിലെ 4-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "വിട്ടയയ്ക്കുന്നു" എന്നവാക്കിനു പകരം "വിട്ടയക്കാവുന്നതു" എന്ന വാക്കു ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്.

എച്ച്. മോൺട്ഗുമറി സ്മിത്ത്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILLA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

(The Hon'ble the President; the Secretary; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.)

Demand XX was then put to the Council and granted *nem con.*

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor has assented to the amendments to the Standing Orders passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th March 1921."

IV

REGULATION UNDER STANDING ORDERS.

The SECRETARY then laid on the table the following regulation made by the Hon'ble the President under Standing Order No. 68:—

"Under Standing Order No. 68 the President directs that the regulations already framed regarding the selection by the Council of Members for Select Committees under Standing Order No. 77 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of Members of the Committee on Public Accounts."

V

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

Under Standing Order No. 67 the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter then laid on the table a statement showing the action taken by the Local Government with reference to the vote of the Legislative Council reducing the amount of the demand for a grant not exceeding 51·11 lakhs for the Forest department, together with a certificate of His Excellency the Governor of Madras required by section 72-D (2) (*a*) of the Government of India Act.

In doing so, he said:—"Under Standing Order No. 67 'If the Local Government or the Governor exercises the power conferred by section 11 (2) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act in regard to demands refused or reduced by the Council, the Finance Member shall, as soon as may be hereafter, lay on the table of the Council a statement showing the action taken by the Local Government together in the case of action under section 11 (2) (*a*) with a copy of the certificate granted by the Governor, but no motion may be made in regard to that action.'

"With reference to this Standing Order I beg to lay on the table the following statement:—

'With reference to the vote of the Legislative Council reducing the amount of demand for a grant not exceeding 51·11 lakhs for the Forest department, the Local Government have decided to act as if the entire demand has been assented to. Papers indicating the reasons underlying this decision have been printed and will be laid on the table which takes the form of G.O. No. 464, dated 26th March last.'

"The following is the certificate of His Excellency the Governor:—

'Under section 72-D (2) (*a*) of the Government of India Act, I certify that the provision of Rs. 51·11 lakhs for Forests made in Demand No. 17 of the Government's demands for grants for the year 1921-22, is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the administration of the Forest department.'"

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 29th March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.